## ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

# HISTORY, PCLITICKS,

AND

## LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1769.



LONDON:

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### PREFACE.

WE are this year under a necessity, of particularly claiming that indulgence which we have so long experienced from the Public. It may probably be thought, that a bare apology is far from being fufficient, and that fome reasonable cause should at least be assigned, for the lateness of our present publication. This would certainly be a duty incumbent on us, and with which we should readily comply, if we could suppose, that a detail of the private and particular circumstances, or the unforeseen and unavoidable accidents, which contributed to this delay, could be in any degree interesting or entertaining to our Readers; and if we did not apprehend that fuch a recital would rather appear a prefumption, and argue a degree of felfimportance which we are incapable of entertaining. It might be alledged in our defence, and with a confiderable degree of justice.

#### PREFACE.

justice, that the very imperfect accounts which have been published of foreign transactions of great importance, delayed, in hopes of being able to acquire better information, our entering upon a subject which could not be treated with any degree of precision, from the continued contradictions in matters of fact, which attended every part of it. In this however, as in every thing else, we rather chuse to rely upon the indulgence, than pretend to appeal to the candour, of our Readers.

The only effectual acknowledgement in our power to make, we have already adopted, by taking such measures as will prevent, for the future, so well-founded a complaint from being laid against us. Whatever charges of inability, may with justice be brought against the compilers of this work, that censure, which of all others they would most dread, is that only, which they are incapable of incurring, an inattention to the duties they owe, or a forget-fulness of the great obligations they are under to the Public.

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## CHRONICLE.

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## ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1769.

THE

### HISTORY

OF

## E U R O P E.

#### CHAP. I.

State of the belligerant powers. Expedition to the Mediterranean. Turky. Critical state of that empire. State of Poland. Conduct of the neighbouring powers in regard to the war. Austria. Prussia. Denmark. Disputes between the king and the senate in Sweden. Diet degrades and punishes the senate. Treaty of subsidy concluded with France. France. Bankrupcy and suspension of the French East India company. Spain. Portugal. Mazagan taken by the Moors.

WE saw at the close of the last year, the dispositions that were making by the great rival powers of the North and East, to plunge Europe and Asia into the calamities of war. The contest between these powers has been cruel and bloody. If it has not been attended with great and shin-Vol. XII.

ing actions, it has abounded with those, which shew war under its most disgusting and hideous aspect; in the ruin and devastation of countries; in ravage, and in massacres. Happily, as the neighbouring states have not hitherto interfered in the quarrel, its consequences have been restrained to [B]

the parties who were originally engaged or immediately interested in it.

The success of the Russian arms in the latter part of the campaign, feems to put it in the power of the court of Petersburg, either to profecute the war to great advantage, or nearly to prescribe the terms of peace. In the former case, the large frontier provinces of Moldavia and Walachia, which feem now to be added to its dominion, as well by the inclination of the inhabitants as by conquest, will be Without entering of infinite use. into the prospects that may thereby be opened to the Russians, of extending their conquests on the other fide of the Danube, it feems at least to be in their power to make themselves masters of the lower course of that river, which, if they mean to hold this conquest, will be a natural barrier and defence to these provinces.

In this fituation the intercourse between Turky and Crim Tartary is in a manner destroyed. By land it seems wholly interrupted; and the communication by the Black Sea is tedious and dangerous, at least in the weak state of naval strength and naval resources among the Turks. In the mean time the Russians might reduce the city of Bender, and afterwards employ the greater part of their forces, in chastising the Tartars, and in totally crushing the remainder of the

Polish confederates.

While the Porte is thus streightned on the side of Europe, measures are taken on that of Asia, which will serve further to distract its attention, and to divide its forces. Russian troops sent into Georgia, and the insurrection they have ex-

cited in that country, would feem fufficient to answer these purposes. Endeavours are however used to raise a more formidable enemy. A Tartar named Kerim Kan, is faid to have obtained the principal command in Perfia, and to have united at length that country, fo long and so miserably harrassed and distracted. Persia, when at peace within itself, has always been a formidable neighbour to the Turks. The politics of Russia have stirred up Kerim Kan, to lay claim to some of the frontier provinces, which have been formerly disputed between the two empires. If we may give entire credit to this report, it is not difficult to appreciate the dangers which menace that extended, proud, ferocious, ignorant, and feeble nation. If the empress of Ruffia finds no evocation from disturbances at home, or is not appealed by speedy and reasonable concessions from abroad, the Turkish empire may at length fall by the hands of a woman.

That great and enterprising woman, has not however confined her views merely to the operations of a land war: they are much more extensive; and to the astonishment of Europe, from the bottom of the Baltic, a Russian fleet is issued to shake the remotest parts of the Mediterranean; to excite and support the insurrections of the Greek Christians, and to leave nothing in any part of the vast empire of encmies, free from alarm and confufion. This naval expedition of Ruffia, stands particularly diffinguished amongst the events of this year, and is indeed a remarkable

æra in naval history.

This however has been thought a rash and dangerous experiment.

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was not to be supposed equal to the dangers which they must encounter, in unknown and boisterous feas. The condition in which both ships and men arrived in England, the length of time they took in making their voyage, and the acstanding the assistance of some English officers and pilots, seemed strongly to countenance this opinion. It was also said, that the fea of the Archipelago, fo famous for its numberless islands, shoals and currents, as well as for its fudden, shifting, and violent winds, feemed to be an ill chosen and perilous school of probation.

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The attempt, however, is great, bold and manly; and it should be observed, that neither great defigns are to be defined, nor great fuccesses to be obtained by the precife rules of vulgar calculation.

Nor is this to be regarded as a matter totally novel, and which only sprung up from the present contingency. A defign of a fimilar nature, or which at least led to the same end, has been for many years in contemplation, and a fayour object at the court of Peterlburg. Indeed it is not to be imagined, that Peter the Great and his successors, would have built such a number of vast ships, only to have them dragged about once a year between the rocks and shoals of the Baltic.

It is now known, that the great point which Ruffia had in view, in the war of the year 1736, against the Turks, was to gain a port and.

It has been faid, that the know- free right of trade upon the Black ledge in their profession, which the fea, with liberty for her ships to Russian failors could acquire, by pass through the Dardanelles, in their short summer navigations in their way to and from the Archithe gulphs of Finland and Bothnia, pelago and Mediterranean. The great success of the Turks against the late emperor, (who was then the Russian ally), and the dishonourable peace which they forced him into, frustrated the scheme for that time; but there can be no reason to doubt that it had its full effect in producing the prefent war. How far its success, and the establishment of a new naval power in those seas, may be consistent with the interest of the other European states, it is not our business here to discuss; however, it may be easily feen, that if it took place in its fullest extent, Russia must become one of the greatest maritime

powers in the world. A long war is not however at

present desirable to Russia. Those who are acquainted with the flate of population in that vaft empire know, that the want of inhabitants, is its great and principal want. If we may credit fome late French writers, the race of man is in danger of becoming extinct in its northern provinces, from internal, and perhaps irremediable The lofs of men which, notwithstanding its success, it has already fuffered in the field during the progress of this short war, must have been very great. We know that the two great generals, Lacy and Munich, loft above half their armies in two fuccessive fummer campaigns against the Tartars only, though they had no enemy that could engage them in the field; and that war cost Russia considerably more than 100,000 men. The loss sustained this year by the ra-

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equal if not exceed that in the tance in the Turkish military infield; besides their ruining the infant colony of New Servia, and spoiling the noble province of the Ukraine; a province by much the finest and most fertile that Russia is possest of, the cultivation of which has always been regarded as an object of the greatest im-

portance.

These are losses that touch Russia in the most fensible and tender part. It may also be observed, that though this empire, from the cheapness of provisions, and the easy method of providing for the troops, can support an infinite number of them at home; yet that the flate of its finances is but ill adapted to the vast expences which attend the employing of fleets and armies at a great distance. For these and many other reasons, particularly the jealousy of the other European powers, it is not probable that Russia will be too implacable in its profecution of the war, nor that it will refuse advantageous, though at the fame time equitable terms of peace, when they are proposed.

The affairs of the Turkish empire, are at present in a very critical fituation. Founded by the fword, and established totally upon military principles, nothing less than a continued exercise in war, and the consequent observance of a severe discipline, could preserve it in its original vigour. The late long rest of thirty years, was not only contrary to the genius and temper of the people, but subverfive of the constitution; the laws and maxims of which are repugnant to peace and the arts that depend on it.

vages of the Tartars, may probably have also found but little admitflitutions, the power of habit, and that knowledge acquired by actual experience, could alone support the force and goodness of their armies; being in this respect much inferior to their European neighbours; who having brought the art of war into a regular syitem, keep large bodies of troops in the conflant exercise of that discipline to which they are subject in the field,

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To this long peace may also be attributed that disposition to revolt which feems at prefent fo prevalent among the Greeks. terror with which they first reconquerors, was kept up by feeing them continually in arms, and by being witnesses that the same courage which first made them irrefiftable, still made them terrible to their most warlike neighbours. These ideas being worn off, by a long knowledge and acquaintance in the foftness and weakness of peace; they now dare to reflect upon the wretchedness of their own condition, and to repine at the oppressions which they suffer.

This mal-content temper of the Grecian Christians, and the strong attachment which from religious and political principles they bear to the Russians, are circumstances much more alarming to the Ottoman empire, than any confequences that could refult from the ill conduct of the last campaign, or the military prowess of their enemies. The Greeks are not only numerous, but most of the provincials are herce and warlike; fo that the Turks are indebted to the bigotry and oppressive disposition, As fystem and theory which so uniformly disgraced the

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valour in the last campaign, till too formidable. the continued ill conduct of their both to hope and to courage. The enemy are also obliged to carry on the operations of war, at a vaft distance from the source which supplies it. To support a great army in fuch a fituation, to guard the convoys, and preserve the neceffary communications, must be attended with almost insuperable difficulties. These will still be increased in a manifold degree, if the Ruffians attempt to extend the war to the Bulgarian fide of the Danube. Without confidering the doubtful chances of war, and the uncertainty of continuing at all times masters in the field; or without taking into account the favage face of that province, every where intersected by the great branches of mount Hemus, and forming a natural check upon the operations

councils, both of the house of of great or regular armies; the Austria and the republic of Ve- dangers of advancing into an hofnice, for most of their European tile country, with such a river as provinces. The people, from this the Danube, and fuch an enemy cause, generally preferred a sub- as the Tartars in the rear, are so mission to the Mahometan go- obvious as not to require any il-

enough to them in religious mat- Those who have talked of the ters, and perhaps not more op- Ruffian's penetrating speedily and pressive in civil) than to the into- easily to Constantinople, seem, lerant principles of their Christian, along with numberless other diffineighbours. Now that Russia is culties, to have overlooked the arrived at great power and dignity, fituation of Romania, which is these people look up to her, not fenced by nature with fuch bounonly as the preferver of their reli- daries, as make it nearly impreggion, but as their natural pro- nable on the land fide. So great tector, and the restorer of the Greek an operation would require their being first masters of the Black Sea; Notwithstanding these appear- nor is it to be supposed that the ances, the Porte is not yet wholly other European powers would bedestitute of resources both in mo- hold with a total indisference, so ney and men; nor did the Turkish great an accession of power, to a foldiers feem to want their ancient fate which they already regard as

Such feems to be the fituation commanders, put an end at once and mutual difficulties of the two great contending powers. In number of troops, in discipline, in marine, even in pecuniary refources, Russa seems much superior. The Turks derive their advantages from the difficult nature of their pontic country; from the jealousy of other European states; and from the unfettled flate of the throne in Russia.

The unhappy country of Poland continues a victim to all the calamities that attend a weak government, and the nearness of too potent neighbours. Plundered alike by friends and foes, without a hope of advantage from the fuccels of either, her best blood flows in torrents, shed by unavailing efforts which are only expressive of her despair. The cruel manners of the contending nations, add to the hor-

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pers of her fituation, which are land, and have just as much right heightened by national animosity, to do one as the other. Can the and the mortal hatred that reci-, wretched name of king, the empty procal injuries have excited be- title of republic, or the ridiculous

flates, that furround this large and which the miserable Poles are every once great country, never to suffer it to emerge out of its present wretched fituation. The officious neighbours have too great a regard for its constitution, to admit the natural physicians to prescribe any thing for its benefit. Its original misfortune was the pride and tyranny of the nobles, which prevented them for feveral ages, while it was in their power, from effablishing a happy form of government. If this had been done; they might have been one of the greatest nations in Europe; they are now the most miserable, and little less than a miracle can ever afford another opportunity of making trial of their virtue. Harden bas

The fuccess of the Russians against the Turks, and the apparent indifference of the other neighbouring powers, mult cut off every shadow of hope from the confederates. By this means it is probable that the people may enjoy fome quiet, if not fecurity. What. would be deemed the greatest misfortune to all other nations, feems to be the greatest happiness that could befal this; to become a pro- commit excesses in the most friendwince to some neighbouring power, ly country; all which produce would at present be a bleffing in-deed. This, in the natural course of things, must sponer or later happen; and though it should be to to the interest of the house of the most despotic of them, which Austria, nor perhaps so dangerous probably will be the case, still it to its security, as that Russia should would be a happy exchange. The extend its power on the fide of Russians now appoint a king of Turky. Its obtaining any footing Poland as they do a duke of Cour- near the Danube, would be a cir

tween the Russians and Poles. ... pageantry of a court, be thought It is the interest of all the potent equivalent to the calamities to

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. The emperor of Germany, tho' deeply interested in its confequences, has not interfered in the war. His conduct however feems mysterious. His armies are large, compleat, and ready for action; camps are frequently formed in Bohemia and Hungary; the magazines are kept flored, and great bodies of troops lie upon the frontiers. The prefent fituation of the war, being upon the Danube, brings it home to the Austrian dominions. Many occasions will necessarily follow of communication and interference, and apportunities must be given of flowing favour or diflike. A powerful neighbour, Supported by a great military force, and not afraid of either of the warring parties, is almost as troublesome to them, when his territories lie intermingled with those in contention, as they are ruinous and defiructive to a weak and defence. less flate in the fame fituation. Chance, heat, or danger, necessarily occasion a violation of terntory, and irregular troops will altercations, and often fomething worfe. nces of war,

Nothing could be more opposite

cumstance of the most alarming nature. It is not then to be supposed, that an active youthful prince, at the head of great armies, and possessed of great resources, would look tamely on, at so dangerous and unwelcome an intrusion. It is rather to be imagined, that, prepared as he is for all consequences, he views attentively the course of the war, and waits till the temper of the hossile powers will admit of his effectually employing his mediation for a peace.

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The king of Prussia observes the same reserve in this respect, that the emperor has done. He is also aimed, and equally guarded against all events. It is possible, that as these princes seem now to be upon a very friendly footing, this object may appear to them both in the same point of view. This would certainly be their interest; however their connections, their alliances, and their mutual jealousies

may prevent it.

The king has however upon all occasions condemned the conduct of the Polish confederates, and severely reprehended, and sometimes chaffized, fome parties of them that made accidental incurtions upon his territories. In other respects this prince pays his usual attention to the good of his fubjects, and to the increasing of the commerce in his dominions; and among other regulations for the ease and conveniency of the merchants, has established a bank and lombard at Embden, and a particular bank at Berlin, besides the general one already there.

The king of Denmark proceeds in the fame good dispositions to his people, and the same patriotic intentions, that we have before had fo much pleasure in taking notice of. The time he spent in his tour to other countries, he shews was wifely laid out for the good of his He is now accordingly copying in his own dominions, those institutions whose utility more immediately struck him when he was abroad. Among other instances of this nature he has established a Royal Society of Agriculture, and to honour and encourage it has declared himself its protector. This fociety, which includes arts as well as agriculture, the king has endowed with a confiderable fum, which is to be disposed of in prizes, for the encouragement of experiments in agriculture, and of ingenious artificers. His majesty being also struck at the fight of the royal foundation at Chelfea, he has given direction for the building an hospital, for the reception of superannuated foldiers; and adds to this munificence, by forming an establishment for foldiers widows and children. The same humanity has induced him to order two hospitals, one at Copenhagen, and the other at Bergen, to be founded for the reception of disabled sea-

We have before taken notice of the attention the king of Denmark shewed in the beginning of his reign, to the oppressions which the peasants suffered; as well as the pains he had taken, and the example he had set, to free them from their servitude. He has this year passed an ordinance which has given the most universal satisfaction, and which regards the sharing their estates and essects among their children. By this decree, the eldest child, male or semale, shall,

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upon

upon the decease of its parents, be which it is probable the opposite entitled to one half, and no more, of their effects and possessions; and the other moiety is to be divided vernment, nor has the king's power equally among the rest of the children, whether male or female; but if there be but two children, then the estate and effects of the deceased are to be equally shared.

These numerous regulations and establishments have not diverted his attention from commerce; a fubject which mankind at length begin to understand, and which feems now to occupy the thoughts of almost every civilized nation. Upon this principle he has declared Gluckstat, a strong town fituated near the mouth of the river Elbe, a free port, and has abolished all duties on vessels that may pass the winter there, as well as on merchandize, whether brought to the place, or only passing through. How much more liberal as well as politic are these sentiments than those of his ancestor, who at-tempted to make all ships that passed up or down the river, to pay a toll.

In respect to foreign affairs, the court of Copenhagen feems intimately connected with that of Peteriburg. In confequence of this connection, upon some extraordinary appearances in Sweden, and the apparent prevalence of the French party there, the king fitted out early in the feafon, a fquadron of eight men of war of the line, and two frigates. This fleet continued armed and ready for fervice the whole fummer, and probably had a great effect upon the meafures purfued in that country.

The extraordinary affembly of the states in Sweden, was not attended with the confequences,

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parties feared or hoped. No change has been made in the form of gobeen enlarged. He is however emancipated out of the hands of an arbitrary senate, who were determined to thwart him in every instance, and whose insolence he experienced upon every occasion. The French interest, which had a principal share in calling the diet, has fully fucceeded in establishing its own influence, which now predominates, and will probably continue to do fo, in the councils of

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Great heats arose between the king and the senate, about the place to be appointed for the af-fembling of the states. The king wished and proposed Stockholm; but the fenate appointed Norkioping for the place of meeting. It is true that this place had been appointed, at the breaking up of the last diet, for their next meeting; but this agreement was not at all binding on the king and fenate, who might appoint any other place that was more convenient. The king shewed the great inconveniences that would attend meeting at this town, which is above ninety miles from Stock-That the fenate, who are holm. obliged by their duty to fit in Stockholm, are obliged by the fame duty to compole a part of the diet, and that to fulfil both at once, would be to effect an imposfibility. Nothing could however conquer the obstinacy of the senate, who feemed mechanically to oppose the king in every thing. Without perhaps confidering, that feafonable and rational concession, would better answer the purposes

of the Russian and English interest, which they had been supposed to espouse; and would give sewer, and less plausible pretences to their enemies. They, however, absolutely resused a compliance with the King's request, and contended, that the senate should be divided, one part of it to remain in Stockholm, and the other to attend the diet.

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The king upon this delivered a declaration to the fenate, which he got printed and published; in which he shewed, that this proposed division of it, was not only contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, but in itself imposfible; that the fenate ought to have the king at the head of it; that he could not be at two places at the fame time; and, therefore, that part of the fenate, where he did not prefide, could not be authorized to transact any business of the state. He farther declared, that he could not but consider this step as an alteration of the constitution of the flate; as an infringement of the royal prerogative; and as an usurped authority, which never was, nor never could be acknowledged, while the regal power, and that of the flates, remained entire.

Apr. 19th, length opened at Nor-kioping. The first business the states went upon, was the conduct of the senate. The secret committee brought 24 articles of accusation against all the senators but two, and allowed them but forty-eight hours to prepare for their defence. Nothing could withstand this tor-rent; they were all, except those two, degraded from their seats in the senate, declared unworthy the

confidence of the states, and condemned to pay the extraordinary expences that attended their meeting at Norkioping. The principal charges against them were, their opposing the convocation of the states; their making Norkioping the place of meeting in spite of the king; and a declaration they had made to the different colleges, in the preceding December, that the kingdom might be governed by the fenate without the king, and their afterwards upholding the fame principle in feparating the fenate.

In the mean time, fome motions that were made in the disposition of the troops, and some measures that were taken for compleating the regiments, having alarmed the neighbouring powers of Ruffia and Denmark, the king caused a declaration to be delivered to all the foreign ministers, in which he to-tally disclaimed the small- May 6. est intention of disturbing the public tranquility. He declares that the interior affairs of the kindom were the fole motive for convoking the states; and that from the harmony that prevailed in their deliberations, he did not doubt but all their resolutions would concur with his own patriotic views. He concludes by declaring, that if any thing should happen to disturb the tranquility of the north, he never would have any occasion to reproach himself with having been in the least the cause of it.

Notwithstanding the good humour of the assembly, the court failed in the grand point for which it was convoked. Several new ordinances were proposed, which would have made a great, if not a total alteration in the present system

fystem of government. These were at home and in the Mediterranean. question was put " Whether it be " proper to make any innovations in the constitution of the king " dom;" which was carried in the negative in the order of the nobles, as it had been before in those of the burghers and peafants. A refolution then passed, "That no " propositions shall be made any " more in this diet; tending to " alterations or amendments of the "fundamental laws." The court however shewed great strength upon this occasion; the majority against their interest in the order of hobies, upon the first question, being only twenty fix; the whole nembers were, 457 to 431.

Though the diet continued fitting the remainder of the year, nothing very material was done. The fecret committee renewed the treaty of fubfidy with France; and that power is to pay up the arrears of the old one, which are very confiderable. An augmentation of the troops has fince taken place; but it is certain that Sweden is in no condition to enter into a war with Ruffaill The former gave up the fword, when it gave up Livonia. That province was the granary that fed its people; it flill does to by permission of the Rusfians; in such a fituation, a war must be carried on against difficulties, that neither bravery nor skill can furmount. Such an event would however at prefent be very troublesome to Russia.

The friendly part which England has taken, (not without some confiderable risque to the fecurity of her own commerce) in receiving and affifting the Ruffian fleet, both

debated a long time with great does honour to her faith as an Ally. heat and violence; at length the It is certain that Ruffia is the only power that can at present ballance the protestant scale, against the preponderating weight of the two great houses of Bourbon and Aufiria; to which may now be added Sweden, and possibly Portugal. The maritime powers in particular act right, in cultivating and cementing the closest union with Ruffia: caration to the tenance

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With regard to Holland; her affairs are now in fo happy a fituation, as to call but for a very light account. The Prince Stadtholder, not any enjoys the love of the people in a very high degree, but feems equally possest of the confidence of the flates. Whether it is to be attributed to the happy. genius of the house of Orange, or to whatever other cause, it is icertain that public affairs are conducted with new order and vigour in the united provinces. An augmentation has been made in their troops, and dispositions have for fome time been making, towards putting their marine upon a respeciable footing.

France has succeeded in its defign upon Corfica; that island now makes a part of its domain. All Europe were frient witnesses to a direct breach of a treaty to which the principal powers in it were parties; and to the ruin of a brave people, because they did not think themselves the property of their invaders. Happily for mankind, neither the state of the finances of France, nor the weight of its national credit, are at present encouraging to an immediate attempt of the same nature, upon any other of its neighbours. The late fuc-

fupineness may happen to prevail in some other infrance. 10 10

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The bankruptcy and total fufpension of the French Bast India company, is a firiting proof how far that country is from having recovered the violent shocks which it received in the late war. The faral stroke given to national faith, credit and honour, by the late violent measure of stopping the payment of the interest arising on the public funds, and taking away the benefit of furvivorship in the tontines, will be feverely felt in any future one. Upon the whole, war does not feem, at prefent, to be at all a defirable object to France.

Notwithstanding their appearances, France is now faid to be arming in feveral of her ports, parricularly those in the Mediterranean. It is certain that the naval expedition of the Russians, is far from being to the liking either of this court or that of Man drid, and the armaments they are making feein to bespeak an oppofition to at. If this should be the case, England can scarcely avoid becoming a party, and the greater part of Europe will probably be

engaged in the contest. The court of Spain, fentible of the loffes it fultained in the last war, has not only used the utmost diligence to replace them, but is taking the most effectual measures to prevent any danger of the fame nature for the future. They have accordingly built fuch a number of men of war, both in the Spanish and West Indian ports, that the navy is much more formidable now than it was at the commencement of the war. The fortifications of the Havanna are improved and

cess is however flattering; the same augmented in such a manner, that it is now faid to be impregnable. The Spaniards are also making a formidable fettlement at the mouth of the Milliflippi, where they have again taken possession of new Orleans under the command of general O Riely, who landed there with a very confiderable body of forces, and after having executed feveral of the principal inhabitants without any form of trial, fent others of them to France in chains, where they were diffributed among the flate prifons.

Portugal continues in the fame state of weakness and disorder which has particularly marked his government for a great part of this century. Whether the taking of Mazagan, the last place which they held on the coast of Morocco, he a real loss to Portugal, otherwise than as fome diminution of mills ary honour, is very problematical? it has however brought on a peace with Morocco, which must be whereit, though perhaps humilly ating.

The forrit of the politics of Portugal has been, for fome time palt, to diminish ecclenatical power, riches, and influence; neceffary preliminaries to any great improvement of that country which have not hitherto been acu companied with other regulations equally prudent. The measures taken in Portugal, on this and all other occasions, are such, as rather disgust by their harshness, often by their cruelty and injustice, than they serve the public by the goodness of the principles.

The late attempt faid to have been made upon the life of the king, is told in fo ftrange a manner, and every thing relative to it is hid in such darkness, that some actions which do honour to human are induced to doubt even of the fact; certainly no opinion can be formed of its nature. It may perdiffatisfaction with the prefent administration, which has fo long prevailed among the people.

The present emperor of Morocco feems to possess a degree of ability, much fuperior to what has appeared of late years among the mo-narchs of that empire. The conduct and discipline observed by his army at the fiege of Mazagan, was new and unheard of among the Moors of the present times. The faith with which he religiously observed the terms of capitulation, was the more remarkable, as the conduct of the Portuguele governor upon that occasion, might have been thought, by a less barbarous prince, a sufficient cause for acting otherwise.

This prince, who is ambitious and enterprizing, feems very defirous to establish a considerable maritime force. The treaties of peace which he has concluded with Spain and Portugal, thew that in this design, he is influenced by confiderations superior to the fordid track of piracy pursued by his predecessors. The Grand Signior having made a requisition to him, as well as to the piratical states of Barbary, for their affistance against the naval armament of the Russians, this prince has promised to fend 20 thips upon that fervice; and the piratical states have agreed to fend five ships each. He has also forbid his subjects from supplying the Russians with provisions or necessaries of any kind.

As those humane and generous

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nature, should neither be overlooked or forgot, we cannot refrain from giving our readers the following letter, which was wrote by this prince to the grand master of Malta, in which his own words do him more honour, than any account we could pretend to give of the transaction.

" In the name of God, the fole Almighty, to the prince of Malta, grand master of the religion of St. John, and to all his council, the emperor of Morocco, Fez, Mequinez &c. wishes health and prosperity. In compassion of several Tuscan slaves, who have been long in my possession, and have never yet been demanded of me, I fend them all to be presented to you by my fecretary Abladi Salciti: by this means procuring myfelf at once the double fatisfaction of making you a prefent, and of restoring liberty to those unfortunate people. If you had no captives of ours in your possession, I should defire nothing of you in return; but as I know you have, I shall with great pleasure receive such as you may be pleased to fend me."

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This letter was attended by thirty feven christian slaves. The grand mafter treated the fecretary with all the honours, which he would have shewn to an ambassador from any of the first European powers; and fent back the fame number of Moorish captives by him. We have too good an opinion of the generofity of the grand mafter, to believe that he had any more in his possession. A few generations of fuch princes, might civilize the most barbarous nation.

CHAP.

#### CHAP. II.

State of the bostile armies on the borders of Poland. Irruptions of the Tartars. Russians pass the Niester; first battle, and siege of Oboczim. General Romanzow is repulsed at Oczacow. Battle between the Calmuck and Cuban Tartars. Grand Signior declares war against the king of Poland. Second battle near Choczim; prince Gallitzin lays siege again to that fortress. Turks and Tartars attack the Russians in their camp; but are repulsed. General Prosorowski defeated. Prince Gallitzin raises the siege of Choczim, and repasses the Niester.

HE inclemency of the winter, which in cold climates generally affords a temporary respite from the fury of war, cannot have that effect when the Tartars are a party in it; on the contrary, that levere feafon opens to them a new line of action, and is the time in which they commit the greatest ravages. Though the ftrength of the Ruffian lines, and the good disposition that was made of their troops to cover the frontiers, were a confiderable check upon these cruel incursions, they could not entirely prevent them; by which means the Russian Ukraine, as well as the adjoining provinces of Poland, fuffered greatly. Large tracts of country were every where burnt and destroyed, and numbers of captives, and great quantities of cattle, continually carried off. General Romanzow, who commanded on the fide of Tartary and the Ukraine, did all that could be done to prevent these mischiefs; but the country was so open, and the line of defence fo far extended, that no vigilance was sufficient to guard it in every part against the defigns of fuch an enemy.

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There were about 60,000 Turks posted during the winter, in different places between Choczim,

Bender, and Oczacow. The greatest part of the grand army was affembled in the neighbourhood of Adrianople; another part was stationed near Varna, a port town of Bulgaria, upon the Black Sea, and a third near the Danube. The Afiatic troops were very fickly, and fuffered two grievances, which feemed to them equally intolerable, the coldness of the climate, and the want of coffee; both of which were fo severely felt as to cause a very great defertion. The Turks being apprehensive that the Ruffians would take advantage of the hardiness of their troops to carry on a winter campaign, and being fenfible of their own inequality in fuch a fervice, had destroyed or removed all the provisions that were to be found in the countries near the Niester; a circumstance which now feverely affected their own troops in that quarter.

The following was faid to have been the state of the Russian armies in the beginning of the spring.

That under the command of Prince Gallitzin, was composed of 31 regiments of foot, 40 regiments of horse, and sive of hussians; together with 9000 Cossacks, a train of artillery of 100 pieces of cannon, and a suitable body of en-

gineers.

gineers. The regiments of foot confifted of 2000 men, and those of horse of 800 men each; by which estimation, this army, exclusive of the train of artillery, confifted of 71,000 foot, including the Cossacks, and of 36,000 horse, including the Huffars. The other army, under general Romanzow, contained it regiments of foot, four of horse, and fix of hustars, besides 10,900 Cossacks, amounting by the fame rule of calculation to 40,000 men, and the two armies

confifting of near 150,000. While the armies were employed in covering the frontiers, and in preparing for the enfuing campaign, the court of Petersburg was equally engaged in providing funds for the support and carrying on of The contributions imthe war. posed upon the peasants were accordingly augmented a ruble and a half each per annum; which it was computed would raise one million and a half of rubles yearly. The province of Livonia was taxed 100,000 rubles per annum; and that of Ethonia 50,000. All perfons in civil employments are to pay 20 per cent. out of their fafaries, and those that keep carriages are to pay five rubles for each horse. It is however promised, that these taxes shall continue only during the war.

The empress also created, upon this occasion, a new council for political and military affairs, at which fhe is to prefide herself; and she has appointed seven noblemen to be members of it, bufiness, whether political or military, is to be under the direction of this council, and every member is to give his opinion in writing, upon the Jubjects that come before

them; all the dispatches must be figned by the empress. To neglect nothing that might contribute to the success of the war, this princess applied to her allies for the fuccours which they had flipulated by treaty to furnish in certain circumftances, and which she now infifted upon receiving either in

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In the months of February and March, Crim Gueray, Kan of the Tartars, at the head, fome accounts faid of 70,000 Tartars, supported by 10,000 Spahis, having broke the Russian lines of communication, penetrated into the province of New Servia, which he totally ruined, having burned almost every By thefe accounts village in it. he carried off 14,000 families captive, took above 100,000 head of cattle, and burnt 154 towns and villages; and that the Ruffians having united to oppose his return, he fought a bloody battle with them, in which neither fide had any cause to triumph.

On the other hand, the Russian accounts take no notice of any loss fustained in New Servia, nor of the expedition in general; but give a short account that the Tartar Kan, having, at the head of a confiderable army, intended to attack some redoubts, in which general Isakow with about 4000 men was posted, that general bravely marched out to engage them in the field, and gained a compleat vic-

tory over them.

Both these accounts are probably in a great measure true. The devastation made by the Tartars in New Servia, is not to be doubted; the number of the captives, and the greatness of the spoil, we may believe exaggerated. That in the

course of this irruption, general siakow met with a party of Tartars, and defeated them, is highly probable; every body knows, that the Tartars have no great inclination for those sort of engagements that afford nothing but blows; and that, as they have no point of honour in view, when they have plundered a country, they consult nothing but the means of escape, and the preservation of their booty.

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We cannot avoid to express our regret, at the extreme faultiness of all the accounts that have been published of the transactions of this war. No regular detail of facts has ever been given, and many of the accounts that have appeared, were fo extravagant as to supersede all possibility of belief. Vague, contradictory, and unfatisfactory as they are, we are obliged to make use of them, for want of better information; and can only endeavour to judge, from the consequences, what degree of credit was due to them. Our own gazette, which used formerly to convey fome information, and though not the most early, or the most ample, yet supported by the best authority, from some strange reserve or negligence; has scarcely so much as announced the war between these great powers. The accounts that have been given of battles won, that were never fought, and of conquests made, that existed only in idea, make it necessary to receive those, that feem somewhat better attested, with a great degree of referve and limitation.

The Kan of the Tartars died by the profoon after his return, in consequence and had of the violent satigues he underwent in this expedition. His death quences. was a great loss to the Turks, as

he had a more military turn, and was, by much, a better officer than any in their army. The concern they expressed for his death, and the acknowledgments they made of the great services he had done the Porte, testify the mischiefs he had done to the enemy. The Grand Signior appointed his nephew, Dowled Gherai, who had been his vizier, and acquired some reputation in that station, to be his successor, in prejudice of his eldest son, who had accompanied him in all his expeditions.

About the time of the invasion of New Servia, the confederates of Bar, who, assisted by some parties of Turks and Tartars, had again become formidable in Podolia, were routed by the Russians, and obliged to recross the Niester, with the loss of their cannon, and some magazines they had formed.

While these transactions passed on the borders of Poland, great preparations were made in Constantinople for opening the campaign. When the grand Apr. 2d. gin his march, the standard of Mahomet was displayed, and carried with great pomp and folemnity through the city to the camp, all the Turks attending it in proces-Upon this occasion, it is iion. death for any Christian to appear in the ffreets, or even to look through a door, or window; and a proclamation to that purpose had accordingly been made. The curiofity of two ladies was, however, too strong to be restrained either by the proclamation, or the danger, and had like to have been attended with the most dreadful conse-

The wife and daughter of the Sieur

Sieur Broynard, the refident from the court of Vienna, were the heroines, who fcorned to betray the rights of the fex, or to facrifice their Christian freedom to Mahometan bigotry or rage. These ladies accordingly placed themfelves at a window; from whence they beheld the procession; but were foon perceived by the Turkish populace, who in the greatest rage and fury, immediately affaulted the ambaffador's house. house happened to be strong, and the domestics numerous, who ran to their arms, and made a vigorous defence. A dreadful fray enfued, in which a great number of lives were loft; but the populace having at length made their way into the house, they found the minister's lady, and brought her down into the court, where they were making preparations to strangle her, when fortunately a party of Janizaries arrived, who faved her life, and dispersed the outrageous croud.

The grand vizir expressed great forrow for this infult, and begged the minister would look upon it, as an act only proceeding from the blind fury of an infatuated multitude; he at the same time affured him, that he should have all the reparation that it was possible to procure. A few hours after, the vizir fent the imperial minifter a rich present of jewels for his lady, and a bag, which was found to contain the heads of the three principal rioters. The Grand Signior also sent the chief interpreter of the Porte with a rich prefent, to apologize, directly in his own name, for the affront.

The Turkish armies being always encumbered with women, with immense quantities of unne-

ceffary baggage, and great numbers of useless domestics, are con-fequently unwieldy and flow in their motions. Though the grand vizir began his march from Conflantinople early in April, yet the delays incident to fuch incumbrances, and the difficulty of regulating so vast and undisciplined a multitude, retarded him in fuch a manner, that it was near the latter end of the month, before he could advance from Adrianople, with the grand army, towards the Danube.

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In the mean time prince Gallitzin, who commanded the Ruffian army on the banks of the Niester, thought this a proper time to attempt fomething decifive, before the arrival of the great Turkish force in that quarter. Having accordingly croffed the Niester with his whole army, he advanced to Choczim, where he encampt in fight of a body of 30,000 Turks commandby Caraman Pacha, and entrenched under the cannon of the town. The prince having made Apr. 30. the necessary dispositions, attacked the Turks in their intrenchments early in the morning, and notwithstanding an obstinate defence, and a dreadful fire from the fortress, at length beat them out of the trenches. The Turks endeavoured to cover their retreat, by detaching a large body of cavalry to attack the right wing of the Ruffian army; but they had fuch a warm reception from the artillery, that they foon retired in great diforder. General Stoffeln, and prince Dolgorucki, were then ordered to pursue the fugitives, at the head of eight battalions; which they did so effectually, that they followed them into the fuburbs of

Choczim,

Choczim, and their pursuit was at length only stopped by the pallisadoes of the fortress. Soon after the town was fet on fire, by the redhot balls, and a great number of Jews and Christians took refuge in

the Ruffian Camp.

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This account of the affair was given after the retreat of the Ruffian army over the Niester; and as it was the last, so it was by much the most intelligible of those that had been published at Peters-The first, which had been brought express to court by the Russian adjutant - general, and feemed thereby authenticated, was filled with the most glaring absurdities. The officer who commanded a battery on the Russian right wing, was not only faid to have defeated the whole Turkish cavalry by two discharges of his artillery, but also to have routed the entire army; the janizaries and other foldiers having immediately run away from their trenches and abandoned the camp, for fear of the third of these dreadful

From this advantage over the Turks in their trenches, together with the defeat on the fame day by general Proforowski, of a confiderable detachment that was coming to reinforce their army, it might have been reasonably supposed, that Choczim would have fallen immediately into the hands of the Russians. In the midst however of this rapid tide of fuccess, which seemed already to determine the fate of the campaign, without any reverse of fortune with which we are acquainted, we fee the victorious prince Gallitzin repass the Neister with precipitation, while he is closely and Vol. XII.

eagerly purfued by the beaten enemy into Poland. The circumstances that attended this retreat were fo extraordinary, that even an attempt was not made to defend the passages of the river, and the Turkish cavalry over-run the neighbouring country, burnt fome fmall towns, and destroyed some

Russian magazines.

The reasons assigned in the Rusfian accounts for retiring from Choczim, were, that it was garrifoned by 18,000 men well provided with artillery; that feveral great bodies of Turkish troops appeared in the neighbourhood; that the country was fo wasted, that the army could not be supplied with provisions; and that Prince Gallitzin, not having fufficient artillery along with him, fulpended his intention of belieging the place for the present.

The defire of establishing a belief of fuccess was not however confined to the Ruffians. A pompous account was published in Constantinople, of the great victory gained by the Ottoman troops over their enemies; and the Grand Signior went publicly to the mosque to return thanks to Heaven, where the Iman bestowed on him the flattering title of Gazi, or Con-

queror.

In the mean time, general Romanzow made an attempt upon the important fortress of Oczakow, which, in the manner, as well as the fuccess, seemed similar to that made by prince Gallitzin upon This town, which is Choczim. the capital of the Budziac Tartary, lies on the western shore of the great river Nieper, or Borlithenes, where it falls into the Black Sea; and along with the advantage of a to-

lerable port, commands the paffage of that river. These circumflances, as well as its central fituation, lying nearly mid-way, between the entrance into Crim Tartary, by the Isthmus of Precop on the east, and the mouths of the Danube on the fouth-west, render it a place of the utmost importance to the Turks; fo that it may be properly confidered as one of the principal keys of all the intermediate provinces. It was befieged by count Munich in the year 1737, when a bomb having blown up the principal magazine, and fet the town on fire, the Russians, during the confusion, took it by storm; in which affault, the celebrated generals, Lowendahl and Keith, were wounded. They were, however, obliged to abandon it the enfuing year, after it had cost them above 20,000 men; it being found impracticable to support or protect a garrison at so great a distance, in the midst of defart countries, which cannot be entered by an hoftile army, without its carrying every necessary along with it, even to water, that would be requisite for the victualling of a fleet.

At this time, a fmall Turkish army was encamped under the walls, which the Russian general attacked in its trenches, notwithstanding the fire of the town; but was repulsed, it was said, with very great loss. This action was represented at Constantinople as an

important victory.

While the contending powers were attacking each other in every vulnerable part on the fide of Europe, the Tartar Afiatic nations in their different interests, extended the rage of war into another quar-

ter of the globe. A bloody engagement was fought between the Calmucks, and those Tartars that inhabit the banks of the Kuban, lying between the Black and the Caspian Seas. This engagement lasted from two in the afternoon, to fun-fet; when the Calmucks, by the help of fome Russian officers, with a detachment of dragoons and coffacks, and two pieces of cannon, gained the victory, having made a great flaughter, and taken above 5000 horses. No prisoners were made upon this occasion, as the Calmucks gave no quarter.

On the other hand, the European Tartars penetrated into the Russian Ukraine on the side of Backmuth, where they again renewed all those devastations, of which they had before given such fatal specimens in the province of New Servia. The expeditions in these parts, give frequent occasion to remind us, of the spirit of wars in the earliest times, the principal actions of which consisted in either destroying the people, or making them captive, and in driving away vast slocks, and numerous herds of

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Prince Gallitzin had again recovered the Niesler, and encamped on its banks. Detachments from both sides continually passed that river, which occasioned a great number of bloody skirmishes, and the ruin of the neighbouring countries. The Grand Signior, who had entered into this war as an ally and protector of Poland, now ordered a manifesto to be delivered to the foreign ministers, in which he declared war against the king of that country, and threatened with

with his feverest enmity all those Poles who did not coincide with his patriotic views, by affifting the Ottoman forces and the Confederates, in restoring its liberty, and in the expulsion of the Russians. At the fame time he promised fupport and protection to all those who affisted in this design. This example had been fet by the Ruffians, who long before issued a declaration, that a fimple acquiefcence or neutrality, would not be deemed fufficient causes of protection or fafety; but that all poles, who did not avowedly declare themselves on their side, were to be treated as rebels. By these inhuman declarations, the unhappy Polanders were reduced to the cruel dilemma, of being treated as rebels by one of their officious friends and protectors, let them take which fide they would; nor was a quiet and humble fubmission to the powers in being, fufficient to preserve their lives or properties.

In the mean time the grand Turkish army moved very slowly, and the vizir had uncommon difficulties to encounter. It may be eafily conceived how hard it was to preferve or establish order among such ferocious crowds, composed of different nations, who hated or defpifed one another; who were totally unacquainted with all manner of discipline, and who never before had been in a camp, nor had feen any kind of fervice. The officers were as incapable of agreeing among themselves, as they were of obeying their superiors; and the feveral corps which they commanded having espoused their quarrels, have been upon the point of deciding them by arms. The janizaries, who always used to set the

example of order and discipline to the other troops, were now almost as licentious as any of the rest. The pestilence also raged in the camp, which added to the difficulties that the general had to encounter.

As far as we can judge by his conduct, and from fuch accounts as have appeared, the grand vizir seemed well qualified for the arduous task to which he was appointed. Senfible of his own defects, he endeavoured to supply by his natural caution, prudence, and fagacity, the want of military knowledge and experience. He cautiously abstained from bringing an overgrown and tumultuous crowd to a general action, but endeavoured by degrees to habituate them to discipline, and to the regularity and order of a camp. In the mean time he made effectual use of the superiority of his cavalry; the forces on the frontiers were continually supplied by strong detachments, who had an opportunity of trying their courage and acquiring experience, without a defeat being attended with any dangerous consequence.

These seem to have been the outlines of this general's conduct, and the principles upon which he continued fo long a time encamped at Isackee, upon the banks of the Danube. In the mean time prince Gallitzin made preparations for passing the Niester, and for again attempting the fortress of Choczim, To this purpose he lest general Rennecamp with a confiderable body of troops in his camp, to divert the attention of the enemy on the opposite side. This manœuvre had the defired effect, while the prince at the head of the greater

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part of the troops, having marched lower down the river, croffed it without difficulty, and passing thro' the forest of Bukowina, July 13. appeared fuddenly at the back of a confiderable Turkish army, which was encamped under the command of a feraskier, in the

neighbourhood of Choczim.

The Russians began the battle about fix o'clock in the morning, under the advantage of a prodigious cannonade, which was continued during the greatest part of The attack was made the action. and supported with great fury, and the defence, notwithstanding the furprize, feems to have been equally obstinate, for it was one o'clock before the Turks were beat out of their camp. At that time they divided into three bodies, the largest of which retired with great precipitation towards Kalus, another entered into the town, and the third took possession of the old entrenchments under the walls.

This was the most considerable, as well as the best fought action, that had yet happened between the hostile powers. No account has been published of the loss sustained on either fide, but by the length of time that the engagement lasted, and the obstinacy with which it was fought, it must have been very confiderable. The great advantage which the Russians had in this and every other engagement, depended upon the vast superiority The steady and of their infantry. continual fire kept up by this body, was intolerable to the Turks; who, superfitiously wedded to old cuftoms and opinions, could never be brought to make use of the bayonet; but placing their whole confidence in the fabre, with which

they first acquired conquest and renown, regard even the musket with indifference.

The Russians immediately invested Choczim, and erected several batteries from which they threw bombs and red hot balls into the town. They were not however able to beliege it in form. The garrison consisted of 13,000 men, who made frequent sallies upon them; and great bodies of horse from the grand vizir's camp, who was now confiderably advanced on this fide of the Danube, kept them in con-

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The Turkish army, divided in three great bodies, approached every day nearer to the Russians; in proportion to which the attacks upon their parties, and the alarms to their camp, became more frequent and serious, and their situation grew more critical. In the mean time the garrison of Choczim was greatly distressed for provisions and forage, and general Stoffeln. who conducted the fiege, endeavoured to cut off their water, by planting batteries on the banks of the Niester, in which he so far fucceeded, that it is faid they had but two wells left in their posses-General Romanzow also advanced with his army from the fide of the Ukraine, to cover or support prince Galitzin.

A grand detachment of Turkish horse, and a great body of Tartars, were hereupon fent by the vizir to throw a large convoy of provisions

into the town. These

troops having approach- Aug. 2d. ed the Russian camp,

the advanced guards on both fides began to engage about noon. At two o'clock the Turkish army extended its lines, as if it intended

to furround the Russian camp, and to attack it in all parts at once. In the mean time the garrison of Choczim made a furious fally, and the engagement became very warm. Though the Russian troops behaved with the greatest bravery, and their cavalry repulsed the enemy several times, yet the attacks were made with fuch vigour, and carried on in so many different places at once, that the Turks at length penetrated to the redoubts in the left wing of the Russian camp. The affair began to grow ferious; but the Ruffian artillery and bombs turned the fortune of the day, and made fuch a dreadful havock among the enemy, that they were obliged to re-And at length, about eight o'clock in the evening, the Turks and Tartars finding all their efforts fruitless, fled with great precipitation, and were purfued to a confiderable distance by the Russian light troops.

This is the Russian account of this action, and we have met with no other. In general it is more moderate, and somewhat more intelligible, than any other that came from the same quarter during the campaign. But when the same writer tells us afterwards, that a battle between two large armies, which lasted for eight hours, and was fought with the greatest fury, (the fuccess of which by his own account was for a long time very doubtful) cost the Russians no more than a few hussars killed and wounded, it is not easy to restrain some degree of contempt and indignation, at so improbable an ac-

The cannonade and bombardment of Choczim still continued; but an account being received, that the van of the grand Turkish army, under the command of the seraskier of Romelia and Mehemet Pacha, were marching to its relief, general Prosorowski was sent at the head of a considerable part of the Russian army to oppose them. A bloody battle, of which we have had no particulars, was sought upon this occasion, in which that body of the Russians was to-

tally defeated.

The Turkish army, which now amounted to 70,000 men, animated by this advantage, marched directly to Choczim, and braved prince Gallitzin in his trenches, who being afraid of another engagement, broke up his camp that night, and retired to a strong one he had formerly possessed in the forest of Buckowina. Thus was the fiege of Choczim raifed a fecond time. Prince Gallitzin continued some days in this camp to gather up the shattered remains of Prosorowski's army, which were continually overlaid and oppressed by the Turkish cavalry, who covered the whole country.

The prince having Aug. 16. accomplished this purpose, repassed the Niester; his expeditions over that river having hitherto proved very unfortunate. It was computed that the fiege of Choczim, and the actions confequent to it, cost the Russians above twenty thousand men. The enemy pursued them very closely in their retreat, and attacked their rear with great fury at the passage of the Niester, where, it was faid, that they broke the Russian Bridges, funk a great number of their boats, and killed and drowned above three thousand men, besides taking thirty pieces of cannon.

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On the other hand, the Russians fay, that the retreat from Choczim was made in great order, and without any loss. It is however certain, that the Russian army was in a very bad condition at the time of its repassing the Niester, and stood in great need of reinforcements and supplies of every kind; and that the Turks not only attacked them on their crossing the river, but

that, it is said, they were now grown so consident, and were so emboldened by success, that large bodies of their cavalry swam over the river, in sight of the Russian bridges, and attacked them on the other side; and that they continued to pursue and to harrass them upon every occasion in their retreat.

#### CHAP, IH.

Prudent conduct of the late grand wizir, procures his difgrace; Moldowani Ali Pacha, is appointed his successor. Great losses sustained by the Turks in their rash attempts to cross the Niester. Turkish army break up their camp, abandon Choczim, and retire tumultuously to the Danube. Russians overrun the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia; Greek inhabitants of those provinces acknowledge the empress of Russia as their sovereign, and take oaths of sidelity to her. Unsuccessful attempt on the citadel of Brailow. Count Panin fails in his design upon the city of Bender. Disposition of the Russian troops for the winter. Preparations made by the Grand Signior for carrying on the war.

V E have already taken notice of the prudence and caution which apparently directed the measures pursued by the late grand vizir in the profecution of the war. The good effects of this conduct became every day more conspicuous, and the time feemed now to approach when he was to reap all the fruits of it. The Russians were harraffed and wasted by a continued fuccession of small and bloody engagements, fought with various fuccess, incapable by their nature of producing any decifive effect, but fatal to them by the loss of an infinite number of men. The confequences that attended the unfortunate fiege of Choczim, feemed finally to determine the fate of the campaign, and at the fame time to illustrate and nearly com-

Pleat the vizir's fystem. The grand Turkish force was still whole and intire, and seemed now only entering into action in its full strength and vigour, while the Russian army bore all the marks of a ruinous campaign, and was obliged to repass the Niester with loss and difgrace.

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A perseverance in these meafures would probably have proved fatal to the Russians. Such meafures were however but ill adapted to the temper of the licentious army which the vizir commanded, and to the weakness of the councils that prevailed in the seraglio. The janizaries and other soldiers, unused to fatigue, and impatient of the hardships of a military life, upbraided their general with cowardice, and cried loudly to be led against

only measure that could release them from labours which they abhorred, and from a restraint and discipline which they could not endure. While the camp was thus in a continual state of mutiny and disorder, numberless complaints were transmitted to Constantinople, where the outcry against the grand vizir grew as loud as in the camp, and the intemperate violence of a licentious foldiery, became the measure of conduct to be observed by an ignorant and unfleady court.

The grand vizir ac-Aug. 12. cordingly became a facrifice, and Moldovani Ali Pacha, a man of a fierce and violent courage, and who feemed to think that no other qualifications were requifite to a general, was appointed his fuccessor. Several other changes took place in the camp at the same time. The prince of Moldavia was deposed and fent to Constantinople, and the principal dragoman, or chief interpreter of the porte, (an office of great truft, and always bestowed on a Christian) was degraded.

A few days before these changes took place, an event happened in the camp, which as it ftrongly marked the cruel ferocity of manners that still prevails among the Turks, was also productive of two noble instances, of the most heroic valour and inviolable attachment. Caraman Pacha, who we have before mentioned, and who had also a command in one of the late actions near Choczim, having gone to meet the vizir on his march, that general, as foon as he faw him, flew into a most violent passion,

against the enemy, eagerly wishing and immediately ordered his head for a general engagement, as the to be cut off. The unfortunate bashaw endeavoured to retire, and, at the fame time drawing his fword, defended himself bravely, but being foon furrounded and overborn by numbers, was cut to pieces. the mean time his felictar, or fwordbearer, fired with rage and indignation at the fituation of his mafter, suddenly drew out a pistol, with which he attempted to shoot the vizir. It happened fortunately for the vizir, that a faithful domestic having seen the motion of the felictar's arm, stepped suddenly between his mafter and the shot, which he received in his own body, The feand fell dead at his feet. lictar was foon cut to pieces, and the heads of the basha, and of his friend, were exposed together to public view. It does not appear, what real or supposed crime excited the rage of the vizir. raman Pacha feems to have been a brave officer; and it is faid, that of 2000 Albanians which he commanded in the late action, he brought but an hundred out of the field; a circumstance which seems to indicate his deferving a better fate.

> No well-founded opinion can be formed, from the accounts that have been published, of the situation or disposition of the Russian army, for some time after its repassing the Niester. We are as much in the dark as to the motions of the Turkish army, fome time after the new vizir had taken the command. All we know with any degree of certainty is, that the Turkish detachments which pursued the Russians into Poland, were bravely withflood by the latter, and after being repulsed and

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meaproved n meadapted us aranded, counraglio. ldiers, patient ry life, cowhe led againit defeated upon feveral occasions, were finally obliged to repass the Niester During these transactions, general Romanzow committed great devastations upon the Turks in the borders of Bender and Oczakow, where he plundered and burnt several towns and villages, defeated a Turkish detachment, and carried off a great booty of cattle. The Tartars also committed great ravages in Poland, where they almost totally destroyed the palatisate of Bracklaw, besides doing much

mischief in other places.

It appears probable, though we have no detail of the particulars, that prince Gallitzin used great diligence in reinforcing his army, as well by drawing ftrong detachments from that under the command of general Romanzow, who had no enemy to engage his attention, as by calling in those that were in the neighbouring parts of Poland. We accordingly find that in the beginning of September, We accordingly find that the Russian army was again posted on the banks of the Niester, and effectually defended the passage of that river against the Turks, whose whole army under the command of the new vizir was arrived on the opposite shore.

In this fituation, 8000 Turks, confisting intirely of janizaries and spahis, the names that distinguish the two celebrated corps, of their bravest and best disciplined soot Sept. 3. and horse, passed the river in the night, and at the break of day attacked a body of Russians who were encamped on this side. Prince Repnin, who was posted in the neighbourhood, marched immediately to the relief of this corps, and attacked the Turks at the head of

four regiments with fixed bayonets. The engagement was furious and bloody, and the Turks were drove back and pursued to the river, which they attempted to repass, in the greatest disorder and consumon; having in this ill-judged attempt, above 4000 of their number either killed or drowned.

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This fatal instance of the danger of fending detachments across a great river, in the face of a powerful enemy, without communication, or a possibility of support, might have been a falutary instruction to any general who was capable of benefiting by experience. This was not the case of the vizir, whose rashness and obstinacy, made him equally incapable of acquiring knowledge, or receiving instruction. He knew that extreme caution was the only charge that could be brought against his predecessor; the direct contrary was therefore to be the rule of his con-Upon this principle he was determined to fight, and would wait neither for time nor the occasion; but, blinded by his own would force every impetuofity, thing to fubmit to it.

The vizir accordingly having laid three bridges over the Niester, the Turkish army, without any pretence of stratagem or deception, began to pais the river in the face of the enemy. Prince Gallitzin having perceived this motion early in the mornimmediately ating, tacked those troops that had crosfed the river in the night, who confequently could neither chule their ground, nor have time to extend or form themselves properly where they were. Notwithitanding these extreme difadvan-

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tages, the engagement was very fevere, and continued from feven in the morning till noon. The Ruffian accounts, which are the only ones we have of this action, confess that the Turks fought with great and unusual obstinacy. They were however at length totally defeated, and obliged to repass the river with great loss, and in the utmost disorder and confusion.

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It was computed that about 60,000 Turks crossed the river, before, and during the time of the engagement. Prince Gallitzin charged at the head of five columns of infantry, with fixed bayonets, who destroyed the flower of the Turkish cavalry. It is faid, that the loss of the Turks in this battle, amounted to 7000 men that were killed upon the spot, besides the wounded and prisoners, and a great number that were drowned. Several pieces of cannon were taken by the Russians, and a confiderable number of horse tails, and other trophies of victory.

This dreadful carnage, the fignal and immediate punishment of folly and rashness, would have struck any mind, that was not so totally perverse and incorrigible as that of the vizir's. It feems unaccountable, that the foldiers who were so turbulent and ungovernable under the late vizir, should now bear the continual destruction that attended this extravagant conduct, without flying into any act of violence or extremity. It perhaps serves to shew, that there is nothing that an army will not attempt or endure, for a general who keeps the foldiers warm in continual action, if at the same time he directs his conduct in such a manner, as to leave room for ope to operate in his favour.

The vizir, immediately after this action, began to prepare for another operation of the fame nature. He now laid but one bridge over the river, which he had the precaution to cover with large batteries of cannon, and prepared to pass the whole army over. All these attempts were made in one particular part of the river, in the neighbourhood, and nearly within fight of Choczim; and the perfeverance in this instance was so obstinate, that it seemed as if it would not have answered the views of the general, to have effected a passage either higher up or lower down.

Eight thousand janizaries and four thousand regular cavalry, the flower of the whole Ottoman army, had already passed over Sept. 17. with a large train of artillery, and the rest of the army was in motion to follow, when a fudden and extraordinary fwell of the waters of the Niester, carried away and totally destroyed the bridge. Thus were twelve thoufand brave men hemmed in, between a great and implacable hoftile army on one fide, and an impassable river on the other, without time to fortify or entrench themselves, or without the possibility of a fingle hope to arise from their courage.

The Russians lost no time in making use of so extraordinary an advantage. An engagement truly desperate ensued, in which the assailants sought with all the boldness of assured success, and the defendants like men who only wanted to sell their lives as dear as possible. The severity of the Turkish manners, which has not admitted of the civilized and humane car-

tels, established among the Europeans in their wars, together with the pride and disdain of the janizaries, prevented a capitulation from being defired, or any propofal made to lay down their arms. The flaughter was accordingly prodigious. We have no account what number of prisoners were made; but as they were only taken fingly, and in the heat of action, they could not be very numerous; probably they were mostly officers. Not only the field of battle, but the river, over which some few hundreds of Turks made their escape by swimming, was for several miles covered with dead bodies. The Russians took 64 pieces of eannon, and above 150 colours and horse tails.

The agitation of mind and diftress, which the Ottoman soldiers must suffer, who were the unhappy fpectators on the opposite shore, of the cruel flaughter of their friends, may possibly be conceived, but cannot be described. Perhaps to a feeling mind, the momentary agony was more poignant to the looker on, than to him who was the immediate sufferer. While the contest continued, the whole army was buried in a profound filence; but when the flaughter was finished, and all hopes and fears were now at an end, they expressed their rage and grief, by the loudest cries and lamentations, and the bitterest curses and imprecations upon the vizir. Under this impulse of grief and fury, they immediately broke up the camp, and casting off all obedience to a command which they despised and detested, abandoned the strong fortress of Choczim, with all its stores and a numerous artillery, and retired tumultuously towards the Danube.

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The following extraordinary instance is faid to have been given upon this occasion, of the uncon. querable firength and violence of those passions, which in certain fituations take possession of the whole human mind; and is a more apt illustration of the temper that prevailed in the Turkish army at the time, than any description of it that could be attempted. A thousand Turks, under the influence of a blind rage and fury, after the action was intirely over, croffed the river upon rafts in the face of the conquering Russians, and there became voluntary facrifices, in this unavailing effort to revenge the loss of their friends.

Thus was the fortune of the war totally changed, and the grand Turkish army intirely ruined in the space of one short month, by the folly and temerity of a fingle man. - And thus the Russians have finished a doubtful, if not a losing campaign, with great advantage and glory, and have ftruck a panic through the whole Turkish empire. Cast down by repeated difgraces, the misfortunes and haughty Ottomans feem to have loft all spirit and resolution; and in the engagements that have fince happened, their numbers have only added to their lofs and difgrace. It was computed that they loft 28,000 of the best and bravest of their troops, within little more than a fortnight; and that 40,000 more abandoned the army, and totally deserted, in the tumultuous As it may retreat to the Danube. be considered the greatest mistortune that could befal the grand

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vizir, to survive the fatal effects of his misconduct; it is no less surprizing that he did not fall a victim to the fury and violence of the soldiers. His fortune was however not only superior to this danger in the camp, but also to that of the bow-string at home; a punishment which has so often, in this country, been the sate even of great ability and bravery, when attended by ill success.

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Two hundred Russian grenadiers having croffed the river on a float, were furprized to find themselves masters of the important fortress of Choczim, which had been fo long the bone of contention, and the scene of so many considerable actions. A few Turkish women and children were the miserable guards they found in a strong town, with great magazines and two hundred pieces of cannon. The revolt in the army was so general, and the despair and disorder so great, that they did not even fet the town on fire, or attempt to destroy any thing.

Prince Gallitzin placed a garrifon of four regiments in the fortress, under the command of col.
Weisman, and dispatched the generals Elmpt and Prosorowski, at
the head of large detachments, in
pursuit of the enemy. He then
resigned the command of the army
to general count Romanzow, and
returned covered with laurels to
Petersburg. Count Panin at the
same time took the command of
the army lately commanded by
general Romanzow.

In the mean time the Russians over-run the great province of Moldavia, and general Elmpt entered and took possession of the capital city of Jassy, (situated on

the river Pruth, about an hundred miles to the fouth-east of Choczim) without opposition. As the Greek natives of this province, had always fecretly favoured the Russians, they now took this opportunity of their fuccess, and the absence of the Turks, to declare themselves openly. The principal inhabitants accordingly assembled at the capital, where the general received their homage in the name of the empress, and the oaths of fidelity which they voluntarily tendered to He then took the necessary measures for the administration of justice, and for the interior government of the province.

In the mean time, as the Turkish army was retired to the other side of the Danube, the Russians carried on their incursions to the borders of that river, and over-run the greatest part of the province of Walachia, Prince Prosorowski having taken Bucharest the capital, and made Gregorio Giko the prince of that country, with all his family and court, prisoners. The Greek inhabitants also submitted, wherever the Russians appeared, with the same facility that those of Moldavia had done.

As soon as order could be in any degree restored in the Ottoman camp, attempts were made to retard the operations of the Russians in Moldavia and Walachia, by sending considerable detachments of Turks over the Danube to oppose their progress. In these attempts they have been very unsuccessful, having been generally worsted with great loss, and by very inferior numbers. In consequence of one of these engagements, the Russians made themselves masters of Galaes, an im-

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portant post in Moldavia, situated on the river Pruth near its confluence with the Danube. They however met with loss upon some other occasions, particularly in an unsuccessful attempt upon the strong citadel of Brailow, deservedly esteemed as the key of the principality of Walachia, and one of the most important passes on the Danube.

On the fide of the Ukraine and Tartary, count Panin has failed in his attempt upon Bender: he has however fuccessfully ravaged the neighbouring countries of Budziac, and the Little Tartary, from whence his parties drove a prodigious prey of cattle. On the other hand, the calga or brother to the khan of the Tartars, has made a successful irruption into the Russian territories on the left of the Boristhenes, from whence he is faid to have carried above ten thousand unhappy people into captivity. Such is the cruel aspect of war among thefe herce nations.

General Romanzow has fixed his head quarters at Laticzew in Podolia, and has cantoned the bulk of his army along the banks of the Niefter. In this fituation he keeps the confederates in awe, and is near enough to support the generals Proforowski and Elmpt, in the superiority which they have acquired in Moldavia and Walachia: a position absolutely necessary, as the Turks will undoubtedly make the most vigorous efforts, as soon as the feafon will admit, for the recovery of those fine provinces. Count Panin's army is stationed on the borders of the Ukraine, in fuch a fituation as most effectually to couer that and the adjoining Ruf-

fian provinces, from the incursions of the Tartars.

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It may however feem strange, that general Romanzow did not advance with the bulk of his army into the newly acquired provinces, or even push on to the banks of the Danube, and endeavour to become malter of the principal posts upon that river, while the terror and diforder of the Turks operated in its highest degree. It is little to be doubted that this measure was thought of, and it is as probable that there were strong reafons against the adopting of it. It might have been objected, that Poland would by this means have been in a great measure abandoned to the licentiousness of the confederates and the fury of the Tar-That the fafety of the grand tars. army would be endangered, at such a distance from its posts and magazines, and with fuch enemies as the Tartars, besides the numerous garrisons of Bender and Oczacow, in its rear; and that the army commanded by count Panin, which had an extensive and difficult frontier to defend, would thereby be entirely exposed. It is also to be imagined, that notwithflanding the natural fertility of these provinces, the miserable havock that was made in them both by friends and enemies for a full year, must make them utterly incapable of providing subfiftence for a confiderable

No satisfactory account has been published of the progress of the Russians on the side of Georgia. The famous count Tottleben, so remarkable for his disgrace in the last war, having in consequence of a most suppliant petition, been re-

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ceived into the empress's favour, has been employed upon this expedition. As this general had before served in the countries adjoining to the Caspian, he seems to have been well qualified for this service, and it is said that he has been joined by prince Heraclius, and that they have committed several hostilities on the side of Armenia. It does not however appear, that their operations have hitherto been productive of any very extraordinary effects.

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The misfortunes of the last campaign, do not feem to have funk the Grand Signior's spirit. The preparations for war both by fea and land are carried on with unremitted ardor; and it is faid that he refules to listen to any terms of ccommodation, that are at all degrading, or inconfistent with his lignity. In this spirit he has reeived judicial informations in the livan, from the civil officers of Moldavia and Walachia, of the faility with which the Greek inhabitants of those provinces submited to the Russian government, and as thereupon declared them reels, and according to the cruel node of the eastern nations, orered man, woman and child to be extirpated. It is also said, that he has signified to the republic of Venice, in a high and haughty tone, that their observing a bare neutrality, would not in the present state of affairs be deemed sufficient; but that they must avow themselves, either as friends or enemies.

The unfortunate Moldovani Ali Pacha has been degraded and banished to one of the Greek islands, and Halil Bey, of whom we have no prior account, is appointed grand vizir in his room. It is faid that the fultan intends to command the army in person, and that the Turks, dispirited by their ill fuccess, and their fears worked upon by fome ancient prophecies, are very unwilling to ferve, and form dismal apprehensions of the event of the war. It is not to be wondered at, that the imaginations of a people, so excessively credulous and superstitious as the Turks, should in such circumstances be eafily worked upon. The weakness of the government, the licentiousness of the soldiery, and the want of able and experienced officers, are however the real prognostics that forbode danger to their empire.

#### CHAP. IV.

New confederacies formed in Poland upon the departure of the Russian troops to the frontiers. Spirited manifesto by the nobility of the grand dutchy of Lithuania. Great number of engagements between the Russians and confederates; dreadful excesses committed on both sides. King of Poland sends ministers to the guarantees of the treaties of Carlowits and Olivia. Harmony at present substitute between the great powers of the empire. Emperor's journey to Italy; makes a considerable stay at Milan; on his return reforms many abuses in the government of that dutchy; wisits the king of Prussia at Neiss. Aix la Chapelle taken and quitted by the elector Palatine's forces. Marriage concluded upon between the dauphin and the archedutches Maria Antonia.

S the Russians were obliged to A withdraw their principal force from the interior parts of Poland, to oppose the designs of the Turks and Tartars upon the frontiers, fo the ruined and almost expiring confederacies began, immediately upon their departure, to revive and shew new signs of vigour in every part of the kingdom. Among the earliest and most active upon this occasion, were the nobility of the grand dutchy of Lithuania, who had fo lately been obliged to submit to whatever terms the Ruffians were pleased to prescribe. The opportunity of their absence was now eagerly March embraced for the hold-1.769. ing of a general meeting, where a new confederacy was formed, and Mr. Sickanowicko appointed their grand marshal. At the same time they published a strong and spirited manifesto, in which, after charging the Ruffians with numberless infractions of the laws of nature and nations, they declare whith great energy, "That as they are attacked in their honour, abridged of their liberty,

ruined in their fortunes, and driven

from their houses; and that having no other resource than despair or a glorious death, they are determined to spill the last drop of their blood, in desence of their civil and W

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religious liberties."

It probably would not be fpeaking correctly, to fay that this example was followed; the impule was general, and the effect feemed equal in every part, as foon as the restraint was taken off. New confederacies were accordingly every where formed, and the country atforded, during the whole year, 1 continued scene of anarchy, bloodshed, and misery. It is however probable that all these evils were increased, by a cruel and ill-judged manifesto published early in the fpring by prince Gallitzin, in which it is declared, that temporizing, or a feeming neutrality, shall afford no protection; that the Poles mult avow their principles and intentions, and that Russia was determined that country should contain only friends or declared enc-This unjust, if not impomies. litic declaration, must have urged many of the grandees, who it tended to enjoy the quiet and faiet

of a neutrality, into violent and precipitate measures which they would otherwise have avoided.

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The Russian detachments that were still in the kingdom, or that occasionally arrived in it, though greatly inferior in numbers to the whole confederates, were even in that respect often superior to those parties which they engaged and destroyed singly. In all other matters, as arms, discipline, obedience to command, and mutual concert, they had infinite advantages over them. The fuccess was such as might be expected. The loss of the confederates was generally great and destructive, in the numberless engagements that ensued. Their obstinacy, their numbers, and the extensiveness of the country, enabled them however to preferve a superiority in several provinces, and the Russians no sooner marched to the reduction of one, than that which they had quitted, was again in its former state of disorder.

It may well be imagined that the race of nobles, though very numerous in this country, must be nearly exhausted in some of its provinces. In a fingle action which was fought in the month of April, forty-four gentlemen of the principal families in that kingdom lost their lives; and thirteen engagements of the fame nature, which are called battles in the accounts published, happened in the course of that month only.

We have formerly thewn that the opposition to the Russians, and the dislike of their measures, was ot confined to a few turbulent or interested leaders and their adheents, or even to any particular rder of men, but was the general rafe of the people. Numberless

instances have fince occurred to confirm this observation. In the beginning of the present year, the foldiers of the crown regiment of Shacht, received the orders which were given them to attack a party of the confederates at Petrikaw with fuch indignation, that they immediately fired upon their officers, killed eleven of them upon the fpot, and dangerously wounded most of the rest. Two thousand feven hundred more of the crown foldiers suffered themselves to be taken by Pulawski, a noted leader of the confederates; after which, they immediately took the oaths of confederacy, and were incorporated in his corps. This inflance is the more extraordinary, if we consider the certainty of danger, and the uncertainty of pay, and all accommodations that attended the exchange. They also facrificed, upon this occasion, that most alluring of all temptations to foldiers, the benefit of spoil, which they otherwise would have had, upon the estates and houses of the confederates.

No regular detail can be attempted of the transactions of the present year in this country.-Slaughters and engagements were now fo common, as to excite neither admiration nor horror; nobody would take the trouble even to identify them, and they are transmitted only in the gross. In general they are not interesting enough, either from the fortune or conduct with which they were attended, or the greatness of the consequences which they produced, to make the loss regretted. A dull hideous catalogue of flaughter could not be endured.

We find that the capital city of Warfaw, notwithstanding the prefence of the king and prince Repnin, and the protection of the Ruffian garrison, was more than once in imminent danger from the confederates: who possessed the adjoining countries in fuch a manner, that the posts have not arrived for weeks together. That the king, a helples spectator of the miseries of his country, has been obliged to iffue proclamations, in which he requests of the confederates not to destroy the falt works, a measure which would be so fatal to the nation in general. king has also fent ministers lately to the courts of Russia, Great Britain and Holland, as guarantees to the treaty of Carlowits, and to those of France, Spain, Austria, Prussia and Sweden, as guarantees of that of Oliva, for their friendly intervention. It has also been talked of, that a general confederacy under the king's immediate auspices is to be formed, for the calling and protection of a new diet, in which case the Russians will be requested to withdraw their troops from the kingdom.

The celebrated chiefs of the confederacy of Bar, the counts Potocki and Krafinski, who drew so much of our former attention, and were so principally concerned in the troubles of this country, have had no immediate share in the interior transactions of it during the prefent year. As they were obliged to retire with the body of confederates which they commanded, under the Turkish protection, they accordingly became a part of that army which acted upon the frontiers, where they probably bore a full share in all the actions of the

campaign. It is evident that ther behaved with great bravery, as the grand fignior, fo late as the month of October, fent his own felictar, or fword bearer, from Constantinople to the camp, to invest count Potocki with a furred robe, and to prefent him with a fabre and three hundred puries, as a reward for the fervices performed by him in the Ottoman army. This is the greatest military honour in that fervice, and was new to a Chriftian; it also sufficiently refutes the accounts that had been fo often published, that these noblemen had at different times been either killed by the Russians, or massacred by the Turks.

Since the retreat of the Ottoman army from the borders, as the Ruffians were thereby enabled to pay a greater attention to the affairs in Poland, and to employ more troops upon that service, so the confederates have been continually harrassed, and have met with a great number of very fevere losses. It scarcely seems possible, in the prefent fituation of affairs, that, with out the intervention of some other powers, or some very extraordinary change of fortune in favour of the Turks, a fingle confederacy can exist much longer in Poland: a confummation of their calamities, most fincerely to be wished for by all who are partaken of them; as any fubmission to power is better, than fo fatal and ineffectual a relistance.

Such is the glimmering prosped we are afforded, of the fituation of affairs in this unhappy country. A nearer view would represent picture more difgraceful to human nature; fullied with the most dread. ful exorbitances, and stained with

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it is to be feard with too much truth, on both sides. One instance however deserves to be particularly marked, in hopes it may fland in fome more lasting work than this, a perpetual record of the infamy of

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Nine Polish gentlemen, whose arms had been cut off at the writts, presented in the capital city of their native country, this new and flocking spectacle. A spectacle that would difgrace a nation of favages, and that even amongst them, would excite every latent feed of pity, indignation, and horror, into The Russian general Dreaction. wits, was the detested author of this inhuman and execrable act; and fome accounts make him the immediate operator in it.

If we turn our eyes from this difgusting scene, we shall behold Germany, so often the theatre of war, now happily flourishing in all the arts and bleffings of peace. We have already taken notice of the conduct hitherto observed by the two great powers of this empire, in regard of the war that rages to violently on their borders. In other respects, the violent jealousy and animofity, that fo long and so fatally prevailed between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, feem, under the auspices of the present emperor, greatly to lessen, if not totally wear off.

These powers have had fufficient trials of each others strength; they know what each is equal to. Silefia, that was the great object of contention, feems through length of time, and the hopelessness of recovery, to be as much refigned on one fide, as it is fecured to the

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the most horrid cruelties. These other by prescription, and the charges are reciprocally made: and strength of possession. If the king of Prussia is arrived at a time of life, when he need neither wish to hazard his own reputation, nor to run the risque of leaving his succeffor involved in a dangerous war, by engaging in a quarrel with a young, enterprising and powerful prince, the emperor has as little reason to be eager to venture himfelf, on his first essay, in a contest with fo redoubted and dangerous

an antagonist.

The fame active disposition, which we have before taken notice of in the emperor, the fame inquifitive defire to inquire into and become thoroughly acquainted with the griefs and complaints of his fubjects, and the same benevolent inclination to redrefs their grievances or relieve their wants, continue still strongly to mark every part of his conduct. Upon the death of the late pope, notwithstanding the severity of the leason, the roughness of the country through which he was to pais, and the badness of the roads, which at that time of the year March 3. are almost impassable, he fet out privately for Rome with a small retinue, under the title of count Namur. This journey was so secretly concerted, that nobody except the empress queen knew any thing of it within a few hours of his departure.

At Rome the emperor met the great duke of Tuscany, who had been there for some days before him. The illustrious brothers continued together in that celebrated capital for feveral days. The conclave was then fitting, and as the emperor remained incognito during his flay, he thereby avoided

all the honours that were defigned to be paid, and to which he was entitled. He afterwards vifited Naples, Florence, Leghorn, Turin, and his own Italian dominions.

He continued a confiderable time at Milan, where he liftened to every complaint that was brought before him, and redreffed every grievance with which he was acquainted. From many peculiar circumstances attending this dutchy, the administration of government in it was liable to numberless evils and abuses. The emperor applied himfelf with the greatest attention to remedy thefe. Advertisements were posted up, that all persons, to the meanest of the people, should have free access to him upon any cause of business, or any complaint of grievance. The effects corresponded with his patriotic intentions, and the people already experience the happy difference, between the most despotic and the mildest of administrations. To secure this happinels for the future, he has appointed a council, composed chiefly of natives, of the greatest worth and honour, who are to ferve as a check upon the governors, and to act as mediators and judges between them and the people.

The travels of great monarchs to other countries, and their mutual vifits, are among the peculiarities that distinguish the present age. The emperor upon his return home having immediately gone to inspect into the state of the camps which were formed upon the borders of Bohemia and Hungary, took that opportunity to pay Aug. 25. Prussia, who was then at Neiss, a strong city of Silesia. Nothing could be more cordial or

friendly than the behaviour of these great princes, who spent two nights and a day together, and had more than one private interview. The subject of their conferences may possibly be hereafter known by the effects which they produce; but probably will not transpire otherwise. It is certain they parted with the strongest marks of mutual confidence, friendship, and esteem.

In the midst of the peace and tranquility that prevailed in the empire, the world was furprized to hear, that the imperial and peaceable city of Aix-la-Chapelle, so noted for lending its friendly aid to compromise the differences of others, was itself suddenly invested by a strong body Feb. 9. of the elector Palatine's forces, under the command of general Horst, attended by a confiderable train of artillery and some The peaceable citizens kept their gates shut for two days, and fometimes ventured to appear upon the ramparts. The Palatine troops, by rifing early, got in the third morning, without washing their ammunition, and happily without shedding any blood. As their spleen was principally directed to the magistrates, they quartered themselves by fifty a fixty a-piece in their houses; but the burghers met not with the fmallest inconveniency, and were generoully paid for what they took from them.

This odd transaction took is rise, as many others much mon ferious, and mischievous in their consequences have done, from a very trisling cause. The cledw Palatine has the appointment of an officer called the grand major of Aix, and has a place in the city called

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called Malfweyer, where there is a house with the necessary conveniences fitted up, for carrying on the dying bufinefs, which the grand major lets to whom he pleases for the elector's benefit. He happened lately to let it to a protestant, who carried on the business in all its branches, and in all colours. magistrates maintained, that he had no right to dye any colour but scarlet, and that to dye other colours he must be free of the dyer's company, which no protestant can be at Aix. The dyer, upon this obstruction to his business, applied to the elector, as his lord, for redrefs. The Palatine court, finding its repeated follicitations to the magistrates were of no effect, took the method we have described of procuring justice.

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nent of najor of the city called The Palatine troops did not however continue long in possession; a mandate was presented from the emperor, by which they were commanded to quit the city in a limited time, under pain of incurring the ban of the empire. at the same time the magistrates were ordered, that if any expences were incurred, they should pay them out of their own pockets, and not charge them upon the people in general.

If the repeated alliances by marriage, which had before taken place between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, was an object of jealousy to those, who did not wish that the accidental temporary alliance between these families should become permanent, it is now much increased by the marriage concluded upon, between the arch-

dutches Maria-Antonia and the dauphin of France. A negociation that was set on soot, in the course and in consequence of this treaty of marriage, between the empress-queen and France, for the forming of a new barrier in the Low Countries, whereby some territories were to be exchanged, and others ceded, gave, with reason, great umbrage to the states of Holland.

Some former differences had fubfifted between the courts of Vienna and the Hague. A very large debt is owing to the latter, on account of the barrier; the importunity for which, and the confequent altercations, probably induced the empress-queen to declare Oftend a free port, and to make feveral other regulations in the Low Countries relative to commerce, which are highly prejudicial to the subjects of the states. The latter however exerted themselves with so much spirit, upon the design of making a new partition of territory, that it is now wholly laid afide. The other differences are also said to be in a fair train of being concluded to mutual fatisfaction. As the new scheme of the barrier would have been very alarming to Great Britain as well as to the states, there is no doubt but that court would have taken proper measures to pre-vent it, if it had proceeded any farther. It is also to be hoped that the courts of London and Berlin, will use their endeavours to reflore that confidence and harmony, which had fo long and fo ufefully subfifted between Vienna and the Hague.

## CHAP. V.

Italy. Death of the pope procures a respite to the troubles of the court of Rome. The emperor, and great duke of Tuscany, come to Rome. Cardinal Ganganelli declared pope. The new pontiff resules to comply with the sollicitations of the Bourbon princes, for the extinction of the order of sesuits. Is obliged to cede Awignon and the Vanaisin to France. King of Naples keeps possession of the dutchy of Benevento. Precarious state of the monks. Conduct observed by the Italian states, in regard to the Russian steet in the Mediterranean. Claims made by the courts of Vienna and Turin, upon part of the Genoese territories.

THE troubles in which the late pope found himself so unhappily involved, with most of the princes of his own communion, were only terminated by his death. Loaded with years and infirmities, it is no wonder that he should fink under a weight of missfortunes, which the most vigorous youth and firmest mind, would find it difficult to encounter.

This event procured a temporary respite to the court of Rome, from the dangers with which it was more immediately surrounded. It restrained, at least for a time, that epidemical avidity with which the Italian princes seemed to grasp at the temporal possessions of the church; though it could have no effect upon the general disposition which is now so prevalent among the Roman Catholic princes, to circumscribe, within the narrowest limits, its power and operation in their respective dominions.

The election of a new pontiff was fingularly marked, by the appearance in Rome of the emperor, during the fitting of the conclave, a circumstance not known before for some ages. His brother the grand duke of Tuscany, who ap-

peared in his proper character, was accordingly treated by the cardinals with the greatest honours, and received some very rich and magnificent prefents from them. emperor, by appearing only in the character of a private person, avoided the troublesome ceremonials, by which his presence must otherwise have been particularly distinguished. What effect the presence of these princes had upon the transactions in the conclave, cannot be determined; they however departed from Rome before the election was ended,

At length, after the conclave, had continued fitting for fomething more than three months, cardinal Ganganelli was May 19. declared pope, and affumed the name of Clement the XIVth. This cardinal was born in the ecclefiastical territories; was a monk of a branch of the Franciscan order, and was then fixty four years of age. He had been created cardinal by the late pope in 1759, and had ever fince lived ut the cell belonging to his order in Rome, in the most private and The apparent recluse manner. moderation of this unambition conduct, had probably a confider

ble fion, most ference and to Bourbe gave uranks testifyi

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able share in the cause of his election, as such a temper seemed the most proper to conciliate the disferences between the see of Rome, and the princes of the house of Bourbon. The choice accordingly gave universal satisfaction, and all ranks of people seemed to vie in testifying their approbation of it.

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The first act of the new pontiff, in act always extremely popular, was to lower the price of bread, oil, and every species of provision. He also ordered the city of Rome to be purged of vagabonds of every fort, and appointed houses for their eception, where they were divided nto classes, and those who were ble, compelled to work for their subfiftence, while the aged and inirm were provided with all necesaries. He also suppressed the cusom of kissing the toe, a ceremony which was practiced by the geneals of the ecclefiaftical orders, when they felicitated a new pope pon his election. The pontiff, nstead of receiving this testimony f his exaltation, embraced them ill, except the general of the Jeuits, to whom he only gave his bleffing. This peculiar mark of coolness or indifference, was looked pon as ominous to that order, and o foreshew its speedy and final disolution; an indication however not et justified by the event.

Part of the pope's answer to a rey flattering and elaborate speech hat was made to him by the tribunal of the supreme inquisition, n which his merit and great qualities were exalted to the highest egree, may not be unworthy the stention of other princes on their ccession to a throne. "The Sation of the world, said the ponish, was loaded with praises on

his entrance into Jerusalem, by the same people, who soon after heaped reproaches on him, and demanded his death."

Repeated follicitations were immediately made to the new pontiff, by the courts of Paris, Madrid, Naples and Lisbon, for the suppression and total extinction of the order of Jesuits. Requisitions were at the same time made, and strongly enforced, for the entire cession of Avignon and the territory of the Venaisin in France, and the dutchy of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples.

These demands were received with a firmness, which probably was not expected from the moderation and facility of the new pope's To prevent separate character. and continual discussions with the ministers of fo many different powers, the pontiff wrote a letter to the French king, wherein he declared the fentiments by which To shew that his he would abide. non-compliance did not proceed from a diflike or opposition to the house of Bourbon, he first premised the marks of attention that he had given to the duke of Parma; that he had readily fent the dispensations which he requested for his marriage; that he had suspended the effects of the brief which he complained of, as well as of the bulls relative thereto; and that he cordially gave him his apostolic benediction.

In regard to the Jesuits, he said, he could neither blame nor anni-a hilate an institute which had been applauded and confirmed by nineteen of his predecessor; that he could the less do it, because it had been authentically confirmed by the council of Trent, and that by

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the French maxims, the general council is above the pope. That if it was defired, he would call a council, in which every thing should be discussed with justice and equity, and the Jesuits heard in their own defence: that he owed to the Jesuits, as to all the religious orders, justice and protection: that befides Germany, the king of Sardinia, and even the king of Prussia, had written to him in their behalf; and that he could not, by their destruction, content fome princes without displeasing others.

As to the territorial claims, he observed, that he was not proprietor, that he was only administrator of the domains of the holy fee; that he could neither cede nor fell the county of Avignon, nor the dutchy of Benevento; that fuch an act would in itself be null and void, and would accordingly be condemned as an abuse by his fuccessors, and the territories re-That as for the rest, he claimed. would give way to force, and would not repel it if he was able; and that he would not spill a single drop of blood for any temporal concern. He concluded with a compliment to the uprightness of the king's heart, and a wish to labour with him only, in the adjusting and fettling all matter of business relative to the disputes in question.

Whatever effect this firmness in the pontiff has hitherto had, in preventing the final extinction of the Jesuits, it did not avail for the preservation of Avignon, and the territory belonging to it called the Venaisin. The French king has irrevocably annexed these territories to his dominions, and they are

now declared to be members of, and under the fame government as Provence. As a compensation to the fee of Rome, though much inadequate in value, the wurt of France has agreed to pay ax millions of livres to the pope. French are gainers by this purchase, even supposing fix millions of livres to have been a fair price for the country, the fum of 240,000 livres annually, which they used to pay to the court of Rome, as a confideration for its not fuffering its subjects to raise any tobacco within these territories. In the mean time the king of Naples continues in possession of the dutchy of Benevento, without any formal cession having been made, or a purchase being agreed upon for it.

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Notwithstanding the protection which the pontiff continues to the Jesuits, he does not in general feem violently bigotted to particular forms, where they appear elther to be of no great consequence, or that their inutility pleads against the fanction of prescription. We accordingly find that he readily concurred with the great duke of Tufcany, in depriving the churches of that dutchy of the privilege which they had, of being fanctuaries and places of refuge for criminals. Those who had hithers eluded justice under that protection, were dragged out of the churches by force, and for the fature they can only afford refuge to unfortunate debtors. He alio feems disposed to listen to the requifition that has been made by teveral of the German princes, for retrenching the number of fellivali that are observed in their respective dominions, and will probably concur in that measure.

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The monks in Italy, as well as in other parts of Europe, feem at present to be in a very precarious fituation. Though the house of Auftria has not adopted the violent measures, that were pursued by the Bourbon princes against the Jefuits; yet the states of Milan have feized upon the celebrated monaftery of the Chartreuse de Buccia, one of the richest in Italy, and fequestered all its effects, allowing the monks an annual penfion of one hundred pistoles each. edict has also been iffued, by which all the ecclefiaflics in the Austrian Lombardy, are forbid to alienate their estates without the confent of the fovereign. These however are but trifling incidents, if compared with the danger which the whole order of the Dominicans was lately in, who were peremptorily threatened by the courts of France and Spain, that they should meet with the immediate fate of the Jesuits, if father Mamachi, one of their order, did not retract some tenets he had lately published, that had given offence to those courts. This was the more embarraffing, as they were left entirely to themfelves, the pope having refused to intermeddle in the affair; fo that there is little room to doubt but they will give the fatisfaction required, though the book in queftion was published with the approbation of the holy fee.

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Upon the arrival of the Russian sleet in the Mediterranean, orders were issued by most of the Italian states, prescribing the treatment and reception which the ships of that nation were to meet with in their respective ports. The court of Naples gave directions, that no more than three Russian ships should

be received at one time, in any one port; that they should be supplied with necessary provisions, not to exceed the quantity that would be requifite for a month, upon their paying punctually for them; but absolutely forbid the supplying them with any kind of military flores, upon any pretence whatfo-Most of the other states also ever. forbid their being supplied with powder or warlike stores. faid that the republic of Venice has been fingular upon this occafion, by issuing orders, that the Russian fleet should not be admitted into any of its numerous ports or islands; an order, which, considering their number and vicinity, must be attended with great inconvenience, as well as prejudice to the Russians. As this conduct in the republic does not indicate a favourable countenance to Russia, the great naval preparations she has fince continued to make, would appear the more alarming. It is however probable, that the republic only intends to be in fuch a fituation, as may enable her to preferve and even command a respectable neutrality, during the continuance of a war which has been kindled up at her doors, and in which she has no concern. Without this preventive care, the intermingled nature of the Venetian frontier, both by fea and land, would render it liable to continual infults; and the possible uses to which this fituation might be converted in the course of the war, may involve the republic in a quarrel with the Turks, to which, from the pacific maxims she has long adopted, it is probable the is not at all disposed. It is also much to be doubted, whether any of the Medi-12 4

Mediterranean powers would wish for the neighbourhood of the Rusfians, or would approve of their establishing any fettlement in that

quarter.

Some claims which have been revived by the court of Vienna upon the marquifate of Final, and by the king of Sardinia upon some other parts of the Genoese territories, have given sufficient cause of alarm to that republic. No right of title, nor length of possession, is fufficient to insure the possessions of a small state, when surrounded by potent neighbours. Besides the common views of ambition, this republic does not stand much in favour with either of these powers. Though the animolities which subfifted between the rival houses of Austria and Bourbon, are now changed into friendship and alliance, it is possible that the republic, which bore a full share in the evils that attended the contests, may be but little confidered as a

party to the benefits of the recon-The conduct of this ciliation. state in regard to Corsica, has undoubtedly been very disagreeable to the king of Sardinia; nor is it probable that it was a measure pleafing to the court of Vienna. The defign and pretentions of the former, upon Savona and fome other of its possessions, have been long avowed; and the protection afforded by the latter to the little territory of St. Remo, which is itfelf a kind of commonwealth included in the other, is a continual and fruitful fource of altercation. It is not however to be supposed, that the courts of France and Spain will so soon forget the inviolable attachment of this state to their interests, and the unparalleled sufferings which it underwent upon that account, as totally to abandon it to the effects of a refentment, which may be confidered in a great measure as a consequence of that

## CHAP. VI.

Hopeless State of Corfica. French negociate with the chief's during the winter. Unsuccessful attempts upon the French posts. Ecclesiastics take up arms in defence of their country. Count de Vaux arrives with fifteen battalions from France, and takes the principal command. Corficans defeated near Rostino. Corte taken without opposition. The whole island subdued. Paoli flies to Legborn. Affembly held at Corte; French government effablished. Sovereign council of the island abolished; a new one created under the direction of the parliament of Provence. Corfica annexed to the French king's dominions, and brought within the jurifdiction of the Gallican church. Unsuccessful attempts to conciliate the minds of the people to the mean government. Loss sustained by the French in this conquest. French domestic affairs; East India company. Interest on the public funds reduced. Parliament of Britany restored. Disturbances in St. Domingo.

ROM the vigorous efforts that tural rights and liberties, it might

were made last year by the have been imagined, that France Corficans, in defence of their na- would still have met with many

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difficulties, before it could have compleated the conquest of that island. The determined resolution shewn by the natives, the violent aversion they bore to a foreign yoke, together with the natural desences of a mountainous impracticable country, and the peculiar unhealthiness of the climate, seemed in some degree to counterbalance the great superiority of power in the invader.

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This fpirit and disposition in the people, could not however be kept in action by any other means, than the hope of foreign support and affiftance. While this continued, they forgot the superiority of their enemies, and gave repeated proofs that they were not unworthy of protection. The supposed prospect of a distant security made their present sufferings light, and the war was fustained in fuch a manner, as to give fufficient opportunity to any defign that might have been formed in their favour, to have operated to its full extent.

But when a hard fought campaign, and a long winter haddapsed, and that the brave strugele they maintained had not produced the most remote appearance of support or protection, it is no vonder they should then reflect on he fruitlessness of the efforts they vere making, and the danger as vell as absurdity or attempting ingly to refift the force of one of he most powerful nations in the world. The landed chiefs natually regretted the lofs of their ents, and the destruction brought pon their estates by an unavailing ontest, in a cause which they now w was totally desperate; and the easant lamented, that the' rocks nd mountains could occasionally

afford a temporary fecurity to his person, they were by no means sufficient for the protection of his property. This despondency could not be unknown to the French, nor were they likely to neglect making the proper use of a temper so much in their favour. It is probable that money was not spared upon this occasion, and there is but little doubt of its having its ufual effect. The new employments consequent of a change of government, and the honours and emoluments to be acquired under a great monarchy, were no doubt held out to others of the chiefs, and had their weight with them. However this was, the affairs of the Corficans continually declined, and the same vigour and spirit no longer appeared in their actions.

These effects did not however immediately take place. In the beginning of the year the Jan. 2. Corficans made an attempt to furprize San Fiorenzo, and to cover their defign fent detachments to make false attacks on Biguglia, and Oletta. These detachments, as it was expected, were repulsed; but having produced the defired effect, and drawn the attention of the French that way. the main body quitted their camp, and marched under cover of the night to St. Fiorenzo, where they immediately attempted to scale the Unfortunately their ladwalls. ders proved too short, which frustrated this, otherwise, well conducted defign; the garrison were alarmed before this miltake could be remedied, and they were obliged to retire with confiderable lofs.

They foon afterwards made an attempt upon Jan. 25.
Biguglia, which miscarried; but they

they defeated a party of French that endeavoured to cut off their retreat. They also attempted to furprize Oletta, where they were repulsed, and obliged to retire to Mariana with confiderable lofs. At Barbaggio they were more fuccefsful, but the consequences were fatal. This place was garrisoned by five companies of French Feb. 14. foot, who being attacked in the night by a body of Corficans, were obliged to furrender; two companies were made prisoners of war, and the other three were allowed to retire to St. Fiorenzo, on condition of not acting hostilely against the Corficans for a year. The Corficans imprudently loitered in this place, though it was not tenable, and was in the vicinity of the French principal force. Count de Marbeuf being informed of this error, dispatched troops from different quarters to seize upon all the defiles, and cut off the possibility of a retreat. The Corncans fought desperately, but having loft above half their men, the remainder were obliged to furrender, without their being able to gain any other flipulation in their favour, than that they should not be fent into France. . Mr. Colonna, a noted Corfican chief, with above two hundred men, were taken prisoners upon this oc-Mr. de Marbeuf being cafion. pleased with the gallant defence they had made, politely told the Corfican chief that general Paoli would fustain a great loss by his being taken; to which the other with great magnanimity replied, "That every village in his country produced men of superior abilities and courage to himfelf, which he hoped Mr. Marbeuf would foon be sensible of."

Such was the spirit which at this time actuated the Corficans, and which appeared upon another occasion in a very extraordinary degree. At an affembly of the regency held at Corte, it was agreed, that the ecclefiaftics of the country should be required to unite and take up arms in the common caule, as a measure that would greatly encourage the people, and promote their ardor in it. The priefts, far from hefitating at this extraordinary requisition, immediately declared their readiness to hazard, or even lose their lives in the defence of their native country, and five hundred of them accordingly enlifted in its service.

The affair of Barbaggio feems however to have thrown a damp upon the enterprizing spirit of the Corficans. The French had a little before furprized the town of Orminio, in which they took 12 large field pieces, 800 mulquets, 700 barrels of powder, befides great quantities of grain, and a large fum of money. This was a loss not eafily retrieved by the Corfcans, if at all to he supplied, and which must have had a confiderable effect upon their operations, independent of the dejection that attends ill fortune. The effect of the French negociations, and the influence which they had acquired among the chiefs, began in some degree to appear, and added to that languor and backward neis, which before was only the effect of despondency. To remove these impressions, and revive the spirit of the people, general Paol at a meeting of the chiefs inform ed them, that as he had foreign that no harvest was to be hoped for in the prefent year, he had tike

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ammunition, or money.

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In the mean time Count de Vaux arrived in Corfica, and took upon him the command in chief of the French forces; fifteen new battalions were also embarked at Toudon, and landed in the island in As the the beginning of April. court of France had now reason to be certain of its success in this enterprize, the new commander in chief had directions to treat the Corficans in general, but more particularly the prisoners that should fall into his hands, with the greatest lenity, thereby to give a favourable idea of the French government, as well as of the humanity of the nation in general;

The French forces now amounted to above thirty thousand men; and in the beginning of May the whole island seemed to be in motion. Count de Vaux, at the head of the army, advanced towards the centre of the island, and penetrated as far as Rostino; at the same time the French detachments at Calvi and Ajaccio took the field, and interfecting the country, carried on their operations in such a manner, as finally to effect a junction with Count de Vaux. Several engagements, of which we have very imperfect accounts, happened in the neighbourhood of Rossino, within three or four successive days, between the French and Corficans. In the first of these the Corficans were faid to have greatly the advantage, and that the French fuffered a very confiderable lofs. In the third they were however totally dispersed and defeated, and a very great flaughter made. It is faid that one of the chiefs, in the height of the action, went over with eight hundred men to the French. and that they immediately turned their arms upon their countrymen, who were struck with such a panic at this treachery, that they threw away their arms, and that a general maffacre and rout fucceeded.

Every hope was now over, and the French over-run the country without opposition. The capital city of Corte, notwithstanding the strength of its situation, approachable only by defiles, which a fmall number of men might have defended against an army, whether by treachery, or from the terror with which the people May 21. were feized, was furrendered without the least defence. As it was imagined that this place could not have been taken, without the loss of a great number of men, the French general threatened to burn the city, and put the garrison to the sword if they made any refistance; by this threat affording a plaufible pretence for intimidation, if not produced in reality. Ifola Rosa, and every other place of any confequence in the island, were reduced in the same manner, and most of the principal chiefs submitted, and gave hostages for their fidelity.

In the mean time the unfortunate Paoli retired, with fuch followers as still continued faithful, to the pieve of Vivario, where they were continually harraffed and pur-

fued by the French. At length being reduced to 537 men, they were intirely furrounded by a body of four thousand of the enemy. In this desperate fituation he affembled his followers, and told them, " That they were now reduced to that dreadful extremity, that nothing remained by continuing in their native country, but the fad alternative of death or flavery; that they were unhappily witnesses to that deplorable event, which neither a war of thirty years, the rancorous malice of the Genoese, nor the forces of several great powers, were able to bring about, at last effected by the power That their unforof gold alone. tunate countrymen, deceived and led away by their corrupted chiefs, were going themselves to embrace the chains that were forging for them. That their once happy constitution was now totally overthrown, most of their friends either killed or made prisoners, and themselves reserved, only to have the misfortune to fce, and weep over the ruin of their country.' He asked, whether any of them would, to lengthen out a short remnant of wretched life, become flaves to injustice and oppression? and cried out in an exclamation, " My dear friends, let us reject with fcorn fo shameful a thought." He declared, " That neither the gold, nor the splendid offers of France, had power to tempt him to dishonour; and he trusted, that the fuccels of their arms had not made him contemptible. That after the imputation of being conquered, there was nothing fo estimable as a glorious death. He then told them that there was no time to be

loft, and called upon them with great energy, either to force their way fword in hand through the ranks of their enemies, and wait in a distant land, in the hope of happier times, for an opportunity to avenge the wrongs of their country, or else to terminate their honourable career, the short remains of life, by dying gloriously

as they had lived.

The chief then tenderly embraced the brave affociates of his fortune, and having made the necessary preparations to cut their way through the French troops the fame night, they happily effected their purpose with equal success and refolution. Paoli then lay concealed for two days in the ruins of a convent by the fea fide, from whence, with feveral of his friends and companions, he got on board an English ship at Porto June 16. Vecchio, and was landed fafely two days after at Leg-

The reception which the Corfican chief met with in Leghorn, carried more the appearance of a triumph, than the marks of a flight; all the English ships in the harbour displayed their colours, and discharged their artillery, and though it rained excessively, immenie crowds of people of all ranks ran down to the water fide to behold his landing, and received him with the loudest acclamations. The general went directly to the house of Sir John Dick the English conful, where some gentlemen of the fame nation, who had before vifited him in Corfica, attended to receive him. His brother, Clement Paoli, with about three hundred other fugitives, among whom were feveral

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Notwithstanding every method used by the French to prevent it, and to conciliate the minds of the people, there has been a great and continual emigration from the island ever fince the conquest. The Italian princes have received the fugitives with great hospitality. The grand duke of Tuscany assigned lands to such of them as chose to settle in his dominions, Great numbers of them have entered into the king of Sardinia's fervice, who gives them particular encouragement, and a great many families are gone to Minorca. Wherever they appeared, they were beheld with pity, admiration, and regard; and the brave struggle they made in defence of their liberty, procured them respect in governments where the term is scarcely known.

Though the French over-run the island upon the departure of Paoli, feveral of the chiefs who refused to accept of the amnesty they offered, retired to the most inaccestible places with their parties, where they continued to be very troublefome to them. Among others, the celebrated Carlo Sallicetti did them so much mischief, that Count de Vaux was not ashamed to fet a price by proclamation, of five hundred Louis d'Ors upon his head. An assembly of the principal inhabitants of the island was June 28. however held at Corte, where they ratified the oaths and submissions which most of them had already made, and received the orders that were given in re-

of the most noted chiefs, were gard to the new form of government.

In the mean time the French king took every measure to annex Corfica irrevocably to his kingdom. To this purpose the sovereign council of that island was totally suppressed, and a new one created, which is to confift of magistrates to be presented to, and approved of, by the parliament of The king also decreed, Provence. that the island of Corfica thould for the future be considered as included in, and a member of the Gallican church, and the pope, in pursuance of this resolution, granted an indulto to the king for the nomination of feven churches in that island, which was declared a part of the king's domains, and a director general accordingly appointed for that office.

To gratify the people, and attach them to the French interest, the king ordered a new body of troops to be formed, and to be called the Corfican legion, which was to be composed intirely of natives of that island. Nothing could be more alluring to a poor and military people, long inured to arms, and used to the liberty that attends fuch a life, and destitute of trade, manufactures, and other means of employment, than fuch an institution. The commissions would have provided for the younger brothers and poorer part of the nobility, and even the French pay of the common foldiers, would be no trivial confideration, in a very poor and a very cheap country. Nothing can however shew the general abhorrence and detestation with which the Corficans regard the French

equevog-

government for strongly, as that this defign was obliged to be laid aside after most of the commissions were passed, because they could not find, in the whole island, above three hundred men that would in-

lift in their fervice.

This antipathy operating upon the ferocity of the people, has shewn itself in actions of the most inhuman and barbarous nature. A continued and regular course of affaffination has been carried on against the French all over the island, to which a number of officers, and fome of confiderable rank, have been victims. This favage rage was fo prevalent, that the fevereft punishments have scarcely been able to restrain it.

The unhealthiness of the climate caused a prodigious mortality among the French foldiers, and as foon as the reduction of the island was thoroughly completed, twentwo battalions, in a very weak and broken condition, were reimbarked for Toulon. It appears by a return of the French troops that were employed in Corfica, which is faid to be authentic, and to have been delivered to the minister on the 23d of August, that the loss fustained in killed and wounded to that time, amounted to 10,721; of which number 4324, including 539 officers, were killed. And it appears by the fame return, that there died in the hospitals 5949 men; fo that the total loss of the French troops amounted to 10,273. men, befides the recovered wounded, a great number of whom must domestic assais gave sufficienter have been rendered unnt for fervice, and 795 fick, who at that time lay in the hospitals. This lois was the greater, as the best re-

giments in France were felected for this fervice. It was befides computed that this expedition coff France eighteen millions of livres

in money.

At this price did France purchase the reduction of Corfica, 2 price that fufficiently shews the high estimation in which it regarded the possession of that island. An acquifition, which, fimply in itself, may not be considered, as immediately of very great value to the possessor, but which in its fature consequences, in regard to le veral other powers, may become an object of the highest importance. It is evident from the difficulties which the French encountered, and the losses they sustained, without any other opposition than the firgle virtue of the natives, that this attempt might have been early rendered abortive; and that nothing but the most unaccountable supineness, in states that were not only interested in the preservation of this island, but much more in preventing any new accellion of power or dominion to France, could have given it even a probability of fuccess. The late defection of many of the Corfican chiefs from the interests of their country, be ing the natural effect of despair a finding themselves totally abandoned, when all public hope being at an end, individuals endeavoured only to provide for personal emo lument or fecurity.

While France was effecting foreign conquest, the state of in dence, that nothing less than ! very valuable compensation cont authorize a present walle of me fure. Its East-India company, which

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half, tive o to the time i had long made a great figure, and feemed, within a very years, to have bid fair for a monopoly of trade and power in that part of the world, became now totally ruined and bankrupt. The king immediately suspended their exclusive privileges, and laid the trade to the east open to all his subjects. In the mean time the company's affairs have been put into the hands of the ministry, who have hitherto ineffectually endeavoured to adjust and fettle them. Many schemes have been formed, both for reftoring the old company, and for the establishment of a new one, all of which have been attended with fuch difficulties, as to prove equally ineffectual. Nor has the laying of the trade open been attended with the fuccess that was expected, the merchants being very flow and backward in that undertaking; though the king, to encourage them to embark in it, lent fome of his own thips to convey their commodities to that part of the world. garrifons and civil establishments in the East-Indies, are however supported on their usual footing by the king.

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There have been also a continued course of bankruptcies, some for immense sums of money, all over the kingdom. One of these failures, at Marseilles, was for the amazing sum of twenty millions of livres. The late desperate manœuvre of the minister, which strikes at the root of all national faith and credit, by reducing the interest on the public sunds to one-half, without allowing an alternative of withdrawing their money to the creditors, and at the same time taking away the benefit of

furvivorship in the tontines, is an act not more alarming in its nature, than it is cruel in its confequences, which will be attended by the ruin of feveral thousand in-This measure, which dividuals. did not take place till the close of the year, and which will probably be in some degree fill restricted in its effects with regard to foreigners, will become more fully the subject of our future discussion. It is however evident from these circumstances, that the commerce, as well as the finances of this nation, are in a very embarrassed condition, and that the effects of the late war still lie very heavy upon them.

We have formerly taken notice of the disputes that sublifted between the king and the parliament of Britany, as well as of the confequent dissolution of that body, and the banishment of its mem-This measure had caused the most universal distatisfaction throughout the kingdom, and had produced a great number of the most spirited remonstrances from the other parliaments to the king. Though these remonstrances had proved ineffectual, the king thought proper this year, apparently of his own motion, to fend the duke de Duras to Britany to re-establish that parliament, and to recall the exiled members. A measure, no doubt, which has given great and general fatisfaction.

Great disturbances have happened this year in the French colony of St. Domingo, between the government and the inhabitants. We have not been able to collect many particulars of these disputes,

but .

but in general that they have occafioned a great deal of mischief, and fome blood to be spilt. It is faid that the inhabitants have upon different occasions taken up arms, and that some engagements have happened between them and the regular forces; and it is certain that some of the principal persons of the island have been fent in irons to France.

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## CHAP. VII.

War in India. Hyder Aly rawages the Carnatic. Battle near Mulwaggle. Hyder Aly advances within a few miles of Madrass. Peace concluded with Hyder Aly. New treaty with Sujah Doula. Supervisors appointed to go to India. Great debates upon the powers to be granted to the futervisors. A naval force applied for to go to India. Extraordinary powers demanded for the commanding naval officer; the demands are rejected by a general court. Sir John Lindsey Sails with a small squadron to the gulph of Perfa.

HAVING given the best acof the general affairs of Europe, it is necessary that we should do the fame, by those which are either domestic, or in which our national interests are immediately concerned. We faw, at the close of the last year, the troublesome and expenfive war in which our East-India company was involved on the coast of Coromandel, with the celebrated adventurer Hyder Aly. This war, which we before observed was not capable of producing any advantage to the company, was notwithstanding attended with the most pernicious effects to its interests, both at home and in the East-Indies : a circumstance the more grievous, as by many transactions which have fince come to light, it appears to have been wantonly entered into by the company's fervants in that part of the world, to answer their own private purposes and emolument.

The causes of entering into this war were not more irregular, than

the manner in which it was conducted was shameful, and dishonourable to the military character of the nation. Field deputies were appointed to attend the army, and to controul and superintend the conduct of the commander in chief. This office, unknown in the English service, and pernicious whereever it has been practifed, was upon this occasion created only to constitute a lucrative jobb for the perions who were appointed to it. These deputies accordingly, being deeply concerned in the contracts for supplying the army, took care to regulate its motions in such a manner, as best suited their private interest or convenience.

The effects of this injudicion measure of appointing field deputies, were felt in every department. Brave and experienced officers were difgusted, and frequently either quitted the fervice, or, if their circumstances in such a fituation, and at fo great a distance from home, did not admit of this method of shewing their resentment, they to

often became careless and indifferent as to their future conduct; while those of no character, or worse, were employed and entrusted. From this original error, this war has been peculiarly marked with a fligma, which never before difgraced our history; British officers, a thing unknown and unheard of, deferting the cause of their country, and entering into the service of a barbarous prince, and forts given up to fhamefully, as to afford the censorious too much colour in suggesting, that they were betrayed to the enemy.

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Hyder Aly was not an enemy before whom capital errors were to be committed with impunity. General Smith had penetrated far into his country, had taken feveral of his fortreffes, and was in a fair way of advancing to his capital, had not the diffentions with the field deputies, who counteracted and thwarted all his measures, prevented it. This gave a breathing time to the Indian chief, and leifure to confider the great diffance that the English forces were from their own fettlements, which were left naked, and the advantages which the celerity of his own troops, composed chiefly of horse, gave him in such circumstances. He accordingly, with great dexterity, and in consequence of several masterly motions, got between the company's forces and the Carnatic, which he entered and ravaged at pleasure.

This manœuvre had all the effect that Hyder Aly could wish. The company's troops were obliged to relinquish his territories, and to retire in haste to the defence of their own and their allies. Thus he resovered, without fighting, the forts

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and strong posts which they had taken; and, instead of a fugitive flying before his enemies, and unable to defend his own dominions, he now came as a vindictive and haughty victor, to pour destruction into theirs. His army, before funk by the disheartening consequences of a defensive war, which besides is a service for which such troops are not at all calculated, was now let loose into its proper sphere of action. His reputation was by this means raised in a very high degree, and, in fuch circumstances, neither foldiers nor allies, could be long wanting in that part of the world.

The Nabob of Arcot, the most able prince, the most generous friend, and the most faithful ally, that the English ever met with in the East-Indies, and who upon these confiderations was deservedly included by name in the late treaty of peace which we concluded with France, was the first and principal fufferer upon this occasion. Hyder Aly had a long and peculiar enmity to this prince, which was probably, in a great degree, founded upon his inviolable attachment to the English. His dominions were accordingly ravaged without mercy; and whilft Hyder Aly by this means gratified his personal resentment, he at the fame time cut off one of our principal resources for carrying on the war, by the mifchief which he did to our ally.

The company's forces that had been recalled to the defence of the Carnatic, found themselves, upon their return, very unequal to that task. Besides that the same causes continued which had before impeded their success, they had been very much weakened in that expe-

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dition. Their fagacious enemy, fensible of their great superiority in the field, cautiously avoided coming to a general engagement; an object which they as eagerly fought, till they were worn out and wasted, by a continued and fruitless succession of pursuits and marches. In the mean time, he frequently and fuccessfully attacked their detached parties, and cut off their convoys; upon which occasions they lost a great number of men, Europeans as well as natives; and he ravaged the country in fuch a manner as to compleat its ruin. These successes raised his character fo high, that adventurers from all parts joined him, and his cavalry was augmented to above .90,000, to which however his infantry bore no proportion. The Maratta princes were also entering into alliances with him, and he became so daring, as to advance with a body of horse almost to the gates of Madrais. In every respect he feems, at this time, to have been the most formidable enemy that we had ever met among the -Indian powers.

A detachment of the company's forces, under the command of col. Wood, had made an unfuccessful attempt to take a fort called Mulwaggle by form. This repulse was attended with the loss of some officers as well as private men, which, together with the small number of our detachment, encouraged Hyder, at the head of a great part of his army, to march to the protection of the fort. Col. Wood, notwithstanding the great disparity of their forces, did not hesitate, with only 460

Oct. 4, hefitate, with only 460 Europeans, and 2300 feapoys, to attack him.

The enemy's army confifted of 14,000 horfe, 12,000 matchlock guns, and fix battalions of ferpoys. This battle was more obfinately contested, than almost any that the English had ever fought in this part of the world. The field was alternately lost and won feveral times; and the engagement, which began at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, was not over till five in the afternoon. Hyder Aly was at length obliged to retreat, leaving the field govered with dead bodies; among which are reckoned, three elephants, nine camels, and 700 horfes. The loss on our fide was confiderable, above three husdred being killed and wounded, among whom were feveral brak officers. Some of our officers were also taken prisoners, and we lot two pieces of cannon; fo that, up on the whole, it feems to have been a very disputed affair.

If any confequence attended this action, it was only that it gam Hyder Aly a new proof of the wat superiority of our troops, which no numbers, discipline, or conduct, on his fide, could counterballance. In other respects the war went on as before, and the deraftations of the enemy were carried on with their usual success. The divisions and discontents among the officers and council increased every day, and were productive of the worlt consequences. Government grew daily more and more weak, divided, and perplexed. The contracts were ill performed, the feapoys deferted in companies, and the army was ruined.

The revenues of the establishment of Madrass, being unequal to the great expences of the was large remittances were made from Bengal

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Bengal to answer that purpose. These remittances were obliged to be made in a base kind of gold coin, by which the company was said to be at a loss of 40,000l. in the difference of exchange only. These effects of the war, consequently put a stop to the investments that were usually made from Madrass to China; no silver being now stirring in the country, and the manufactures at a stand from the fear of the enemy.

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Such were the confequences of this ill-judged war, entered into, as it is plaufibly afferted, without necessity, badly conducted, and continued with an obstinacy as indefenfible, as the motives that gave rife to it were odious. It does not appear that Hyder Aly had committed any act of hostility, or given any cause of offence to the company, which could have justified a war. On the contrary, it is afferted, that their ships were permitted to trade in his ports without molestation, and their fervants had a free intercourse with his dominions, till the very moment of the rupture. We also find, that as foon as terms of peace were proposed, notwithstanding the advantages he had gained, he willingly listened to them, and as readily acquieseed in equitable conditions. We must also do the justice to a brave and able enemy, to observe, that this war was not attended with the acts of treachery, breach of faith, and inhuman maffacres, which were so frequent in the contests we have had with the other powers of this country; but good faith, ability, and humanity, are generally found in company.

It is not however to be inferred from the ill success of this war,

that the company's principal fettlements were, at any time, in any degree of danger. Hyder Aly's whole force was utterly incapable of taking the city of Madrafs, even though we had had no army in the field to cover it. But the case was, that we had always an army which he durst not engage; and all that made him dangerous, was the fagacity with which he avoided fight-The expence of the war, the ing. damage done to their alties by ravaging the country, and the embarraffment occasioned thereby to their commerce, were very prejudicial, and therefore it was very imprudent to enter into it; but they are only fuch loffes as the company must always be subject to, when it ever quarrels with the Maratta chiefs, or any other of the country powers, who command great bodies of horse. Such wars exhauft the revenues of the company, but do not feem capable of endangering its fecurity.

In the mean time, Hyder Aly having given our army in the Carnatic the flip, marched, at the head of a body of horfe, within a few miles of Madrass. This motion, together with the apprehension of an alliance which he was forming with one of the most powerful of the Maratta princes, induced at length the presidency of Madrass, to enter into a negotiation of peace This was a measure with him. the Indian chief was very well difposed to, and the preliminaries were accordingly foon adjusted. The prefidency required a truce of fifty days, which was the only propoial that Hyder Aly refused, judging, with his usual fagacity, that fo long a time may give an opportunity for collecting fresh forces;

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in which case it would not be difficult to find a pretence for breaking off the treaty. He accordingly limited the time for carrying it into execution to seven days, which proved sufficient for the purpose.

The conditions of April 3, peace were fimple and 1709. equitable. The forts and places taken on either fide were restored, and both parties were to fit down with the expences they had been at. A perpetual league, offenfive and defenfive, was agreed upon, and the number of troops to be furnished in such cases, as well as their pay, was stipulated. The prisoners on both fides were released, and a free trade respectively allowed, both in the Carnatic and Hyder Aly's dominions.

Hyder Aly shewed uncommon abilities through the course of this war. Sensible of the great superiority of the English in the field, he not only cautioufly avoided general engagements, but he also formed his army upon fuch principles, that he could not be obliged to fight when he did not like. He totally laid afide the heavy unwieldy cannon that were used by the Indian princes, instead of which he carried nothing to the field but neat light field-pieces, fix and three pounders, which were most excellently equipped and mounted, and as well ferved. A remarkable proof of which was, that, in the whole course of the war, we were never able to take a fingle piece of cannon from him. For though we took a great quantity of artillery at the battle of Errour, of which we gave an account in our last volume, they were all the property of the Nizam; and, notwithstanding the greatness of the defeat,

Hyder Aly carried every one of his guns fafe from the field. By this means, and the care he took to prevent his forces being incumbered with baggage, nothing could exceed the celerity of their motions; fo that while our troops were forming, his horse being immediately drawn up with a good countenance, always gave an opportunity to the foot to make a safe retreat, without our being able to bring either to a close engagement.

During these transactions, Sujah Doula had increased his forces to fuch a degree, as to form a confiderable army, which he applied himfelf, with the most unwesned diligence, to discipline, and put into a formidable condition, These motions having justly excited the attention of the fecret committee at Bengal, three gentlemen were difpatched to that prince, with directions to make a strict enquiry into the motives of them. This conduct, and the spirited remonstrances made upon the occasion, produced the defired effect. Sujal Doula consented to disband a great part of his army, and concluded a new treaty with the company, by which he is tied up from ever Increasing it beyond a certain hipslated number, which will be fulficient to support the civil government, without being in any degree formidable.

The consequences of this ill-advised and unfortunate war in the Carnatic, were not confined to the East-Indies; the alarm was caught at home, where the distance of the object, and the uncertain knowledge of the danger, having ful room to operate upon the imagination, multiplied, as is usual in such cases, the sears of the people

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concerned, in a most amazing degree. India stock sell above 60 per cent. in a few days. It was in vain that the directors produced their dispatches from India, and shewed that the war could not be attended with any real danger, and that the company had never been in a more flourishing state: the epidemical disorder had taken its effect, and must now spend its force before it could be removed.

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In the mean time, the directors thought it necessary to take some effectual measures to put a stop to the abuses and mismanagements which had fo much difgraced the company's government in India, and which had been to pernicious to its interests, both there and at home. To this purpofe it was thought necessary, that three gentlemen of character, as well as of great abihity and experience in the company's affairs in that part of the world, should be invested with extraordinary powers, and fent thither under the character of supervisors, with full authority to examine into, and rectify the concerns of every department, and a full power of control over all their June 14. Mr. other fervants in India. Vanfittart, Scrafton, and Col. Ford, all of whom had before ferved with reputation, the two first in a civil, the latter in a military capacity, in that part of the world, were accordingly appointed to this fer-Vice.

Though the bad conduct of the company's fervanes in India was not controverted, and the necessity of some such measure was genetally allowed, yet the mode of it, and the degrees of power with which the supervisors were to be

entrusted, occasioned great debates, and a continued succession of general courts to be held, The friends and relations of the gentlemen, who already had great ap-pointments in India, and who formed a very confiderable party, were of course averse to the sending out of supervisors. Many others were influenced by different motives to oppose it: some had particular objections to the genrlemen appointed, others from principle did not think it fafe to trust any man, or body of men, with too much power. By this means every inch of the ground was difputed, new objections were continually started, and no resolution relative to this measure could pass, without its being first put to the ballot.

When the powers to be granted to the supervisors were at length concluded upon, and the commission for that purpose accordingly passed, some unexpected objections made by the ministry, together with an extraordinary proposal, that the company should give to a fervant of the crown a principal share in the direction of their assairs in India, occasioned a new delay, and prevented for some time the expediting of this measure.

The directors having confidered the great weight that a naval force would give to their negotiations with the Indian princes, and being fenfible of the good effects that it might have produced in the prefent war, had, during the course of these debates, applied to government for two ships of the line, and some frigates, to be sent upon that service. No direct answer was made to this application; but as it was known that Sir John Lindsey

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of the ships intended for this expedition, it was looked upon as tacitly complied with. The company would at any time have been entitled to the protection of government, and the large annual revenue which it now paid, feemed more particularly to give it a right to expect not only protection but favour. As the application had however been only made by the directors, it was thought proper, to give it the more weight, that it should have the fanction of a general court, and thereby become the act of the whole company. A motion to that purpose

July 27. was accordingly made, and unanimously agreed to, and another court appointed to be held, to receive the answer of government, and to put the finishing hand to all measures relative to the departure of the supervisors.

At this court a letter Aug. 11. was read, which had been received the night before from Lord Weymouth, one of the fecretaries of state, in which it was faid, "That the commission appointing the present supervisors to India, had been taken into confideration by his majesty's servants, and that it was their opinion, that in some respects it was illegal. That he was forry to find, in an answer which he had received from the directors, respecting the appointment of a naval officer, with full powers to adjust all maritime affairs in India, that they had not totally acceded to it. He now therefore begged of the directors, that they would reconsider the commission in general; and that the particular article, of granting unlimited powers to a naval officer,

was appointed to the command, might be laid before the proprieof the ships intended for this ex-

In consequence of this letter, a long train of correspondence, between the ministry and the directors, upon a subject with which they were before wholly unacquainted, was now laid before the proprietors. It appeared by the powers, which the former required to be granted to the commanding naval officer, that he was in fact to superintend the supervisors, as well as all the company's political affairs in India. The directors acknowledged, that they were willing to allow the king's naval commander, a certain degree of power, in conjunction with the governor and council of Bengal; but that there were many fufficient reasons which prevented their acquiescence with the request at large; as well from the danger of entrusting any one person with such extraordinary powers, as the perpetual opportunity of interference, which would thereby be given to government in all their affairs. At the same time they informed the proprietors, that the commission had already undergone the revision of council, and had received the fanction of fome of the most eminent law opinions in the kingdom, as to the legality of every part of it. A short day was then appointed for the holding of another general court, to confider farther of this subject.

At this court another letter was read
from the same minister, which had
been received that morning. In
this he acquainted the court, that
by the answer which he had received to his last, he imagined that
they had in some degree misunderstood him; that it never had been

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journe to eve his idea to invest a naval officer with plenipotentiary powers at large; that he only wanted to establish fuch a share in the business of administration, as would be both for the good of the company, and the honour of administration. That as his first letter, with the directors' answer, were now to be laid before the proprietors at large, to prevent any future mifunderstanding, he recommended only the discussion of the two following points :-First, the reconsideration of the commission, and next, the degree of authority proper to be invelted in a naval officer. To the first of there he faid, that as it was a point, on the legality of which there were different opinions among the fervants of the crown, and the council of the company, he would not pretend to speak on it; but in regard to the second, as government, at the request of the company, in the 11th article of the last definitive treaty of peace w. h France, made conditions with feveral princes in India, it highly respected their honour, and that an officer of theirs should be the principal agent in all matters offentive and defensive.

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The designs of the ministry were now too obvious to be mistaken, and too alarming not to be opposed with vigour. The directors observed to the court, that this requifition was a matter, which affected the confequence and fafety of the company in the highest degree; that it was not therefore to be hashily decided, but required the most ferious deliberation, and the coolest discussion; that the court should be accordingly adjourned, and fufficient time given to every proprietor, before the next meeting, to revolve the matter fully in his mind; to confult the charters, and enquire into the privileges of the company; to confider well, whether any, or what part of their rights might be given up, and that in their concessions to government they did not endanger their own safety: that it was hoped they would pay the greatest attention to these points; for that their affairs were never in a more critical situation, nor the honour of the company more deeply concerned.

A confiderable time was accordingly taken for the confideration of this subject, and, at Aug. 30. the ensuing general court, great debates arose upon it. It was faid, that if authority was given to the king's officers to interfere in the governmental affairs of India, the power of the company, in that part of the world, would from that moment be at an end. That applying to government for affiftance, and at the fame time investing the officers of the crown with independent powers, was in effect furrendering the company's territorial acquifitions in India, to the direction of the king's ministers, the consequences of which might eafily be forefeen. That whenever any contest should arise between the king's servants and the company's, the event must be fatal to the company: that as it would often be necessary to employ the one and the other in the same fervice, such contests may very naturally be expected to arife, which had already been the case upon many former occations. That if the company is of itself unable to maintain its territorial acquifitions, it were better to forrender [E +]

the lovereignty to the powers of the country upon terms advantageous to its commerce, than to be at the mercy of a minister.

It was shewn, that commerce was of for tender and delicate a nature, that it could only thrive where at had the most unrestrained liberty, as well as the most perfect fecurity; and that the restraints or exertions of power, though feemingly founded upon faiutary principles, had generally proved deaructive to it. The fatal effects of ministerial interference in commercial matters, was exemplified in the present ruinous condition of the French East-India Company; as the great and flourishing flate of that in Holland, was brought to shew the happy consequences that resulted from a different conduction That the States General were to well convinced of the importance of the East-India trade, and faw fo clearly into the great national benefits arising from it, that every territorial, or other acquilition of the company in India, was confidered by that wife body as a national one. That they supported it at all events, and risqued the most dangerous wars upon its account; that in the greatest exigencies of the state, the company's property, at home or abroad, was held as facred as any man's private property; and that the full yearly profits arising from their trade or revenue in India, were fairly divided among the propries tors, even when they amounted fo high as 75 per cent. That, in the present case, the demands of government role in proportion to the national advantages. That the facility with which ill-judged con- misconduct of the company's ferri cessions had already been obtained : vante in India was universally al that the granting of an annual lowed; and that if it had admitted

fum which exceeded their whole dividend, without a renewal of their charter, or any adequate confideration being given, might have been deemed a fufficient gratifica tion for the present, and did not deserve to be immediately succeeded by an attempt that firuck at their very existence.

On the other hand, it was faid, that officers bearing the king's commission, would add dignity to the negociations that might be fet on foor for establishing peace in India; that the powers of the country being fovereigns themselves, would more readily liften to propofitions, fanctified by the name of a great king, than coming only from a delegated company of merchants, to whom the necessity of fubmission must ever be hateful; that fuch fubmission could, from the nature of things, be only temporary; for it was folly to forpose, that millions of reasonable bi rigs, would endure the yoke of a handful of rapacious individuals, longer than they could unite to destroy them. That if government did not discover, by a spirited interpofition, a timely disposition to grant the territorial acquifitions in India, the most powerful affiftance and protection, these important ac quifitions would be loft to the mtion, and all the immense advantages to be expected from them, facrificed to the humour of a few interested and turbulent persons, who, by the most unjust proceed ings, had raised themselves into confequence; and who, to maintain it, would traffick away the greatet

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before of any doubt, the meafure of fending out supervisors would fufficiently prove it; that nothing could prevent these enormities for the future fo effectually, as the king's maintaining a person of rank, honour, and integrity, in such a station in that part of the world, as would enable him to be a fufficient check upon the rapacious and exorbitant conduct of their fervants; at the fame time, that he would not only be answerable for his own conduct to his majesty, but also to the nation in general.

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After many debates, and feveral proposed modifications, the matter was at length rested upon the following question, which was put to be decided by ballot: "That this court will give the officer of the crown, commanding thips of the line, a share in the deliberations and resolutions of the company, merely with regard to the two objects of making peace and declaring war when his majesty's forces are employed;" when it was rejected by a great majority.

In the mean time the commission for the naval commander in chief was made out; but as the proposed requisition for extraordinary powers had not been complied with, his operations were limited to the gulph of Perfia only. The company's affairs had for fome time been embroiled upon that coaft, through the lawless conduct of the neighbouring chiefs, who taking advantage of the troubles that prevailed in Persia to become independent, had thrown off at the same time all regard to order and justice. Thus a fort of compromife was made; the power of making peace and war was granted by the directors to the naval commander in the gulph of Perfia, beyond which his authority did not extend; and the demand for ships of the line to the bay of Bengal was fuspended. Two frigates of war were however ordered upon that fervice, and to convey the fupervisors, whose powers were at length finally adjusted, and an end put to this tedious course of debate and altercation.

## CHAP. VIII,

Retrospedive view of some matters previous to the General Election. Mr. Wilkes elected for the county of Middlefex. Great licentiousness prevails, which is not sufficiently restrained by the civil power. Conduct of administration. Causes of diffatisfaction. State of the ministry. Parliament meets. Speech from the Throne, Parliament adjourns for the holidays.

A N event which took place at that account, our more particular the late general election, as attention. We have before feen, thas been productive of several ex- that Mr. Wilkes (of whose mixed randinary confequences, some of character, conduct, and advenhich are supposed by many to tures, some account has been given feet even the first principles of in a former volume) having retired econflitation, all the circum- to France, was not only expelled ancer relative to it, deferve, upon the house of commons, but in consequence.

fequence of his not appearing to the indictments that were laid against him, was run to an outlawry. The great popularity which he had acquired, was, in confequence of some circumstances that attended that profecution, a good deal lowered. A book written by him, of an obscene and immoral tendency, though, in appearance, not intended for general publication, and brought into public notice by means not very honourable to the managers of the profecution against him, had however a confiderable influence on the public opinion, and, for a time, abated even the fervor of his warmeft advocates. Other matters, of great national import, became foon afterwards subjects of general discussion, and drew away the attention of the public.

In this fituation, an exile from fecution, afferted, that his offences, his country, diffrest in his circum-, and the popularity, which, by a flances, and, in a great measure, firange perverseness in the people, abandoned by his friends, Mr. Wilkes feemed not only totally ruined, but also nearly forgotten. The outlawry having run beyond, ed, and severely punished; that the limits allowed by the law for a reversal, he was apparently cut off from the benefit of the laws, and of penitence for his crimes, a parthe protection of his country; and it feemed that nothing but a pardon from the crown, could reftore him to the civil rights of a cuizen.

This ray of hope feemed however other persons from aspiring 10.2 to shine upon his affairs, by the promotion to power of some persons late; insults on government, We must ly in high office, and of some who are observe, that notwithstanding the ftill in confiderable employments. frequent changes in adminifration, These had not only been his inti- the greatest number of the personal mate friends, but they had also a who had been the most direct objetts great lead in the party with whom of Mr. Wilkes's attacks fill prehe had originally embarked, and ferved their places, and feemed,

all his sufferings. It was therefore supposed by many, and not unnaturally, that thefe gentlemen would use all their influence to procure a pardon for a man, who it was conceived had done them real fervices, and who at leaf had fuffered feverely in the course of their common opposition, Many of his friends also thought, that what be had already undergone, might sufficiently satisfy the dignity of the crown; and that it would be better confulted and provided for, by an occasional act of grace and lenity, than by purfuing, with the appearance of a vindictive and personal resentment, the ruin of an individual, infinitely below its notice, to the utmost line of extremity.

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On the other hand, those who had been active in his original prohad arisen from them, had jointly rendered him a person of importance enough to be firitly watchas his misfortunes feemed not to have inspired him with any degree don from the crown would be an act rather of weakness than of benignity. Above all, they infifted that it was necessary a severe example should be made, to prevent popular character by outrageous in whose cause he had encountered at this particular time, to have

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This circumstance did not prevent Mr. Wilkes from applying; through the duke of Grafton, who was now at the head of the treafury, for a pardon; and it is probable made no doubt of his using all his influence to procure it. In this however he was disappointed. Whether it was, that the political fentiments of this noble person were changed, or that the opinion held of the man was altered, or that the application to be made, was of fo critical a nature as not to be attempted with fafety; from whatever cause it proceeded, the request was not only rejected, but treated with fome appearance of neglect.

It may be conceived, from some traits of Mr. Wilkes's character, that have appeared upon other occasions, that he was not likely to remain totally dormant, or to acquielce in a treatment, which he probably confidered to be as unjust, as it was full of indignity. He accordingly upbraided the first lord of the treasury, and several other old friends, with the greatest acrimony, in a number of publica-G-, which was only wrote to be published, abounded with anectheir friendship and fincerity in

private life.

measure; to reflect that he was at any rate a victim to the popular cause, and that even the exposure of many faults in his private character, was a part of the punishment which he incurred upon that account. The ministry, by being fuppoied, (upon whatever foundation) even more than any former administration, under an influence difrelished by the people, daily lost ground in the general opinion; and any very active instrument of opposition to them, was likely to advance confiderably in the public favour. Here he laid in a fresh claim to their approbation; and as his imputed private failings had formerly been taken in the gross, to increase the sum of his alledged public offences, fo now the meafures that fprung from accident, refentment, or necessity, were liberally laid to the account of public virtue.

So far we have thought it necellary to premile, as to matters which in order of time do not come within the line of our prefent narrative; but which lead to fueceeding points of great and immediate consequence. Mr. Wilkes, who was not ignorant of the great tions; and a letter to the D. of change so much to his advantage, which had taken place in the public opinion, and whose private afdotes, reflecting on the confiftency fairs were in a most desperate fituaof their public conduct, and on tion, determined to make a bold attempt to benefit by it, sensible that if it failed of success, the con-These discussions began again to sequences could not place him in draw the attention of the public, a much worse state than that in to a subject which had nearly funk which he was already. He acnto oblivion, and a man whom cordingly came over to England they had almost forgotten. The previous to the general election, defertion of his friends strongly ex- and to the astonishment of mantited their compassion; they be- kind, though he still lay under the can to think his fuffering out of fentence of outlawry, declared himfelf a candidate to represent the city of London in parliament.

The acclamations of joy with which he was received by the populace, are inconceivable; nor were the marks of public regard which he received, confined folely to the lower order of the people; several merchants and other gentlemen of large property and of confiderable interest, openly espoused his cause, and a subscription was immediately opened in the city for the payment of his debts. The fuccess however upon the poll, was not equal to what might have been expected from the first fanguine appearance in his favour. The electors were obliged to record their names, and the consequences of an opposition to great corporate and commercial connections, were too obvious not to be understood.

Though foiled upon this occafion, Mr. Wilkes had however received fuch an earnest of the attachment of the people, that it encouraged him to another attempt, which appeared almost as hazardous. He accordingly fet up immediately for the county of Middlefex, in opposition to the established interest of two gentlemen, who had represented it for several years; who were supported by the whole interest of the court; and who had confiderable fortunes and great connections in it. As the fame causes did not here operate upon the freeholders at large, which had before prevented the inclinations of the livery of London from taking effect in his favour; so, notwithstanding the natural interest and firong connections that oppofed him, and the great weight and influence of the court in a constitution and the second

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resident, he was elected March 28, by a prodigious majo- 1768.

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The legal proceedings upon the furrender of Mr. Wilkes, on the reversal of his outlawry, on his fentence and imprisonment, have been circumstantially related in the year in which they happened. During these transactions a very great degree of extravagance and licentiousness prevailed among the populace; which being encouraged by the inactivity of the civil power, brokeout at length in acts of the molt lawless and outrageous nature. Upon the committal of Mr. Wilkes by the court of king's-bench, the mob Ropt the coach upon Wettminster bridge, and having taken off the horses, dragged it back in triumph, notwithstanding his most earner intreaties, through the two great cities of Westminster and London, all the way to Spitalfields, being almost from the farthest extremity of the one to that of the other of these cities. The officers of the court in whose cultody the prisoner was, were happy to obtain leave to depart; and he, after being kept fome hours at a tavern, which was carefully furrounded and guarded, made his escape with great diffculty and address by night to the prison, where he voluntarily furrendered himself. No opposition was attempted to this act of violence, and no enquiry was made about the offenders. This remisnels of government brought of feveral other tumults and diffr. ders. The enemies of administration did not hefitate to attribut this relaxation of civil authority to design rather than to neglet

and that these disorders were permitted, and even encouraged, in order to justify a frequent and fevere use of the military power. Their friends alledged the time of year, when most of the ministry had retired for a short time from the labour of their employments; and the general relaxation of authority unavoidable at a time of general election. Befides, they acculed the principles of licentiousness and disorder industriously propagated among the populace, which they faid had rendered the ordinary civil power timid and irresolute, and that it was unwilling to act, unless supported by the military.

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Whatever were the causes of the remisness in government visible at this period, it is certain that it had a confiderable share in the event of the Middlesex election, and in all its consequences. In all appearance the ministry had formed no plan concerning him; and having at first neglected the means which were rational and easy, they were driven afterwards upon those which several considered as violent and imprudent. Mr. Wilkes was publicly known to have been in London for some time previous to the election: if rigorous measures continued still to be the mode of procedure, nothing could have been more easy, than, by putting the outlawry in execution, to arrest and confine him; a measure that would have canfed no furprize, and would have been confidered only as an indifferent matter in the common course of law. In this fituation, he could have no chance for fucceeding in his election, nor is it probable that he would have made

the attempt. The people were not yet warmed by opposition, nor grown confident by fuccess. The popularity, which he afterwards acquired or revived by appearing in public, would by this means have been prevented; and he might have probably continued as ignorant of his influence with the people, as they would in general of the strength of their attachment to him.

If the more popular principle of lenity had been adopted, an immediate pardon should have been granted. The people being by this means gratified, the ministry would have acquired great popularity by it in the general election; and he from gratitude and interest might probably have become attached to their fervice. If however he continued an enemy, he could be no longer formidable, as that importance which arose from his perfecution might probably have ended with it. Thus, in either case, it was thought the long train of evils would have been avoided, which have fince been attributed to a wavering, undecifive, and ungracious conduct.

The killing of feveral persons, among a multitude riotoefly afsembled in St. George's fields, attended with many circumstances of misfortune, and many of commiseration, contributed on this occasion further to inflame the people. The proceedings at law upon the killing of some of these persons, proved still less fatisfactory. They were not to be reconciled to the choice of the grand jury; they objected to the escape of one of the foldiers, which they afferted to have been by connivance, if not by command; and they alledged

the acquittal of another, to have been in consequence of this escape, and of management of a very difingenuous kind. They grew still more impatient upon the publication of a letter of a fecretary of fate, recommending in very strong terms to the magistrates, an effectual and early use of the military power; and another from the fecretary at war, thanking the foldiers for their alacrity in the late service, and promising them protection; and these encouraging words being attended with pecuniary rewards publicly given, the opulace were actuated with the highest degree of fury and resentment. This temper was kept up and heightned by inflammatory publications, discourses, and even fermons. Every part of the transaction was represented in the most odious colours; as if the military power kept up for the defence of the people, had been perverted to their destruction, and an enraged foldiery, already flushed in the flaughter of their countrymen, was to be encouraged by rewards to further bloodshed, and to be freed from every terror of the laws.

The ministry did all in their power to stem this popular torrent, and on their fide they painted in the ftrongest colours the licentiousness of the rabble; and that contempt of all government which made it necessary to oppose to a violent distemper, remedies not less violent. They stated the unhappy disposition of the people to be fugh, that juries, under the insugace of the general infatuation, could hardly be got to do justice to foldiers under profecution, unless government interpoled in the most effectual manner in the protection

of those who had acted under their orders. They faid, that fuch was the insolence of the populace, and the danger of the fame contagion becoming by degrees prevalent even among the foldiers, that it was necessary to keep them firm to their duty by new and unusual rewards. They attributed the escape of one of the foldiers merely to de fertion, and denied any other ma nagement at the trial of the reft, than a vigorous and justifiable support by the council of the crown.

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Whatever weight might have been in these reasons, they were but little prevalent; and the miniftry became, by this affair and its concomitant circumstances, still more unpopular, than by almost any other event. Some political circumstances, which happened nearly at the same time, tended unfortunately still more to weaken government in the public opinion The removal of general Amheri from the government of Virginia which had been confidered as 4 finecure employment, (the bufiness having for half a century been done by deputy, and the governors fcarcely ever refident) and which had been avowedly bellowed upon the general in that fenfe, a a reward and a standing testimo nial of the great fervices he had done in America during the late war, became a subject of general discussion, and was animadvented upon with great feverity. Not did the concessions that were after wards made in any degree me move this impression; but on the contrary ferved rather to confirm and Arengthen the principle apon which it was founded.

During this state of complaint, and dislike to public measures home,

increased to such a degree as to grow every day more alarming, and afforded fresh food for discontent. Great complaints were also made of the neglect of our foreign interests. It was faid that the weakness of government had encouraged the neighbouring states to treat us with contempt and indifference. The invation of Corfice caused a great clamour, and the supineness of government upon that occasion became a constant subject of reproach. To shew how opposite this conduct was to the fense of the people, subscriptions were opened, and confiderable fums of money received and transmitted for the relief of the Corficans. Exclusive of the consideration of real danger that might accrue from this new acquitition to France, the English were naturally interested in the fate of a people, who, regardless of the great supetiority of force, were bravely flruggling in the defence of their liberties. It was also afferted, that a small degree of vigour in government, would have prevented France from making the attempt, even without the hazard of a was.

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It had been long a received opinion, that no ministry could subfift long, or be able to carry on the national business in this country, without some share of popularity, and being possessed of a certain degree of public confidence and efeem. It was therefore thought mpossible for the ministry, in the present critical situation of afairs both at home and abroad,

home, the diforders in our colonies to be able to fland their ground. This opinion, however plaulible in theory, and feemingly confirmed by experience, was now practically overthrown; and the ministry, though labouring under a weight of popular odium scarcely before experienced by any other, and with a diminution, rather than any addition of strength, was able to wezther a feafon uncommonly formy.

We have formerly observed, that lord Chatham, who was regarded as the founder of this ministry, had from bodily disorders and other causes, in a great measure withdrawn from public bufiness, and had totally lost that lead in their councils and measures, which it was thought he must always posses during the continuance of the preient lystem. It was supposed, that when they found that they were able to act of themselves, and that his support was no longer necesfary, a total neglect and indifference foon took place, and that he was no longer thought of, nor confulted upon any occasion.

This however did not so evidently appear until the business of Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who was lord Chatham's particular friend, and under his immediate patronage. This was immediately fucceeded by the refignation of lord Shelburne, fecretary of state for the fouthern department, who was also strongly attached to lord Chatham. The ministers seemed to proceed with little attention to their nominal leader; whom in their turn they accused of deserting them. and of either refusing his council and the apparent public diflike when he was able to give it, or hat attended almost all their mea- of insisting on a direction in adores, together with an evident ministration, when by his infirmiant of union among themselves, ties he was no longer able to support it. The rupture began to grow public, notwithstanding some pains feemed to be taken on both fides for fome time to conceal it.

However the earl of Shel-Od. 21. burne was fucceeded by 1768. lord Weymouth, from the northern department; and the earl of Rochford, late ambaffador at Paris, was appointed successor to lord Weymouth. About the fame time the earl of Chatham resigned his place of lord keeper of the

privy feal, and was, to the furprize

of the world, fucceeded by his friend the earl of Briftol.

Such feems pretty nearly to have been the state of public affairs, previous to the fecond fession of the new parliament. We have before observed, that the short summer fession was only held to renew the provision bills, and to go through fuch other temporary bufiness, as required immediate attention. Great expectations were accordingly formed from this meeting, and it was hoped that fuch measures would have been adopted, as would tend to quiet the people, and at the same time support the dignity of the crown.

In the fpeech from the Nov. 8. throne, it was recommended to parliament, to profecute the confideration of those great commercial interests which had been entered upon before, but which the shortness of the last fession of the late parliament had prevented from being brought to a final conclusion. A concern was expressed, that all the other powers of Europe had not been as careful as his majesty, to avoid taking any meafures that might endanger the general tranquility. That however the Brongest affurances had been cerned, was strongly charged;

received from them, of their pi cific difpositions towards this coun-An affurance was given of 1 constant attention to the interest of Europe, and that no attempt should be suffered derogatory to the honour of the crown, or injurious to the interests of the people.

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Great stress was laid upon the conduct of the Americans; and the capital of one of the colonia was declared to be in a state of disobedience to all law and government; and to have proceeded to measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with circumstances that manifested a difposition to throw off their dependence on Great Britain. The relief to the poor from the lat plentiful harvest was then acknowledged; and it was recommended to confider of fuch measures a would prevent a return of the like calamity. And laftly, a spirit of harmony among themselves was warmly recommended, as a conduct that would be attended with the most falutary consequences bod abroad and at home.

Though the addresses were carried through in the usual forms; yet great debates arose upon different parts of them, and many fevere strictures were made upon the conduct of administration, in respect both to foreign affairs and those of the colonies. The day gerous breach of treaty, and vit lation of the general tranquility by the invasion of Corfica, and the fpreading and baneful influence the family compact, were part cularly infifted on. A total neg lect of our foreign interells, well as of those in which the neral fafety of Europe was con-

among many other instances, the injuries fustained by our commerce in Portugal, and the non-refidence of several of our foreign ministers, at the courts to which they were appointed, were brought in proof. Amendments were therefore proposed to the address, in which fome of these points were to be

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Thefe were however over-ruled. It was faid, that addresses were to be confidered as matters of form; in a great measure complimentary, and declarative of loyalty and thanks. That any disagreeable firetures in a form of that nature, which was to be immediately circulated throughout Europe, would give foreigners a prejudicial idea of the harmony that fubfifted between the king and his parliament. And that there was fufficient time to examine into the conduct of administration, and to censure any exceptionable parts of it, in the regular course of parliamentary bufiness.

The part of the speech that regarded the colonies, was particularly attended to in the addresses, and it was declared, that though they should be ever ready to redress the just complaints of the colonies, they were nevertheless determined to maintain the supreme authority of the British legislature, over every part of the British empire. Thanks were then given for the measures already taken, to support the laws in the colonies, and alrong affurances of their ready concurrence, in every regulation hat appeared likely to establish he constitutional dependence of

he Americans.

The effects of the late fearcity, and the necessary measures to be Vol. XII,

purfued to prevent a return of the calamity, was the first public object which came within the confideration of the house. Nov. 14. A bill was accordingly ordered to be brought in, not only for extending the prohibition on the exportation of corn, &c. but also for preventing the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flower.

A petition was delivered the fame day by a member of the house, from Mr. Wilkes, reprefentative of the county of Middlefex, now in the king's bench prifon. This petition, which furnished an occasion for the memorable proceedings that followed, contained a recapitulation of all the proceedings against Mr. Wilkes, from the time of his first apprehenfion by a general warrant in April, 1763, to the time of his commitment to the king's bench prison

in 1768.

The petition produced an order, for the proper officers to lay before the house, a copy of the records of the proceedings upon the feveral informations in the court of king'sbench against Mr. Wilkes. After which, the journals and refolutions of the house upon that subject in the year 1763, being examined, a day was appointed for the hearing of the matter of the petition, and also of the proceedings in the court of king'sbench; of which notice was ordered to be given to Mr. Wilkes, and a great number of persons who were concerned as actors or witnesses in these transactions, among whom was Mr. Webb, late fecretary to the treafury, and against whom a heavy charge was laid in the petition, were ordered to  $[^{\bullet}E]$ 

attend the house at the same time. Some persons, of great weight in opposition, from the beginning recommended to the ministry that this petition should be passed by without notice, and very strongly pointed out the mischievous consequences which must attend an enquiry into that fort of matter, to the House at large, and particularly to the ministers themselves.

During this interval, fome motions were made upon the subject, the want of fuccess in which, seemed indicative of the disposition that prevailed within doors in regard to the popular prisoner, whose prefent fituation excited the greatest attention without. Among these, it was moved to address his majesty, that the auditor of the imprest should lay before the House copies of all fuch accounts as had been passed, declared, or received, from Philip Carteret Webb, Efq; fince Midsummer 1762, which was passed in the negative. In the mean time, Mr. Webb petitioned for an opportunity to vindicate himfelf at the bar of the House, from the charges that were made against him; which he was allowed to do, either by himself or his counsel, at the time of hearing the matter of the petition. Application having been also made by Mr. Wilkes for liberty to attend the House, in order to support the allegations of his petition, it was complied with, and liberty of council allowed him for that purpose. After these previous steps had been taken, the time for hearing the matter of the petition, which had been originally fixed for the 2d of December, was however put off to the 12th of the same month; after which it was finally adjourned to

the 27th of the following January.

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The opposition, though divided into two parties, which had totally differed upon some great political principles, upon the whole, frequently agreed in fentiment, in a dislike to many late measures of administration, and without any apparent pre-concert, or even intercourse, acted, upon many occafions, as if they had been one united party. The principal of thefe, as to strength and number, feems to be that which adhered to the Marquis of R--, who were strongly attached to the measures purfued in that administration; and as they had effected the overthrow of the stamp system, had, upon the same principles, generally difliked and opposed the greatest part of the late measures purfued with regard to America. The other, which was composed of the friends of Mr. G-, though they justified the general principle of American taxation, were but little disposed to approve of many of the measures of the present ministry, which they confidered not only as ineffectual, but, after the concession that had been made, as ill-timed.

From this casual co-incidence of opinion, in many public matters, of two formidable parties, whose leaders had filled the first offices of the state, the ministers, tho' generally engaged under the covert of a strong majority, found, upon many occasions, their hands fufficiently full, and it was accordingly a very bufy winter. Many leading questions were proposed, which still led to more critical enquiries; and several spirited motions were made, which, if not attended with fuccess, were, at least, support ed with great vigour and ability.

Nov. 17. A motion was made early in the fession, that copies of all the correspondence between the secretaries of state, and our ministers at the court of France, relative to the affairs of Corsica, from the 1st of January 1767, should be laid before the house; and also copies of all instructions to any of the said ministers, and of all memorials and representations to or from the said court, with the several answers thereunto, upon the subject.

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This motion, though carried in the negative, produced a long difcustion upon the affairs of Corfica. On one fide is was represented as a place of no manner of importance; destitute, though an island, of a good harbour, and an acquifition that would rather prove a mischief than a benefit to France. Under fuch a description, it was not difficult to shew the absurdity of entering into a war in any fituation, for an object of fo little consequence; but in our present circumstances, loaded as we already are with a heavy debt, the folly and madness of such a measure were fo glaring, as not to admit of a serious discussion.

It was however faid on the other hand, that every accession of power to France was dangerous to this country. That the situation of this island in the Mediterranean, made it particularly so, and may be attended with the most pernicious effects to our commerce in that sea, besides the giving to France a great and dangerous influence in the affairs of Italy. It was said that England had paid a constant attention for many years, to the preservation of a due equilibrium in the affairs of Europe, to

which we are indebted not only for fecurity, but for a great part of our national power and influence. That instead of descending to a minute calculation of the exact value of Corfica, or rating it at a chapman's price in a fale to France, we were to consider this invasion as a violent breach of treaty, and subversive of that equilibrium. The fact as to the harbours was denied; as to the danger of a war with France, it was faid, that if she was prepared and willing to come to fuch an extremity, for a matter of no confequence or value, we might look upon the war as already declared, as the want of a pretence could not give a moment's delay.

A motion was made in a few days after, for an address, that there be laid before the house, copies of all applications from the civil magistrates to the war-office for troops, and of all orders and letters to the troops employed, or to the officers commanding them; and also copies of the several reports made to the war-office from such officers, during the riots in the month of May last.

The defign of this motion was too evident, not to be opposed by the whole weight of administration. A warm discussion consequently arose, in which many parts of the conduct then observed were feverely censured. Many gentlemen thought, that though in fome instances some measures of government could not easily be defended; yet that in the present temper of the times, too minute an enquiry into the acts of government upon that occasion, or any public cenfure passed upon them, might serve too much to lower it in the pub-

[\*E 2]

lic opinion, and to increase that licentiousness which was already too prevalent among the populace. On this principle, many in opposition either remained neuter, or fell in with administration. The motion was accordingly, upon a division, passed in the negative by a very great majority.

A motion was afterwards made for an address, that copies of all the royal letters patent, charters, and commissions, now subsisting and in force, relative to any of

and in force, relative to any of the American colonies, with copies of all orders and instructions which had been given by or in the name of his present majesty, to any officers civil or military in regard to their government, should be laid before the house. Which passed in the negative; as did another motion made on the same day, for copies of all letters and assidavits, which had been received since the 1st of January, 1766, relative to any disputes or disturbances in America.

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The merits of the disputed elections, many of which were violently contested, took up so much time, that though the house continued sitting almost to the eve of the holidays, these were Dec. 22. the only public matters of moment that came before them. It was then adjourned to the 19th of the following January.

## CHAP. IX.

Proceedings on the American affairs. Resolutions, and address; great debates thereon. Agreement made for sive years with the East-India company. Resolution for payment of the debts on the civil list. Expulsion of Mr. Wilkes; re-elections: final incapacitation.

HE critical state of our colonies, as well from the great importance of the subject, as the particular attention that was paid to it from the throne, was of course confidered as the principal object of the present session. The public had long wished, with an anxious folicitude, for this meeting, as they hoped an effectual remedy would be found for the diforders, and an end consequently put to the disturbances in that part of The heavy censures the world. passed in the late speech, upon the conduct of one of the principal North American colonies, could not fail to increase this anxiety and eagerness of expectation, upon the iffue of a business in which

the whole British empire was deeply interested. Those who imagined that the supreme authority of the legislature ought to be exerted to its utmost extent; who were disgusted with many extravagancies lately committed, and thought that the unexampled licentiousness which appeared in the province of Massachusets Bay, should be curbed with a strong hand, were gratified with the prefent appearances; which feemed to bespeak measures of vigour and feverity. On the other hand, the advocates for America, those who from principle were lovers of constitutional freedom, as well as those who were naturally inclined to moderation, were confiderably alarmed,

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alarmed, as they thought they perceived a disposition, to urge matters to violent and perhaps dangerous extremities.

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A committee of the whole house had been formed early in the feffion, for the purpose of an enquiry This was into American affairs. a measure that the different parties which divided that affembly were equally defirous of entering into; but as the motives were different upon which they acted, fo were the modes of enquiry which they wished to pursue. On one fide it was confined to those late transactions, which from their nature, either as feeming to impugn the legislative authority, or from their violation of order, and direct opposition to government, must necessarily induce censure. the other, it was proposed to take a retrospective view of the conduct of government for feveral years in colony affairs, and not content with punishing disorders, to trace back to the fource, and remove the causes of them.

We have already feen that motions were made and over-ruled, before the Christmas recess, for the laying of papers before the committee; which would not only have led to a discussion of the rights claimed by the colonies, but also to a close enquiry into the conduct of the feveral governors and other officers of the crown, as well as into the propriety of the orders which at different times had been issued to them from home. coercive measures seemed now to be adopted by administration, these enquiries were accordingly opposed by their friends, who probably thought that the dignity of government might suffer from such discussions. An infinite number of other papers relative to America, were however laid before the committee, and a number of refolutions, together with an address upon the same subject, which had originated in the house of lords, were also brought under their confideration. Frequent and long debates arose upon these subjects in both houses; wherein, contrary to the pre-conceived opinion without doors, the superior strength of the ministry was constantly apparent, and they were upon every question supported by a great majority.

During this course of debate and enquiry, a Jan. 25. petition in the name of the major part of the council of the province of Massachuset's Bay, figned by Mr. Danforth, as prefident of the council, was presented to the house. It however appearing, that this petition had not passed in a legal assembly of the council, and that confequently no person could be authorised to sign it as prefident, it was refused under that title, and was ordered to be brought up, only as a petition from Samuel Danforth, in behalf of the feveral individual members of the council at whose request it had been figned.

This petition, the defign of which was to obtain a repeal of the late revenue acts, conveyed the arguments for that purpose, in terms of the greatest temper and moderation. The charter immunities and privileges of the colonies, and their general rights as English subjects, were enlarged upon, without feeming to call in question the supreme power of the legislature; although it was implied that those rights had been [\*E 3] violated,

violated, and it was requested that they might be secured in future. The inability of the colony to address the house in their legislative capacity, from the dissolution of the general affembly, was regretted; and a long recital made of the difficulties, hardships, dangers which their ancestors had experienced, who for the prefervation of civil and religious liberty, had made fettlements in the most inhospitable forests, and been exposed to the rage of the most savage and cruel enemies; where, from the nature of the climate, and the infertility of the foil, no advantage to their temporal interests was even to be hoped for, and the utmost that could be expected, was only a scanty subsistence in consequence of the most unremitted labour. From these premises it was inferred, that they not only dearly purchased their settlements, but acquired an additional title, befides their common claim as men and as British subjects, to the immunities and privileges which they afferted had been granted to them by charter.

The great and willing fervices performed by the colonies at their own expence in our wars; the old ones having been all established without any expence to the mother country; the infinite advantages she derives from them; the share they virtually bear in our taxes, by the confumption of our manufactures; their inability to pay the duties, and the ill confequences refulting from the late laws, not only to them but to the mother country, were brought as arguments to folicit their repeal, and to flew the title they held, not only to a security of their rights, but even to favour.

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Resolutions, and an address to his majesty upon American affairs, were however passed in the house of lords, and thence transmitted to the commons, by which they became the act of the two houses. By thele resolutions, the late acts of the house of representatives of the province of Massachuset's Bay, which tended to call in question, or to import a denial of the authority of the supreme legislature, to make laws to bind the colonies in all cases whatfoever, were declared to be illegal, unconstitutional, and derogatory of the rights of the crown and parliament of Great Britain. circular letters wrote by the fame assembly, to those of the other colonies, requiring them to join in petitions, and stating the late laws to be infringements of the rights of the people in the colonies, were also declared to be proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to inflame the minds of the people in the other colonies, and tending to create unlawful combinations, repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, and subversive of the confitution.

The town of Boston was declared to have been for some time past in a state of great disorder and confusion, disturbed by rios and tumults of a dangerous nature, in which the officers of the revenue had been obstructed by violence in the execution of the laws, and their lives endangered: that neither the council of the province, nor the ordinary civil magistrates, had exerted their authority for suppressing

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the faid riots and tumults: that in these circumstances of the province of Massachuset's Bay, and of the town of Boston, the preservation of the public peace, and the due execution of the laws, became impracticable, without the aid of a military force to support and protect the civil magistrate, and the officers of his majelty's revenue. That the declarations, resolutions, and proceedings, in the townmeetings at Boston, on the 14th of June, and 12th of September, were illegal and unconstitutional, and calculated to excite fedition and infurrection. That the appointment, at the town-meeting on the 12th of September, of a convention to be held in the town of Boston, on the 22d of that month, to confift of deputies from the feveral towns and districts in the province, and the writing of a letter by the felect men, to each of the faid towns and districts, for the election of fuch deputies, were proceedings subversive of government, and evidently manifesting a design in the inhabitants of Boston, to fet up a new and unconstitutional authority, independent of the crown. The elections by the feveral towns and districts, of deputies to fit in the convention, and the meeting of it, were also declared to be daring infults offered to his majesty's authority, and audacious usurpations of the powers of government.

In the address, the greatest satisfaction was expressed at the measures which had been pursued to support the constitution, and to induce in the colony of Massachuset's Bay, a due obedience to the authority of the mother country. The most inviolable resolution was

declared, to concur effectually in fuch farther measures as might be judged necessary to maintain the civil magistrates in a proper execution of the laws; and it was given as matter of opinion, that nothing would fo effectually preferve royal authority in that province, as bringing the authors of the late unfortunate diforders to exemplary punishment. Upon this conviction it was earnestly requested, that governor Barnard might be directed to transmit the fullest information he could obtain, of all treasons, or misprision of treason, committed within his government fince the 30th of Dec. 1767, together with the names of the persons who were most active in the perpetration of fuch offences; that his majesty might issue a special commission for enquiring into, hearing, and determining upon the guilt of the offenders within this realm, pursuant to the provisions of a statute made in the 30th year of Henry VIII; in case his majesty, upon governor Barnard's report, should see sufficient ground for fuch a proceed-

Notwithstanding the powerful majority by which these resolutions and the address were carried through, no measures were ever opposed with more firmness, nor no subject more ably discussed, than this was through the long courfe of debate with which it was attended. As both the right and the propriety of American taxation, were brought within this difcussion, the arguments under these heads have already been given, on the occasion of laying on, and of the repeal of the stamp duties. New ground was however taken,

[\*E 4]

upon

upon the inutility of the late revenue laws, their inexpediency, the measures pursued by administration for the execution of them, and

some parts of the address.

It was faid, that the inutility of these laws was so evident, that the ministers did not even pretend to support them upon that ground, but rested their defence upon the expediency of establishing the right of taxation. That this right had been sufficiently established, and the dignity and supreme authority of the legislature properly afferted, by the declaratory act of the 6th of his present majesty, as well as by a multitude of revenue laws passed in the former reigns, and even in this. These laws answered all the good purposes for which the late law is pretended to have been passed, at the same time they excited no alarm, and did not drag after them any part of that long train of evils, of which the late act had already been productive, That with all the consequences of the stamp act before their eyes, a full conviction of which (or at least a pretence of fuch a conviction) induced parliament the year before to repeal it, and that tranquility at least had been the consequence of that repeal, wantonly to make another experiment of the same nature, less productive of revenue, but more vexatious in its, mode, and more perhicious in its effects, than the former, was, to call it no worse, such a degree of absurdity as could scarcely be equalled. That loaded with all the destructive confequences which could attend the most general and comprehensive tax upon America, these laws in fact only taxed the mother country; and that the laying of duties upon Bri-

tish commodities and manufactures landed in the colonies, was, in effect, granting premiums to excite the industry of the Americans, and to put them upon raising the one, and rivalling us in the other. In these censures the Rockingham and Grenville parties (supposed on this point to be irreconcileable) entirely united. They urged, that admitting the repeal of the stamp. act to have been an improper meafure, yet, from the moment of that repeal, the policy of the mother country was altered, though her rights were not abridged. An attempt to tax the colonies, no longer flood upon its antient footing of wisdom and practicability.

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That it was now the mode, with those who had been the original cause of all the present disorders in America, to represent the people there as nearly in a state of rebellion, and thus artfully endeavour to make the cause of the ministry the national cause, and to persuade us, that because the people, aggravated by a feries of blunders and mismanagements, and emboldened by the weakness and inconfidency of government, have shewn their impatience in the commission of several irregular and very indefensible acts, that they want to throw off the authority of the mo-That indeed it was ther country. too true, that popular prejudices were very dangerously meddled with, and that therefore all wife governments made great allowances for them, and when there was a necessity of counteracting them, always did it with the greatest art That the temper of and caution. the Americans, in this respect, was well known frem the former trial; but what means were used to soften

it, or to dispose them more favourably to this experiment? A number of duties were laid on, which derive their consequence only from their odiousness and the mischiefs they have produced; and an army of cuitom-house officers, who from their novelty, an opinion that the taxes were only created for them, as indeed they could fcarcely anfwer any other purpose, and from many other circumstances, were, if possible, more odious than the duties, were fent to collect them. That this measure, as might have been expected, not having proved fusicient to establish the success of the experiment, another army, still more odious, and much more dangerous, was fent to inforce it. It was faid, that some of those who were the framers, or under whose auspices these duties had been laid on, were themselves the zealous supporters, and at the head of that opinion, which totally denied the right in the legislature of any taxation in America; that their names had been held up in the colonies as objects of the highest veneration, and their arguments were made the foundation of whatever was there understood to be constitutional writing or speaking: Was it then to be wondered at, that the Americans, with fuch authorities to support them in opinions, which were, in the highest degree, flattering to their importance, should, in that warmth of imagination, fly into the greatest extravagancies, upon a direct and immediate violation of what they were taught to consider, as their most undoubted and invaluable rights? or can we be surprized, that such unaccountable contradictions between language and conduct, should produce

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That part of the address which proposed the bringing of delinquents from the province of Maffachusets, to be tried at a tribunal in this kingdom, for crimes supposed to be committed there, met with still greater opposition than the resolves, and underwent many fevere animadversions. Such a proceeding was faid to be totally contrary to the spirit of our constitution. A man charged with a crime, is, by the laws of England, usually tried in the county in which he is faid to have committed the offence, that the circumstances of his crime may be more clearly examined, and that the knowledge which the jurors thereby receive of his general character, and of the credibility of the witnesses, might assist them in pronouncing, with a greater degree of certainty, upon his innocence or guilt. That as the constitution, from a conviction of its utility, has secured this mode of trial to every subject in England, under what colour of justice can he be deprived of it by going to America? Is his life, his fortune, his happiness, or his character, less estimable, in the eye of the law, there than here? or, are we to mete out different portions of justtice to British subjects, which are to lessen in degree, in proportion to their distance from the capital. If an American has violated the laws by a crime committed there, let him be tried there for the offence; but let him not be torn above 3000 miles, from his family, his friends, his business, and his connections; from every affiftance, countenance, comfort, and counsel, necessary to support a man under

der such trying and unhappy circumstances, to be tried by a jury who are not, in reality, his peers, who are probably prejudiced, and who may perhaps think themselves, in some degree, interested against him.

It was faid, that it would be difficult in the last degree, if not utterly impossible, for the accused person to bring over the necessary evidence for his vindication, tho' he were entirely innocent; that it would require a very affluent fortune to bring from Boston to London all the witnesses who would be indispensably requisite; that many others may be thought effential at the time, who were not fo, and who would add equally to the expence, and others overlooked or forgot, who might be of the greatest consequence; that he must also bring reputable persons to testify the general tenor of his conduct and behaviour, though they could, perhaps, give no evidence as to the particular fact with which he was charged. That, on the other fide, the witnesses against him, supported by the countenance and protection of government, maintained at the national expence, and fure of a compensation for their loss of time, besides, perhaps, the hopes of future reward and provision, would not only be easily collected, but that it was to be feared too many would think it an eligible employment, and become eager candidates for it.

That in this fituation, charged with a crime against the authority of the mother country, the judges who are to determine his fate, are the people against whom he is supposed to have transgressed; those who have constructed the act with

which he is charged into a crime, whose passions are heated, and who are at once parties, accusers, and judges. That if he is even acquitted, the confequence will probably be his total ruin, as, independent of the great loss of time that will attend the profecution, few fortunes will be able to bear the consequent expences; to say nothing of the loss of health, and the numberless vexations and oppressive circumstances that will attend fo long a confinement, in a vain struggle between the impotence of weakness, and the coercive exertions of power. Thus, it was faid, that the life, fortune, and character, of every man, who had the misfortune to become obnoxious to the governor of a province, would, in some degree, lie at his disposal; as pretences on which to found a charge could never be wanting, and the fort of evidence necessary to give a colour to the profecution, might be eafily found.

It was represented as a strange measure, upon this occasion, to drag out of the oblivion in which it had so long deservedly lain, and in which it should have continued for ever buried, an obsolete law, which was passed in one of our most cruel and tyrannical reigns, only to answer a temporary and arbitrary purpose. That cur constitution was not then, in any degree, defined; that, fuch as it was, it continually underwent every flagrant violation, which the whim or cruelty of capricious tyrant was capable of directing; that it would be much to our honour, if many of the public acts of that reign could be totally forgotten; and that it was hoped, that no part of the line of publick conduct then pursued,

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would be proposed as a model for the present times. It was observed, that we had not a colony exifting at the time of paffing that law; that they consequently could not be intended by it, and that an attempt now to comprehend them in it, was not more oppressive to them than dangerous to us. But if this address, taken in one view, presented a very disadvantageous idea of the equity and moderation of our government, in another view it reflected no less on the wisdom of the British parliament. They contended that the execution of the project was utterly impossible; nay, that it never was intended to be carried into execution; that therefore it could ferve no other purpose, than to furnish matter to the leaders of fedition in the colonies, further to exasperate the populace, without conveying any fort of terror, which might check them in their dangerous practices.

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Such were fome of the arguments made use of in the course of these debates, by those who did not approve of the late and present meafures purfued in regard to our colonies, and who, of course, opposed the resolutions and address in question. Many of the most forcible of these arguments were but little, if at all replied to on the other fide; nor was the utility nor expediency of the late revenue laws much defended. The ministers (from whatever cause) were even unufually cold and languid, in the support of the resolutions, and the address which they had proposed for executing the law of Henry VIII; and when they were asked, with a degree of infult, which of them would own himself the adviser of that measure, they

feverally declined to adopt it. The ground principally and most ably taken to justify the taxes objected to, as well as to shew the propriety of the measures now under consideration, was the violent conduct of the Americans; which put government under a necessity of using methods, however difagreeable to itself, absolutely necessary for the support of its dignity, and of the legislative authority.

thority. It was faid, that the repeal of the stamp-act, instead of producing the hoped-for effects of gratitude, for the tender confideration shewn to their supposed distresses, and of a due submission to government, had, on the contrary, operated in fuch a manner on the licentiousness of the Americans, that it became highly necessary to establish some mark of their dependance on the mother-country. That the late duties, fo much complained of, were, for one of the reasons now objected to them, the fmallness of their produce, chosen as fufficient to answer that purpose, at the same time that they were the least oppressive that could be . thought of, were not internal taxes, and that their whole produce was to be applied to the support of their own civil establishments. That the republican principles, and licentious disposition of the inhabitants of the province of Massachufets-bay, being operated upon by fome factious and defigning men among them, broke out into acts of the most daring insolence, and the most outrageous violence, which sufficiently shewed the original necesfity of making them fenfible of their dependance on the British legislature; that by the language

held forth, and the writings published among them, they seemed rather to consider themselves as members of an independent state, than as a colony and province be-

longing to this country.

That from the ill-judged fystem upon which the government of that province had been originally established, the council was appointed by the assembly, and the grand juries are elected by the townships; fo that these factious men having got a great lead in the affembly, and being themselves the rulers of the popular phrenzy, guided and directed as they liked the whole civil government; fo that all juftice and order were at an end, wherever their interests or passions were concerned. That in thefe circumstances, the populace freed from all legal restraints, and those that should have been the supporters of government, and the confervators of the public peace, fetting themselves the first example of contempt to the one, and giving every private encouragement to the breach of the other, proceeded at length to the commission of such acts, as, if not now deemed downright rebellion, would in other times have been judged and punished as such; and which, in any construction of the term, can be confidered but very little short of That it was then high time for government to interfere, and effectually to curb diforders, which, if fuffered to proceed any farther, could no longer be confidered by that name: that the example fet by the people of Boston, and the rash and daring measure adopted by their affembly, of fending circular letters to the other colonies, had already produced a great effect; and if not checked, was like.

ly to fet the whole continent in a
flame: that accordingly fome ships
of war and troops were sent to Boston, who, without bloodshed, or
coming to any violent extremity,
restored order and quiet to that

province.

That nothing but the most spirited and vigorous resolutions, supported by a fuccession of measures equally firm and vigorous, could bring the colonies to a proper fense of their duty, and of their dependence upon the fupreme legislator. That the spirit which prevailed in Boston, was so totally fubverfive of all order and civil government, and the conduct of the magistrates had left so little room for any hope of their properly fulfilling their duty during the continuance of the present ferment, that it became absolutely necesfary to revive and put in execution that law of Henry VIII. by which the king is empowered to appoint a commission in England, for the trial there of any of his subjects guilty of treason in any part of the That unless this measure world. was adopted, the most flagrant act of treason and rebellion might be openly committed in that province with the greatest impunity, as the civil power was neither disposed, nor could take cognizance of them. That the persons who were guilty of these crimes, and who had already caused so much trouble and confusion, were no objects of compassion, for any particular circumstances of expence or trouble that might attend this mode of bring ing them to justice, which were only to be confidered as a small part of the punishment due to their crimes; that it was ungenerous to

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As th India o with g act for were no pany th fore an brought the min agreeme more eq fettle the manent tion wa subject, and refu new wi obtain fo tion for which th vernmen mong fe prolonga hve year fidered as this, how

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suppose, that government would make an improper use of this law by the harrafling of innocent perfons; and that there was no reason to question the integrity or the impartiality of our juries. Indeed they observed, that it was rather unlikely the act would be executed at all; as they were in hopes that fuch a feafonable shew of fo much vigour and lenity, would operate to bring the people of the colonies to a fense of their duty, and to a cessation from their former seditious practices. Such were the arguments and hopes of administration in proposing, and of parliament in adopting this fystem. Unfortunately, however, experience has not made good, in any degree,

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these expectations. As the agreement which the East India company had entered into with government, as well as the act for restraining their dividends, were now near expiring, the company thought it a proper time, before another restraining bill was brought in, to make proposals to the ministry, for the basis of a new agreement; to obtain, if possible, more equitable conditions, and to settle their affairs upon a more permanent footing. A long negociation was entered into upon this subject, and many proposals made and refused. The great point in view with the company, was to obtain some return or compensation for the great fum of money which they annually paid to government. For this purpose, among several other proposals, a prolongation of their charter for five years was required, and considered as a moderate equivalent; this, however, was absolutely refused. The obtaining money from

the company, was now become a part of the fystem of government; it was confidered as a part of the current service. The interference in their affairs, by restricting their dividends, demonstrated to that body, that they were in the hands of a power which they were unable to refift: it was too late to make conditions; and they faw that even a small relaxation of the restrictive power was rather confidered as a favour, than acknowledged as a compensation. The state of the arguments upon this great question, we have given upon a former occasion.

In these circumstances, after a long train of negociation, and the holding of feveral general courts upon the subject, an agreement was at length concluded, and a bill was accordingly brought in to confirm it, and passed into a law. By this agreement, the company continue to pay to the public, for five years to come, they annual fum of 400,000 l. They are at liberty to increase their dividend in that time to twelve and an half per cent. the increase not to exceed one per cent. in any one year. If the company, from any cause, are, during that time, under a necessity of reducing their dividends, an equal sum shall be deducted from the annual payment made to government; but if their dividends should be reduced to fix per cent. then the payment to the public is to be discontinued. The company are bound to export, during this term, British goods, equal in value, upon an average, with those exported annually for And if any the last five years. furplus of the company's cash shall remain in England, after payment of certain specified debts, it is to be lent to the public at an interest

of two per cent.

Such are the terms of this agreement, and fuch the opulence of a company of merchants, as, befides the immense sums they pay to government in duties, to be able to afford a yearly douceur to the public, which would be no inconsiderable revenue to a fovereign prince; and which will amount, at the end of the term, if the conditions are fulfilled, including the produce of the prior agreement for two years, to what at other times, and in other countries, would be thought the incredible fum of two millions and eight hundred thousand pounds. It might almost be imagined, that a nation possessed of such amazing refources, and with only a common share of prudence and virtue, would fland fuperior even to the power of fortune, and that nothing less than fome univerfal calamity could endanger its fecurity, had not the melancholy experience of past ages shewn us, that power and riches carry along with them those fatal feeds that grow up in time to their own destruction.

A demand, which though not wholly unexpected, was out of the common courfe, about this time was made upon the public for a large fum of money, and which confiderably exceeded the advantages to be derived for this year from the agreement with the East India company. A message was delivered from his ma-Feb. 28. jesty, to acquaint the house, that the expences of his civil government having exceeded the revenue allotted by parliament, he was obliged to incur a debt of more than 500,000l. an account of which would be laid before them;

and that he relied on their known zeal and affection, to make a provision to enable him to discharge that incumbrance.

For the better understanding of this subject, it may be necessary to observe, that several funds had long fince been appropriated for the civil list; an establishment, which includes all the civil offices and expences of government, and those, whether public or private, which are supposed necessary for the support and dignity of the court; except on extraordinary occasions, as the marriage of a princess, or the establishment of housholds for the younger branches of the family; when, in either case, the parliament usually allots a fuitable portion for the one, and a fufficient revenue for the support of the other. These appropriated funds were intended to raise the annual sum of 800,000 l. which was found, and supposed fully sufficient to answer the purposes intended; if the produce of the funds exceeded the proposed sum, the minister might have been accountable for the excess, as he would for any other part This, however, of the revenue. from the nature of the subject, was an enquiry never entered into: But if, on the other hand, there appeared to be a deficiency of the allotted fum, it was always, upon application, made good by parlia-

Many debates however arofe, at different times, upon this article of deficiency, as it was fometimes thought that the ministers were too fond of establishing claims upon it; so that, in order to prevent such disputes for the suture, his present majesty, soon after his acception, agreed to accept of the certain

ertain to be fund, duce o before of the when b Comm an hot per and mediate verfifie parliam for pap discove. fusion, nue, ar A revie the civi of the made w pences o ment, t certain ! revenue cipality of Corn it being supply, and fom a few ye tue of t iome of which a and whi count. civil lift to be up ever it h what ma vate fin court, w

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ertain annual fum of 800,000l. to be paid out of the aggregate fund, in lieu of the uncertain produce of those funds which were efore appropriated to the support of the civil lift. This demand, when brought into the House of Commons, was likely to produce an hot contest in the present temper and strength of opposition. Immediately motions, infinitely diversified by all the manœuvres of parliamentary dexterity, were made for papers which might lead to a discovery of mismanagement or profusion, in the conduct of the revenue, and of the royal expences. A review was taken of the state of the civil list, and private revenues of the crown; comparisons were made with the income and the expences of former reigns. Government, they faid, had, besides the certain 800,000l. very confiderable revenues, arising from the principality of Wales, and the dutchy of Cornwall, the produce of which, it being no part of the national supply, was never enquired into, and some new duties had, within a few years, been laid on, by virtue of the royal prerogative, in fome of the new West-India islands, which also produced some revenue, and which was not brought to account. In these circumstances, the civil list establishment was supposed to be upon a better footing than ever it had been before, and that what may be confidered as the private finances, or treasury of the court, was also in good condition. These circumstances, they urged, rendered an enquiry necessary, to discover by what means a deficiency should have arisen, especially as it had not been observed, that any

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extraordinary expences had of late been entered into.

It was faid, that a noble provifion had already been made, for the support of the civil establishment, and of the honour and dignity of government; that it was found fully fufficient to answer these purposes, during a long course of years, with magnificence, even when that establishment was clogged with many incumbrances, which do not at present affect it, and when from the general appearance, the expences, in all other respects, were to the full as great. That it was necessary, as well as equitable, to give the public the fatisfaction of knowing, in what manner their money had been expended, before new burdens were laid upon them. That if debts were contracted at will, and money obtained at demand, without any examination, for their payment, it did not avail, what the oftenfible forms of the demand or the grant might be, or in what terms they were conceived; the effects would at length be, that the forms may perhaps be continued, but that an arbitrary and unlimited revenue would be established at the will of the prince. That upon this fystem, the revenues of the crown would be fuch an inexhaustible resource to an evil minister, as would enable him to compass the most destructive meafures; and that though the people were always ready to give their money with the greatest pleasure, to support the dignity, or even the magnificence of the crown, that it behoved them to know in what manner it was laid out, left by getting into such hands, it might iome fome time or other be employed to the destruction of their liberties, and the subversion of the constitution.

On the other fide it was faid, that though it was generally right to observe the conduct of ministers with the closest circumspection, that in this reign, and upon the present occasion, it was less ne-That it would be ungeceffary. nerous, by any act, to shew the fmallest fuspicion of a prince, whose first care, upon his accession to the throne, was to strengthen the freedom of the subject, by establishing the independency of the judges: that no innovation injurious to the constitution, could be reasonably apprehended under That his majesty, fuch a prince. who had in his private share of the captures taken during the late war, given up to the nation a fum exceeding 700,000 l. was entitled to particular confideration in his immediate exigencies; and that the gratitude, not to fay the justice of the kingdom, was called upon in the loudest manner, to comply readily and gracefully with his request.

At the fame time the ministers expressed the greatest readiness to lay the accounts and papers that were required before the House; but that the length of time which was requisite to prepare them, and the lateness of the session, made it necessary to be deserred to the next meeting, when they should be ready. It was then resolved, that the sum of 513,5111. should be granted to pay the arrears and debts due on the civil list, to the 5th of January 1769.

We have already feen, that the

hearing of Mr. Wilkes's petition had been deferred to the 27th of January; and while the ministry seemed undetermined how to at, a proceeding of his afforded a new opportunity or pretence to renew the profecution against him. On one hand, many in administration and office were exceedingly averle to taking any step relative to this gentleman; as many inconveniencies had been formerly experienced from fuch a conduct; and more were apprehended from a revival of it. Neither did the opposition feem willing to press the ministers in that business. The very motion by which Mr. Wilkes's petition had been introduced into that houle, having prayed no more, than that it should lie on the table; a method, according to the cultom of that affembly, of civilly paffing into oblivion, fuch matters as they do not choose to attend to, or formally to reject. It feems, however, that the party most animated towards the profecution had prevailed at length; and Mr. Wilkes was not backward in furnishing them with new matter of complaint. We have before taken notice of a letter that had been written by a secretary of state, to the chairman of the quarter-fessions at Lambeth, previous to the unhappy affair in St. George's-Fields, in which it was recommended to the magistrates, not to delay a moment, if there was occasion, to call in the aid of the military, and to make use of them effectually, if the civil power was trifled with or infulted; as a military force could never be employed to a more constitutional purpose, than in the support of the authority and dignity

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of magistracy. Though it was generally supposed, that the magistrates had at that time received some instructions similar to these, yet the particular mode of them, and by whom given was not known. Mr. Wilkes having by some means procured a copy of this letter, had it published at full length in a news-paper, with a short presatory introduction of his own writing, in which the affair of St. George's-Fields was termed a horrid massacre, and the consequence of a hellish project, deliberately planned

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The fecretary of state having acknowledged himself the writer of the letter, made a complaint in the House of Lords, as a peer, of a breach of privilege; and the publishers of the news-paper having acknowledged that they received the copy from Mr. Wilkes, a complaint was made to the Commons, of the conduct of their member, and a conference held upon the subject by the two houses; and the matter being agitated, during

the enquiry into the merits of Mr. Wilkes's petition, he, with great boldness before the House,

confessed himself the author of the

prefatory remarks, as we'll as of

and determined upon.

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The matter of the petition having undergone a long examination, during which Mr. Wilkes, in the custody of the King's-Bench, attended the House, it was finally resolved, "That the two orders made by Lord Mansfield, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, for the amendment of the informations, exhibited in the said court against Mr. Wilkes, were according to law and infine.

to law and justice, and the prac-Vol. XII. tice of the faid court; and that the complaint of Mr. Wilkes, in respect thereof, is frivolous; and that the aspersions upon the faid chief justice, for making the faid two orders, thereby conveyed, are utterly groundless, and tend to prejudice the minds of the people against the administration of public justice." It was at the same time resolved, that the charge against Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; was not made good.

The secretary of state's Feb. 2d. letter, and the prefatory remarks, were next day taken under consideration, when it was refolved, "That the introduction of a letter addressed to Daniel Ponton, Esq; chairman of the quarter-sessions at Lambeth, which John Wilkes, Efq; a member of the House, had confessed himself the author and publisher, was an infolent, fcandalous, and feditious libel, tending to inflame and ftir up the minds of his majesty's subject to sedition, and to a total subversion of all good order, and legal government." These resolutions were immediately, after long and violent debates, followed by expulsion; in the vote for which, his former crimes, for which he was now fuffering punishment, were complicated with the present charge; and a new writ was accordingly iffued or the election of a member in his

It would feem now, that Mr. Wilkes's pursuit of the ministry, had involved him in such difficulties, as nothing could surmount, and that his ruin was totally compleated. His popularity, however, increased in proportion to his difficulties; and his persecution, as it

was termed and generally understood, raised him new friends in every quarter. Nothing could be more popular, or more confonant to the general opinion, than the ground he had taken in arraigning the fecretary of state's letter; every thing that had any connection with that subject, was already held in a great degree of execration; and as this more particularly excited the public difguft, than almost any other matter that had appeared relative to it, a bold condemnation of its spirit and design, was highly pleasing. The spirit with which he acknowledged himself the author of the remarks, and the boldness with which he vindicated the propriety of his conduct, in the face of power, and in the prefence of a most awful assembly, was captivating to many minds, and undoubtedly increased the number of his advocates.

A public meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held, previous to the election, at which fome members of parliament attended, where his cause was set forth, as the cause of the people; and it was not only unanimously resolved to confirm their former choice, by his re-election, but that the freeholders would attend and support it entirely at their own expence. He was accordingly re-elected without opposition, though a prodigious number of freeholders attended, from an apprehension that such an attempt would have been made. The return having been made to the House, it was resolved, that Mr. Wilkes having been expelled this fession, was, and is incapable of being elected a member of the prefent parliament; the late election

was declared void, and a new with iffued for another.

The fame spirit continuing apparently predominant in the people, and no candidate being to be found, that would hazard an opposition to the popular opinion, by fetting up for the county, the time of election was prudently postponed to a farther day. In the mean time, 2 great meeting of gentlemen was held at a tavern in the city, with the profest view of supporting Mr. Wilkes, where a subscription was opened for that purpose, and a committee appointed to circulate it through the kingdom, the following causes being affigured as the motives for their conduct, "That as he had fuffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the fevere and repeated profecutions he had undergone in behalf of the public; it feemed reasonable to them, that those who suffered for the public good, should be supported by the public." At this meeting, upwards of 3000l. was subscribed for the purpose assigned. The electors of the county of Middlefex had, previous to the expulsion, fent a number of instructions to their representatives, for their conduct in parliament, which example had been followed by the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of South-These instructions implied great censure upon many late meafures, and recommended a strict enquiry into the transactions at St. George's Fields, and into the abuse of the military; and the putting of the magistracy upon a refpectable footing, as well as the pursuing of such measures, as would restore harmony between the mother country and the colonies,

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At the enfuing election for the county of Middlesex, a mercantile gentleman was induced to offer himself a candidate; a measure at this time highly unpopular, as it was apprehended that advantage would be taken, of the right which the House possesses, to judge in all cases of disputed election, and that the decision might be contrary to the fense of the county; which was the more apprehended, as it was reported that some declaration of that nature had been made by one of the ministers. It appears that the new candidate had not properly considered, how far his natural fortitude was equal to this arduous The reception he undertaking. met with, and the countenance of the freeholders, had, however, fuch an effect upon him, that he was glad to retire in haste, not having been able to find a man in the county, that was hardy enough even to put him in nomination, and Mr. Wilkes was again unanimoully re-elected.

This election, as well as the former, was declared void, and near another month was fuffered to elapse, before the time fixed for a new one. It was now thought, that this mode of electing, and declaring void, would have been carried on to the end of the fession; and that it would then have lain over to the next meeting, in which time the minds of men might have cooled, or fome expedient might have been found to change the nature of the discussion; and many thought, that in the present circumstances, it would have been the most prudent conduct that could have been purfued; for though

great debates arose, upon the resolution of incapacitation, and the fubsequent ones of voiding the election, yet the public did not think themselves so much interested in them, nor their rights in any degree so materially affected, as by the fucceeding measure.

A different conduct was however adopted, and a gentleman in a military character, and of confiderable connexions, though of no fortune or interest immediately in the county, was hardy enough to vacate his feat in parliament by the acceptance of a nominal place, and to encounter the whole weight of popular odium, by declaring himself a candidate for the county of Middlesex. A measure at that time supposed to be attended with To much danger, that policies were faid to have been opened upon his life, at some of the insurance offices in the city.

This danger however proved to be only imaginary, for though fome riots happened April 13. upon the road, the election was conducted with great order, the fear of giving any handle to dispute its validity, having proved superior to every other confideration with the freeholders. Though the whole weight of court interest was thrown into the scale in this gentleman's favour, yet a majority of near four to one appeared against him upon the election, the numbers in his favour being 296, against 1143, that voted for Mr. Wilkes. Two days after this election, a resolution was carried in the house by a majority of 221, to 139, that Mr. Luttrel ought to have been returned a knight of the shire for the county of Middlefex, and the deputy [\*F 2] cleik

elerk of the crown was ordered to amend the return, by rafing out the name of Mr. Wilkes, and inferting that of Col. Luttrel in its place. Fourteen days having been allowed for a petition against this decision, one was accordingly prefented, signed by several free-holders, which again brought the matter into very warm and serious May 8. debate, when however upon a division, the former resolution was consirmed by a majority.

As no public measure, fince the accession of the present royal family, had excited so general an alarm, or caused so universal a discontent as the present, so was no other ever opposed with more firmness, or debated with greater ability; nor has any other political subject, perhaps at any time, been so ably discussed without doors, or productive of so many masterly writings. Among so great a variety, we can only give a few of the arguments that were made use of upon this occasion.

It was faid by those who opposed this measure, that the right of the electors to be represented by men of their own choice, was fo effential for the prefervation of all their other rights, that it ought to be confidered as one of the most facred parts of our constitution. That the house of commons was not a felf-constituted power, acting by an inherent right; but an elected body, restrained within the limits of a delegated authority; hence, as they were chosen, they could not dispute the right of their constituents, without sapping the foundation of their own existence, and infringing the fundamental principles of the constitution. That

the law of the land had regulated the qualifications of members to ferve in parliament, and that the freeholders of every county had an indisputable right to retun whom they thought proper, provided he was not disqualified by any of those known laws. That new restraints are not arbitrarily to be imposed at pleasure by the judgment of any court. The legislature alone, which is the united power of the state, king, fords, and commons, can enact new reftraints. Courts of judicature, and houses of parliament acting as courts of judicature, have only the power of declaring them: and in the ule of that power are bound by the law as it stands at the time of making that declaration. When usage is collected from the antient, uniform, and uninterrupted practice of parliament, we have the custom of parliament; and that custom is the law of parliament These restraints, therefore, do not stand solely on the decision of the house, or the judgment of a court having competent jurisdiction in the case: they are much better founded in the previous usage, and the repeated acquiescence of those who are affected by them.

These incapacities are generally known; they are enumerated by law-writers of the sirst authority, who expressly declare all other persons eligible; these grave writers could not conceive, that a resolution of the house of commons could from time to time either create or declare new disqualistations. They are founded in good sense; analogous to the like restraints adjudged in other cases by the courts of law; and consisted by usage. They are not occa-

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ional, but fixed: to rule and goern the question as it shall arise; not to fart up on a fudden, and hift from fide to fide, as the caprice of the day or the fluctuation of party shall direct. Our constitution does not know any court fo supreme as to be above reason, nor so absolute as to be able to make a custom under pretence of declaring it. The doctrine here afferted is fuch as would maintain the resolution of the house to be the law of the land by virtue of its own authority only, notwithstanding it may have usage, reason, and justice to contend against.

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Inflances were given of former resolutions, repeatedly taken upon much deliberation, in opposition to good sense and reason, common usage, and the rights of the electors. It was said that a most salutary doctrine was to be drawn from the glaring inconsistency of these resolutions; that where power goes beyond right, it finds no resting place; it never knows where to stop; but that every part of its career shews the danger of passing the bounds prescribed by law.

Besides the original disqualifications, founded on reason and the common law, and which are as antient as the constitution, and from their nature must be as permanent, restraints have at different times been laid on by the statute law, and founded therefore in the confent of the whole community. These are arbitrary, take their rife from expediency, and are liable to be changed from time to time, by that authority which gave them being. If these refiraints could have been established by any authority less than that of an act of parliament, it is not to

be imagined that the house of commons would have applied to the other branches of the legiflature, in a matter which entirely concerned itself, and its constituents in their elections; though every application risqued at least the mortification of a refusal; and that in our own times place-bills, and penfion-bills, have been tendered at the bar of the house of lords from year to year, though their only object was the independency of the house of com-That the great patriots mons. who tendered those bills, never dreamed of the doctrine now fet up, which tells us, that any restraint declared by the house, derives fufficient authority from that declaration, and is good in law,

That instances may be brought of experiments made, how far a vote of the house might be effectual, where the vote has been afterwards dropped, and the effect obtained by an act of parliament. That in particular, April 2, 1677, the house came to a resolution to prevent expences in elections after the teste of the writ, much in the fame words as in the act afterwards passed, 7 Will. III. This was made the standing order of the house at that time. It was renewed and confirmed as fuch, May 23, and October 21, 1678. But, to give it effect, it became necessary to pass an act of parliament for that purpose six years after the revolution.

That the house of commons has the right, incidental to its judicature, of declaring what incapacities are legal. But it behoves the house to take care, that, instead of exercising the powers which it has, it assume not those

which

which it has not; that from the temperate and judicious use of a legal power, vested in it for the benefit of the people, it swell not to the utmost pitch of extravagance and despotism, and make the law, under pretence of declaring it.

It was shewn that Mr. Wilkes was not, by any construction whatever, under any legal difability. That there are an infinite number of cases, in which the expediency of new powers in magistrates, courts of justice, and either house of parliament, are apparent. But these powers cannot be affumed. They must be derived from a superior authority to an inferior; from the legislature to either house of parliament. That there is a manifest difference between expulsion and difability; and that we must totally forget the common fense and meaning of words, if we can perfuade ourselves that expulsion, which is the less degree of punishment, involves disability, which is the greater; and that the fame difference between the fense of these words in common language, has in a parliamentary sense been constantly observed by the house of commons.

The causes of expulsion were examined; it was faid, that the charge against Mr. Wilkes, was so accumulated, that it was difficult to say precisely for what he was expelled; and that it was probable, if the question had been put separately for each offence contained in that charge, judgment of expulsion might not have passed for either. That the first offence contained in the general charge, was the publication of the North-Briton; which had been taken up by a former parliament, and for which he had been then punished

by expulsion. That being punished by a former parliament, he could not be brought a fecond time to punishment in this parliament for the same offence, and that it would be an imputation on the justice of the house to suppose it. cond offence, was the publication of an impious and obscene libel, which had been taken up by the house of lords in a former parliament, and for which he had been convicted and punished; but which was no offence against the house of commons, nor in any respect within its criminal jurisdiction. The third and last offence, was the libel contained in the introductory preface to lord Weymouth's letter: however this may be understood as a libel, it was faid not to be one of those offences, which are within the criminal jurisdiction of the house of com-

The precedents of disability founded upon former resolutions, were strictly examined; it was shewn that some of them overthrow themselves; that nobody can rely on the authority of proceedings in which there appears a manifest abuse, a daring illegality, and a flavish submission to power: fuch proceedings are vicious in the whole as well as in part; and ought never to be quoted in order to be followed. others were established in the most violent times, when every day produced new invasions of the consti-That in the year 1642, tution. the precedents grow upon us 10 abundantly, as to lose all pretence That forty-nine to authority. members were expelled in two months only of that year, and most or all of them rendered incapable of fitting: that the majority then

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were clearing the house of their obnoxious brethren; and that to render their policy compleat, and better secure to their order of incapacity the effect intended, new writs were seldom issued at the time of the expulsion; and frequently were not issued at all.

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That order arcse out of this confusion; and that from the refloration to the present time, the sentence or punishment has never gone beyond expulsion, except in a few instances of members disabled from being elected at particular boroughs, on proof of a corrupt instance obtained in them.

That the power of expulsion is sufficiently great: it may be used to difgrace, to harrafs, to ruin an individual; but it carries with it no public danger. If the house abuse its power in the execution of it, the electors have their remedy, by re-electing the expelled member. But when incapacity of being re-elected is super-added to the expulsion, it is no longer the case of an individual; the rights of the electors are most materially affected. A stop is put to the freedom of their election. The number of persons open to their choice is diminished: and though that diminution is in one only, that fingle person may be their first favourite, and perhaps on that account rendered incapable. Nor does the evil stop here. elected learn to taste the sweets of culling their company, not only by removing troublesome opponents, but barring their re-entry; and by putting a negative on the first interest in any place, make room for the second. That reafon cries aloud against such a power in any set of men what-wer. Happily she is opposed by

no confiderable list of precedents, except in eighteen years of confufion from 1642, to 1660. That when we see this power so feldom exercised in old times, so grossly abused when it was, and so entirely abandoned since, we cannot but conclude that usage disclaims the power as much as reason protests against it, and that it does not exist in our constitution.

Such were a few of the many arguments urged with great force and energy on this fide of the question. On the other fide it was faid, that the house of commons had long been allowed a power of expelling their own members, and that unless the perfon expelled was to be excluded, the power of expulsion was wholly useless, and tended rather to expose the house of commons to contempt, than to increase its dignity or importance. That the right claimed by the freeholders of Middlesex, was no other than the right of doing wrong, of fending a member to parliament, who was certainly ineligible in the eye of reason, however he might be deemed returnable in the judgment of the law. That if the house was obliged by the constitution to receive all persons who were returned by a majority of freeholders, and who were qualified according to law, the freeholders were equally bound not to return improper persons. That the law could not foresee all possible cases; but that if it could have been thought, that the freeholders would have made an injudicious, improper, or dangerous use, of this great privilege of election, the conftitution would not have entrusted them with it. That our wife ancestors by no means intended, that

infidels should be the guardians of our religion, beggars the protectors of our property, or convicts

the framers of our laws.

That the house of commons is the fole court of judicature in all cases of election. That this authority is derived from the first principles of our government; viz. the necessary independence of the three branches of the legislature. Did any other body of men poffess this power, members might be obtruded upon the house, and their resolutions might be influenced under colour of determining elections. They have therefore an exclusive jurifdiction, and must be in all these cases the dernier refort of justice. That the house in the present case is the competent judge of disability, and that their decision on it is final; that if in this, or any other instance, its decisions were found to be attended with prejudice, the united branches of the legislature in their supreme and collective capacity, might interpose, and by passing a law regulate such decifions for the future; but that nothing less could restrict their authority.

It is asked, under what head of legal disability, is the present expulsion to be found? how are the electors to know it? The answer is easy: the records of parliament will inform them. How have they learnt, that judges of the superior courts, cannot be chosen representatives of the people? How are aliens? How are clergymen disqualisted? The house has adjudged them incapable, as the se-

vetal questions occurred.

It was faid, that a very extraordinary principle had been adopted in the course of this debate, as

if the commons wanted to infringe upon the liberties of the people, without recollecting, that the commons and the people are virtually the fame, and that any endeavour to make them separate bodies, is no less dangerous, than it is preposterous. If the commons in their representative capacity have privileges which render them important, that importance increases the consequence of the people in their capacity of delegation; the people cannot be fecure, unless the commons are fecure; they are inseparably connected both in interest and in freedom; and though upon some occasions the privilege of parliament may be a feeming oppression to individuals, the lofs of it would be attended with very fatal effects to the whole community. That if the house of commons had not in their collective capacity a title peculiar privileges, no one member in his individual character could claim them with the fmallest degree of propriety; yet individuals hourly claimed them with confidence, and they were admitted by the law of the land.

That nothing could be more misrepresented, than by saying that this measure was an injury to the freeholders of Middlesex. That on the contrary the injury was attempted on their fide, who would obtrude an improper person on the house as a member, and obstinately persevere in this attempt, though all England was open to them for the choice of a proper person. That the supposed violation of right, in returning 1 person with a manifest inferiority of votes, will vanish, if the subject is properly considered, and a liberal construction put upon the law.

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That those who obstinately and wilfully persevere in voting for an unqualified person, are to be confidered as not voting at all; their right of fuffrage is acknowledged; but if the elector obstinately refuses to exercise this right according to law, he wantonly fuspends his own right for the time, and his act being illegal is confequently void, and he is only in the fituation of a man who had neglected to attend; he suffers no injury, he knows the consequence of what he does, and if he chuses to indulge his humour, it cannot even be counted a hardship. That an unqualified candidate can be no candidate; and that it is fo evident that votes given to a perfon incapable by law of receiving them must in their nature be null and void, that it is surprizing how any body can dispute it.

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These arguments were supported by a long train of precedents, shewing the usage of the house in a number of cases, under the two heads of exclusion and expulsion. The former cases came generally within the line which has before been animadverted upon; the inferences drawn from the latter were greatly controverted, and in some instances, particularly the case of Sir Robert Walpole, were shewn to overthrow the principle which they were brought to establish.

The prorogation succeeded the May 9. day after the final decision on the Middlesex

election. Great approbation was given by the fpeech from the throne, to the whole conduct of parliament; their attention to the permanent commercial interests of their country, as well as to the immediate benefit in point of revenue, their deliberations on East-India affairs, were particularly commended; and it was hoped that the hearty concurrence that appeared in all the branches of the legislature; of maintaining the due execution of the laws in every part of the dominions, would be productive of falutary effects in America. The rupture between Russia and the Porte was regretted; a warm intention of endeavouring to restore peace between them expressed; and a hope that the calamities of war would not extend to any other part of Europe. Particular acknowledgments were paid, for the provision that was made for discharging the debts incurred on account of the civil government; and an affurance given, that the readiness shewn in relieving the difficulties, that were still increasing from the continuance of that debt, should always be confidered as an additional motive for oeconomy in that respect. And it was finally and strongly recommended, and great concern expressed for the necessity of it, that they would exert their utmost efforts in their feveral counties, for the maintenance of public peace and good order.

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## CHRONICLE.

## JANUARY.

rift. THIS day, as usual, was observed an high festival at Court; but the Ode on that occasion was not performed, on account of its falling on the Sabbath.

His excellency count Seilern, the Imperial ambaffador at this court, by order of the emperor and empress queen, presented to Sir John Pringle, physician to her majesty, three gold and eighteen filver medals, as a mark of their esteem for the share he had in introducing the practice of inoculation into the Austrian dominions; and for recommending Dr. Ingenhouz, who has happily succeeded in carrying that practice into execution.

The election of an alderman for the ward of Farringdon without, came on in St. Bride's church, when John Wilkes, efq; was chosen by a great majority; Mr. Bromwich who opposed him, having declined the poll. However, some mistake, in point of form, having been made, the election has been declared void. The following card is said to have been sent to an eminent banker on this occasion:

"Lord \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* most respect"ful compliments to Mr. \*\*\*\*,
"and begs the favour of him to ex"ert his utmost to prevent Mr.
"Wilkes's being elected an alder"man."

This day the royal academy of arts was opened, and a general af-

fembly of the academicans held, when several bye-laws and regulations were agreed to for the government of the society; after which, the whole assembly adjourned to the St. Alban's tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided, at which were present many of the principal nobility, patrons of the polite arts. An ode suitable to the occasion, was performed by a band of the best masters.

Gold rose one shilling an ounce, and silver in proportion. Gold sells for 41. 2s. silver for 5s. 10d.

The king of Denmark arrived at Altena, the first city in his majesty's dominions. He was received with all possible demonstrations of joy. The children of the orphan-hospital, and other charities, were ranged in two lines, with wax tapers in their hands, as his Majesty passed to the palace. All the houses were illuminated, and a grand emblematical fire-work, inscribed Optimo Regi, was played off, which was followed by a grand masquerade ball.

The fociety of arts unanimously agreed to offer a premium for the cultivating the greatest quantity, and giving a detail of the manner of culture, of that new and valuable acquisition to the farmer, the turnip-rooted cabbage. The advantages of this plant over any other of the Brassica tribe are, that it endures the most severe frost without injury, continues vegetating during the [F] whole

whole fpring, and confequently affords food for cattle at a time when food is most wanted.

6th. His majesty, not being accustomed to play, ordered 1000 guineas to be paid to the groomporter, in the room of his usual perquisites.

This day died at Knowle in Kent, his grace Charles Sackville, duke of Dorfet, a lover of learning, and a patron of learned men; author of feveral esteemed pieces in prose and verse.

John Smith, for riotously affembling with others on the roth of May last, and destroying the saw-mill of Charles Dingley, esq; was tried at Hicks's-hall, found guilty, and sentenced to suffer seven years imprisonment in Newgate, to pay a fine, and to enter into recognizance for his good behaviour.

Their royal highnesses prince William Henry, and the princess royal, who were lately inoculated for the small pox, appeared abroad,

pertectly recovered.

This morning John An-11th drew Martin, for breaking open the house of Mr. Knight in Noble-street, and tobbing it of jewellery goods to a very confiderable amount, was, purfuant to his fentence, executed at Tyburn. was a Dane by birth; and two Danish ministers, with the ordinary and another clergyman, attended him till his irons were knocked off. Just before he was turned off, 'he made a thort speech to the spectators, exhorting them to take warning by his untimely end. He was a most confummate villain, and had ruined many families.

At the quarter-sessions at Doncaster, one of the high

constables of Osgoldcross was indicted, for extorting, by virtue of his office, money to the amount of 1250l. from twenty-five township belonging to his wapontake, which he pleaded guilty, and upon his agreeing to repay the money, with interest, he was fined 6s. & ordered to be imprisoned for one month in York-castle, and discharged from his office.

At the quarter fessions for the county of Gloucester, the use of the Winchester bushel was earnestly recommended by the chairman, and the farmers have since entered into an agreement to fell by no other.

At a meeting of fome of the free holders of Middlesex, at the Mile End assembly-room, the following instructions were agreed to, and directed to be transmitted to John Wilkes and John Glynn, esqual knights of the shire for the said county.

us, and to confirm our old confitutional and only rightful trial-by

jury.

2. Po promote a strict parliamentary enquiry into the transactions of the military in St. Georges fields, on Tuesday the 10th of May last.

3. To promote a like enquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford, on the 8th of last December.

4. To examine into the adminifiration of justice in this county; particularly into the present state of the commission of the peace.

5. And, as far as in your power, to promote an enquiry into the rights of the public to the territorial revenue arifing from the curquests in India.

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The enquir George ford, peace, efq;
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The inftruction relating to the trial by jury, was moved by the rev. Mr. Horne.

The three inftructions relative to enquiries into the transactions of St. George's-fields, the riot at Brentford, and the commission of the peace, were inoved by James Adair, so; And,

The enquiry relative to the territorial revenue of the conquits of India, was proposed by Benjamin

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Between one and two o'clock in the morning, a ball of fire fell on Tower-hill; it feemed to come from the S. E. and was attended with a noise resembling that of thunder. A like ball fell, about the same time, near Queen-street, High Holbourn; and was attended with a very sulphureous smell.

At fix o'clock in the evening the ballot ended at the
East India-house, on the question;
"That the general court do concur
with the court of directors, in the
resolution of the 20th of December
ast, and empower them to make an
agreement between the public and
the company, according to the
same;" when scrutineers were appointed, and the court then adjourned to merchant-taylors hall; where,
soon after seven, a declaration was
made of the numbers to be as follow: for the question, 207; against
th, 248: majority against agreeing
with the treasury, 41.

After the conclusion of the balot, it was recommended to the diectors, to propose some other quesions to be laid before the proprieors for their approbation on Friday sext, on which day a general court sordered to be held at Merchant-

aylors-hall.

This day died Mrs. Mead, mother to the lady of John Wilkes, Efq; By her death one hundred thousand pounds devolves to Mrs. Wilkes and her daughter. Her funeral was very grand, her corpse being attended to the grave by 116 men, carrying lights.

The feffions ended at the Old Bailey, when nine convicts received fentence of death; viz. Rob. Davis, James Cooper, and Charles Wilkes, for burglaries; John Caley, for returning from transportation; Jafper Webb, Edw. Williams, and John True, for robberies on the highway; and Edward Quirk and Lawrence Balf, for having been present, aiding and abetting in the wilful murder of George Clark, clerk to an attorney. at the late election at Brentford, where, in the riot and tumult, he received a blow on his head with a bludgeon, of which he died in a few days. Their trials lasted 14 hours. The council for the profecution were Mr. Serjeant Leigh, Mr. Impey, and another; for the prisoners, Mr. Serjeant Davey, Mr. Serjeant Burland, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Murphy.-On the trial, it appeared, that the prisoners were hired, with others, previous to the day of election, for the purpose of keeping the peace, and affifting Sir W. B. P.'s triends in the course of the poll; that for fome time the poll went on with the greatest regularity, and without the least interruption; that all at once, the prisoners, with others, began in a most outrageous manner to strike and knock down indifcriminately all who came in their way; and that the deceased was one of the unhappy [F2] perions .

The

persons who was thus violently at-

There were many evidences in Balf's favour, it appearing that he was rather drawn in than a principal; his council confidered it unneceffary to examine a number of creditable housekeepers, who were ready to be produced to his charac-The judge was very humane in his charge relative to him; and it feemed to be a disappointment to fome in court, when the verdict was pronounced, both guilty.

After the trial, it was moved by the prisoners council, that there was a flaw in the indictment, by the grand jury's erasement of the words aiding and assisting, and begged that it might be debated previous to the court's paffing fentence, which was granted; and on Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, it came on.

Serjeant Burland opened it by making feveral ingenious and critical observations on the nature of what might appear to be erasements, but were not in fact fo; in particular, that of a person's figning his name, and very often draw a line across it, which though it might look like an erafement, was no more than what was very ufual, and did by no means invalidate the fignature. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Walker made use of fimilar arguments. Serjeant Leigh, on the other fide, remarked, that these arguments were rather ingenious than fubstantial, and concluded by obferving, that its being returned Billa Vera was fully fufficient, and that the erafement must be looked upon as intended. The arguments on both fides continued for near four hours, when Mr. Justice Aston and the Recorder gave their

opinions to the following purport: Judge Afton humanely observed that in a case where the lives of two persons were concerned, he would not pretend at once to determine with out the clearest conviction. He fail he had therefore previously weight all the circumstances very minute ly relative to this affair, and had the pleasure of having his opinion orroborated by lord chief baron Park er, justice Gould, and Mr. Recorder; he was therefore clear, he faid, in the indictment being ralid: he further corroborated his opinion by feveral precedents of a fimilar nature, and concluded with an observation of that great lawyer Hale, " That the picking out flam in indictments, whereby justice was evaded, was a fcandal to the law, a degradation of justice, and a difhonour to God."

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Mr. Recorder then proceeded to pass fentence, previous to which he hoped that the fate of these two unhappy persons would be a warning to all rioters; as nothing (he faid) could be more destructive to the laws of fociety, particularly to elections, the effence of English free dom; and that the procurers (if any there were) howfoever dignified, as well as the procured, were not exempt, by our laws, from this catastrophe.

The whole trial was carried on and heard with the utmost folemnity, impartiality, patience, and indulgence, by the right hon bench During which time the prisoner behaved with uncommon modely and decency, standing at the bar till five o'clock in the afternoon, when the right hon, the lord mayor asked whether they had irons on and being answered in the affirms

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On hearing the word guilty pronounced by the foreman of the jury, fome perfons in the gallery expressed a most savage and inhuman disposition, by hallooing and clapping their hands; which struck the whole court with amazement. The recorder could not help loudly condemning the proceeding, and said, that sometimes he had heard such an illegal exclamation on the acquittal of a prisoner, but never on a conviction.

At this fession twenty-eight were sentenced to transportation for seven years, one for sourteen years, two were branded, two to be privately whipped, and one publicly.

A conger eel of an enormous fize was fold to a fishmonger at Billingsgate for five shillings; it was seven feet in length, and to the middle of the body was as large as the thigh of a stout man, weighing upwards of 100lb. This extraordinary fish was discovered by the people of a peterboat, on the shore somewhere below Gravesend, who had the dextenty to land and throw a net over it, which intercepted the eel from recovering the river. Without this method, or some weapons, it could not have been overcome, as the conger will, when attacked, bite his affailant in as desperate a manner as fome dogs.

The reverend doctor Hurd preached at Lincoln's-inn chapel, the first fermon of a new lecture, instituted by the bishop of Gloucester, in defence of christianity from the evidence arising from the prophecies of the Old and New Testament, chiefly as they are supposed to relate to the church of Rome.

Being the first day of term, 23rd. Mr. Bingley, publisher of the North-Briton, appeared in court; but refusing to answer to interrogatories, was committed to the King's-Bench prison for contempt of court.

Balf and M'Quirk, whose execution had been respited on account of some powerful representations in their favour, were again respited during his majesty's pleasure.

At a general court of the proprietors of the East-India company, a written message from the lords of the treasury to the directors, in consequence of their having transmitted to the board of treasury a new plan of accommodation, was read, and is as follows:

" My lords can fee no reason to alter their former opinion with regard to the propositions that were communicated to them from the court of directors; therefore, however willing they might have been to have concurred with the company in any reasonable qualification of any of the articles, which are mentioned in the minutes the board of the fifteenth of December last, as proper to be made part of fuch agreement, in which light they confider the proposition, that whenever the company's dividends shall be reduced to fix per cent. the payment to the public shall be discontinued; yet they cannot give the court of directors any encouragement to expect, that this board will think themselves at liberty to recommend it to parliament to accept of any fuch propofal as shall leave any of those articles wholly unprovided for."

After which the court debated till past four o'clock, and concluded with a recommendation to their directors to obtain from the lords of the treafury an explanation of the meaning

of the above minute.

At a meeting of the electors of the city and liberty of Weltminster, at the great room over Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, it was agreed to instruct their representatives in the same articles with those of Mid-

dlefex, with this addition;

6. And lastly, we do most strongly infift, that you never cease your endeavours to obtain a constitutional redrefs for those illegal measures which have been purfued against John Wilkes, efq; and that you frequously support and vindicate the rights of the people, who have chofen him their representative in parliament.

A wardmote was held by 27th. the right hon. the lord mayor at St. Bride's-church, for a new election of an alderman for the ward of Farringdon Without; when there being no other candidate than John Wilkes, esq; he was declared duly elected. The right hon. the lord mayor made a genteel apology to the gentlemen of the ward, on account of his calling them together a fecond time, owing meerly to a mistake in closing the books before the time agreed on.

Mr. Wilkes was carried by a marshal of the King's-bench prison to The afthe House of Commons. fair that was that day debated is to be

refumed on Tuefday.

The court of common council approved an agreement between the city and the prebend of Finsbury, for a lease of the Finsbury estate for ninety-nine years, renewable upon certain conditions motually advantageous to both parties; and a petition was at the same time read and approved to be presented to parliament,

for an act to carry the agreementing to execution. At this court forms propositions were taken into confide ration, relative to the roads to be made from the new bridge at Black friers; but no plan was then adopt-

A recollet of the town of Chalon in France found means to make himself master of the whole treasure of the convent in that town. It was in the possession of two women; it being contrary to the institution of the order, for friars to keep money within their walls,

Mr. John Hillier, a shopkeeperat Guildford, was found murdered in his own house. The murderers were farmers lads, about 17 or 18 years of They were discovered by our of them dropping his garter near the body of the deceased.

At Ratford, near Coventry, a ball of fire was feen about three in the afternoon, on the 27th of January, which however fell without doing

any damage.

A terrible storm arose off Calaisia the night of the 28th past, in which five ships were driven ashore. On the mait of one of them, part of the crew remained 36 hours, when they were relieved at the utmost hazard of life. Two, however, had perified before affiftance could arrive.

An infurrection of the inhabitants of New Orleans, in October last, was attended with the most ferious confequences; they expelled their Spanish governor don Antonio d'Alloa, and drove him from the ifland; confined the French commandant Aubrey, and dispatched four of the principal gentlemen of the place to France to folicit redress of grievan-

M. Voltaire has rebuilt his parish church at Ferney, and over the front

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their Spao d'Allos, and; conidant Auor of the e place to f grievan-

his parid the front placed placed these words: DEO EREXIT

The house of commons 31st. was very full. Mr. Wilkes was brought up by the marshal of the King's-bench prison; his petition was reduced to two heads, amending the record, and corrupting his servants with public money.

Married, at Hatley St. George, in Cambridgeshire, Mrs. Ann Sampfon, aged 83, to Mr. Benjamin Browne, woolstapler, at Lillingston,

near Royston, aged 30.

Died lately in Ireland, John Rider, the old Palatine, aged 111 years.

At Bodmin, in Cornwal, Mrs. Ann Richards, aged 103.

At Newcastle, Anne Moulter, aged 103.

Near the fame place, Cicely Fenwick, aged 113.

In Black-friars, Mrs. Goodluck, aged 108.

Mrs. Baker, a widow lady in Hat-

At Hereford, aged 100.

At Hereford, aged 104, Mr. Thomas Probyn, corporal or chief of the Koningsbury hospital in that city.

In Ireland, Capt. Rogers of the

44th regiment.

In Ormond-street, aged 100, Jonathan Pulleyn, Esq; many years a commander in the East-India company's service.

At his house in Leicester-fields, aged 81, Mr. Robson, sen. and the next day, aged 82, Mrs. Robson, his wife. They had been married about sity years.

Aged 95, Mr. Walter Partin, buttler upwards of 60 years in the family of Mark Knightly, Efq; of Soho Square: Dying a batchelor, he has left upwards of 2000l. to a nephew, a linen-draper in Holborn.

In the 96th year of his age, at his lodgings in Sohr-Square, John Bap-

tisto Pingino, an Italian papist priest. He has left many curiofities to a foreign gentleman, and a crucifix enriched with precious stones, worth 2000l.

Mrs. Moore, grandmother to the ordinary of Newgate, aged 107, in

Yorkshire.

## FEBRUARY.

A bank and lombard, for the convenience of trade, was opened at Embden, by order of his Prussian majesty.

This day, the following bills received the royal affent by

commission, viz.

The bill to continue and amend an act for the free importation of Irish falted provisions for a farther limited time, and also from the American colonies.

The bill to indemnify perfons who have omitted to quality themselves for offices or employments, within the time limited by law, and allowing a farther time for that purpose.

The bill to repeal part of an act which restrains publicans, &c. from

the use of place.

The bill to better paye, light, and cleanfe the streets, lanes and passages in the town of Windsor.

And also such other bills as were

ready.

Mr. Wilkes was again brought up

prisoner to the house.

Pope Clement the 13th died at Rome, between ten and eleven in the evening. He had supped as usual, and was gone to bed, and soon after finding himself a little indisposed, rang his bell for affistance. He was immediately bled in both arms; but, nevertheless, expired in a very short time. On opening his body, there was no other apparent

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causes of his death, than a too great dilatation in the vessels of the heart. He was named Charles Rezzonico. and was born at Venice on the 7th of March 1693. He was created cardinal in 1737, and elected pope the 6th of July 1758. Upon this occasion, in the dead of the night, all the prisoners were, according to the usual custom on the death of a fovereign pontiff, conducted to the castle of St. Angelo, where the abbé Fioti had been some time confined; who was fo affrighted at the noise made by the chains of the criminals and light of the flambeaux, that he fell into strong convulfions, and died foon after.

After long and warm debates in the house of commons, the matter of Mr. Wilkes's
petition was determined; the amendments declared according to
law, and every day's practice; the
charge frivolous; and the aspersions
against the lord chief justice inflammatory. The allegations in the
second head were declared, "not
fully proved."

The introduction to lord W—th's letter was then taken into confideration. The l—ds had already declared that writing "an infolent, fcandalous, and feditious libel, tending to inflame and ftir up the minds of his majesty's subjects to fedition, and to a total subversion of all good

order and government."

Mr. Wilkes was this day expelled the house, and a new writ issued for Middlesex.

Miles Burton Allen, efq; was committed to Newgate, for prefuming to challenge fir William Meredith, for words fpoken in debate.

A number of persons were riotously assembled, and pulled down the ruins of some old houses in Drury lane, when a party of the guards, being fent for, took feveral of the most active into custody, and dispersed the rest. The peace officers had in vain attempted to stop their proceedings.

An important cause, relative to the validity of a Scotch 4th marriage, was finally determined in the court of delegates, and the mar-

riage confirmed.

As the king of France was hunting in the forest of St. Germain, his horse fell down, by which his majesty received a violent blow on the right arm. The acuteness of the pain had caused the greatest inquietudes among the people; but all apprehensions of danger are diffipated, as there is no reason to believe the accident will be attended with any bad confequences. The exterior part of the arm, at its articulation with the shoulder, has fuffered most; but, though it is yet fwelled and painful, his majely grows better every day.

There was a very full court of aldermen at Guildhall, when the admission of Mr. Wilkes as a member of that court was taken into consideration; but they came to no determination, and the affair was postponed to a farther hearing.

The opinion of Mr. serjeant Leigh and Mr. serjeant Glynn are ordered to be taken on some points of law stated yesterday, respecting the obligation of admitting Mr. Wilkes as an alderman.

Came' on, by ballot, at the 9th. East India house the question for agreeing with the public, and granting 400,000l. a year for fire years, out of the territorial revenues in India; when the same was sinally determined, 290 against 250; in consequence of which, immediate recourse

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ecourse was had to parliament, to arry the agreement into execution. The proceedings in the townneetings at Boston, in America, inderwent the severest censure, and vere declared illegal and unconstiutional, and calculated to excite edition and infurrection. And the etters of the asiembly to other proinces, unwarrantable and dangerus; tending to create unlawful ombinations; repugnant to the aws of Great Britain; and subver-The conve of the constitution. ention is held as a daring infult to is majesty's authority, and an auacious usurpation of the powers of overnment.

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At a common hall of the oth. livery of London, Mr. Clavey n the chair, a fet of instructions to he representatives of the city in arliament were read, and unaniboully approved. At this meeting, Ir. alderman Beckford attended, ad spoke to the following effect: This resolution of yours to inruct your members, gentlemen, is ght; for it is constitutional. If ly instructions should be given to e which may be inconfistent with y own fentiments, I shall always ke the liberty, with decency and umility, to fay, that, in my opion, they are improper; but far be from me to oppose my own judgent against that of fix thousand of fellow-citizens. That giving structions was according to law, d the custom of parliament; which (he faid) he had the thority of that great oracle of the w, lord Coke. That it must be in the nature of things; for that merly representatives were paid ges by their constituents, but that some late houses of parliament

[the present, he observed, was the most uncorrupt he ever knew], the representatives had rather chuse to receive pay and pensions from ministers than from their constituents." He then advised, that the livery, in their instructions, should attend to measures, and not men; which, he declared, he himself had always done; and that he never would accept of place, pension, title, or any emolument whatsoever.

The great cause depending between the hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, and the right hon. A. John Hervey, esq; was, this day, determined in the consistory court of London, in favour of the lady; and she was declared to be free from any matrimonial contract with the said gentleman.

A fubicription was fet on foot at Cambridge, for a poor clergyman, at Brandon, in Suffolk, who, by two wives, has had eight and twenty children, and whose income is 651. a year, for the service of two churches, nine miles apart; and the teaching a free school besides.

Both houses of parliament waited on his majesty with their address respecting the critical fituation of American affairs. In this address they approve the meafures that have been taken to put a stop to those diforders; and recommend to his majesty's wisdom the most effectual means of bringing to condign punishment the chief authors and instigators of them; concluding, that, if it should be found necessary, a special commisfion may be issued for enquiring, hearing, and determining their offences within this realm, purfuant to the provision of an act of parliament, 5 Hen. VIII.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The fincere fatisfaction you express in the measures which I have already taken, and the ftrong affurances you give of supporting me in those which may be still neceffary to maintain the just legislative authority, and the due execution of the laws, in my province of Maffachusett's-bay, give me great pleafure.

" I shall not fail to give those orders, which you recommend as the most effectual method, of bringing the authors of the late unhappy diforders in the province to condign

punishment."

At a very numerous meet-14th. ing of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex at the Mileend affembly-room, it was unanimoufly refolved to confirm their former choice, by re-electing John Wilkes, esq; their representative in

parliament.

George Bellas, efq; was called to the chair. James Townfend, efq; member of parliament for Westlooe in Cornwal, recommended the reelection of Mr. Wilkes in a very . his (Hooton's) country, which, elegant and animated speech; in which he observed, that he had never feen nor spoken to Mr. Wilkes before his late expulsion; that he regarded his cause solely as the cause of the people, divested of every personal confideration or connection; that the oppression and injuries which Mr. Wilkes had fuffered were fufficient to rouse the indignation of every man that had one generous fentiment in his breaft, or the least sense of freedom and regard for the constitution; and that he

would affert the right of the free holders to the choice of their reprefentatives, by going to give his vote for Mr. Wilkes, in case of in ture expulsions, as long as he should have a shilling left, or one leg to hop down to Brentford.

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John Sawbridge, efq; member for Hithe in Kent, seconded this motion with great spirit, concluding with the words of Mr. Wilkes's at dress, --- That if once the ministry shall be permitted to fay whom the freeholders shall not chuse, the new step will be to tell them whom the

shall chuse.

Mr. Horne, Samuel Vaughan, efg: Sir Francis Blake Delaval, -Eyre, efq; --- Jones, efq; and many other gentlemen of property and character, fpoke to the fame de fect.

One Samuel Stockton, of Affley in Lancashire, a fustian trader, wa barbaroutly murdered by one How ton, a villain, whom he had enter tained as an itinerant preacher This hypocrite, by his pretended fanctity, had gained the entire com fidence of the deceased, who was perfuaded by him to raise a large fum of money to lay out in coma faid, would bring him double inthe neighbourhood where he lived; M in his journey to buy the com, in miscreant murdered and robbed his benefactor, to the ruin of his family He has fince been tried at Lincol affizes, convicted, and executed, ht denied the fact, and closed his his with an ejaculation to God to # ceive his innocent foul.

Mr. Wilkes was re-eleded 166 at Brentford, member for the county of Middlefex, by the un nimous voice of above two thouse

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of the most respectable freeholders, who, notwithstanding it proved a very wet day, attended at their own expence early in the morning to support the re-election, left any candidate in the opposite interest hould have been, by a party, attempted to be furprized upon the county at the hustings. Every thing was conducted with the most frict and fingular good order. was put up by James Townfend, efq; member for Westloo; when the re-election was declared, they all around testified their joy by the most loud and unanimous shouts of applause. It may be truly faid that this re-election has not cost Mr. Wilkes a fingle shilling, so upanimous and fo hearty are the people n his favour .---- Depressus resuram.

Mr. Wilkes was this day declared incapable of being a member.

At a very large and respectable meeting of gentlemen at he London tavern, (friends of Mr. Wilkes and the constitution) and at which meeting many members of he house of commons attended, a lubscription was set on foot to support the cause, when the sum of 3340l, was immediately fubscribed, and a committee appointed to carry on the fame throughout the kingom.---The preamble to the fubcription paper runs in the following manner: "Whereas John Wilkes, sq; has fuffered very greatly in his private fortune, from the fevere and epeated profecutions he has underone in behalf of the public; and s it feems reasonable to us, that he man who fuffers for the public ood, should be supported by the public: We, &c. &c."

At the feffion of the peace at Guildhall, one of the window-breakers on Mr. Wilkes's birth day was tried, and fentenced to pay a fine of 51. to ask pardon in the public papers, and to give fecurity for his good behaviour for two years.

Was erected in the nave of York cathedral, an entire new painted window, not inferior in point of colour and execution to the most admired works of the same kind in ancient structures.

This day five of the capital convicts were executed, purfuant to their fentence, at Tyburn.

Cooper, Wilks, Perkins, were refpited, and Balfe and M'Quirk postponed till further enquiry.

At a numerous meeting of the freeholders of Middlefex, at the affembly-room at Mile-end, James Townsend, esq; in the chair, it was again unanimously resolved to support the election of John Wilkes, esq;---At this meeting Sir F. Delaval pledged his honour that he never would oppose Mr. Wilkes, either in the county of Middlesex, or elsewhere.

A packet with dispatches was received at Lord Hillsborough's office from his excellency gov. Wright, of Georgia, which brought an account of the dissolution of the assembly of that province, on the 24th of Dec. on account of their having answered in a respectful manner the letter from the assembly at Boston.

The fessions ended at the Old Bailey, when three pertons were capitally convicted, twenty two were ordered to be transported, five to be burnt in the hand, ten to be privately whipped, and

twenty

twenty to be discharged by proclamation.

The great cause depending 27th. before the house of peers, by way of appeal from the fentence of the lords of fessions in Scotland, between the families of Hamilton and Douglas, was finally decreed in favour of the latter. The joy expreffed on the news of this much wished for event in Scotland, is not to be expressed. The lord president, who gave the casting vote on the decision of that affair at Edinburgh, has been infulted; and it has been with great difficulty that the populace there have been restrained from committing violence on feveral of the members of that court.

The estate in contest is said to amount to 17,000l. a year. A private letter from Scotland concludes thus: "This judgment has endeared to us the happiness of having a house of peers, and has rendered contemptible the court of sessions and its commissioners."

Lady Jane Douglas, mother of Archibald Douglas, esq; who is now the determined heir of the Douglas estate, was daughter of James, marquis of Douglas, by lady Mary Kerr, daughter of Robert, marquis of Lothian. Lady Jane's brother fucceeded his father as marquis of Douglas, and was, in 1703 created Duke of Douglas. His grace died in 1761 without iffue. In 1746 lady Jane married Mr. Stewart, afterwards fir John Stewart, of Grandtully Bart. and in 1748 was delivered of a fon, the above-mentioned Archibald.

The title of the duke of Douglas became extinct upon the death of the late duke; but the titles of marquis of Douglas and earl of Angus descended to the duke of Hamilton The estate which was the point in contest, is said to be about 14000 per annum, old rents.

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The maiter, wardens, and en miners of the furgeons company (to in number) met at their hall in the Old Bailey, in pursuance of a letter from the earl of Rochford, oned his majesty's principal secretaries of state, desiring their opinion in rela tion to a doubt that had arisen whe ther the blow which Mr. Clarkers ceived at the election at Brentford was the cause of his death; and the above gentlemen, after examining the furgeons, apothecary, and fere ral other persons, returned an anfwer the fame evening to his lorhing giving it as their unanimous op-nion, that the blow was not it cause of Mr. Clarke's death.

Mr. Foot's deposition at the may was as follows:

Counsel. Did you examine the

Foot. I did. The hair on h head was full of fand. I found upon the crown of the head was a contuid wound; I raised the scalp round the wound, and examined it with probe; and found the fcalp about four inches round the pericranium the immediate covering of skull, was much inflamed. Am removing the pericranium, 1 ex mined the skull itself; I found I then raise fiflure, nor fracture. the scalp opposite to the wound it contrary fide, in order to discord if I could, what we call a contra fracture or fiffure. I found neiths I then raised the scalp round to whole of the head, and found no at all. I then opened the head the usual way. I found under the mater, which is the first covera

hat lies under the skull, a quantity of extravalated blood, and the dura mater itself was much inflamed. hen examined the first covering of the brain. The interior covering I found to be in a great state of infainmation, and the veffels quite welled with blood: and that one part of it was ruptured, but the rest of the brain was in a healthy state.

Counsel. Do you, from any or all of the appearances, apprehend what

occasioned his death?

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Foot. To the best of my opinion, he wound he received on his head was the cause of his death.

The election of a knight of 8th. the shire for Middlesex, in the oom of Mr. Wilkes, who has been ncapacitated, which was fixed for his day, is postponed to the 16th of

Hague, Feb. 16. We received a ew days ago an account of the city of Aix-la-Chapelle being besieged and taken by the Palatine troops: he following are the circumstances which gave rife to this extraordiary event. The elector palatine as the appointment of an officer alled the grand majeur of Aix, and as a place in the city called Malyer, where there is a house fitted p with proper conveniencies for arrying on the bufiness of dying, hichthe grand majeur lets to whom e pleases for the profit of the elecr. He happened to let it to a rotestant, who died in all colours. he magistrates of Aix maintained at he had no right to dye any ther colour but scarlet, and that to e other colours he must be admit-d of the dyers company, which no rotestant could be at Aix. er complained to the Palatine but of the obstructions he met

with, upon which the elector took cognizance of the affair, and finding that the magistrates perfished in refufing what he thought he had a right to demand, he fent a body of 2000 men, who invested the town, and finding the gates shut, opened them by force. These troops are not burthensome to the burghers, being all quartered upon the burgomasters and other members of the magistracy; fome of whom have forty or fifty foldiers lodged in their houses.

The Efquimaux woman, lately brought over from the Labrador coast, was presented to her R. H. the princess dowager of Wales, who was much gratified at the fight of a person so different in manners and appearance, from the inhabibitants of this part of the world. Her royal highness gave her a gold medal of his majesty, and ordered a rich habit to be made for her, after the manner of her country.

Married lately, at Chaddelley Corbett, in Worcestershire, Mr. Thomas Lamb, aged 18, to Mrs. Jane Bibb,

aged above 65.

At Clerkenwell-church, Mr. Boys, of Lincolnshire, aged upwards of 80, to Mrs. Air, a widow lady, aged 70, she being his third wife, and he her third husband.

At Chew Magna in the county of Somerset, John Thatcher, aged 80, to Mrs. Waller, of the fame

In Ireland, Robert Judge, efg; of Cooksborough, near Kilbeggan, who ferved in king William's wars, and received a ball in his nose, aged 95, to Miss Ann Nugent, of Mountafton, aged 15.

Died lately, of a tedious illness, at his house in Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, in the eighty-first year of

his age, Mr. John White, printer: he was one of the oldest printers in England; he fettled at Newcastle in the year 1708, and was the first publisher of a news-paper north of Trent, which he continued under the title of the Newcastle Courant to In 1688 his father this time. printed at York the prince of Orange's manifesto, it having been refused by all the printers in England, and for which he was fent a prisoner to Hull castle, where he was confined till the place furrendered. He was afterwards rewarded by king William's appointing him his majesty's fole printer for the city of York and the five northern counties, as appears by his majesty's grant, dated at Hamptoncourt, May 26, 1689.

At Middleburgh, in Holland, the noted Jack Grimes, known by the name of Lawyer Grimes, who formerly kept the nag's-head tavern in Prince's-street, Drury-lane, and was transported several years ago for 14 years, for receiving fish at Kendalhouse, knowing them to be stolen. He died possessed of a large sum of money.

In Strutton grounds, Westminster, aged near 100, Mr. Peter Maston, the oldest officer in his majejesty's palace court at Westminster, said to be worth 30,000l.

At Dulwich, aged 100, John Sage, Efq; formerly a dyer in Southwark, worth fifty thosand pounds.

At Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 82, Andrew Drummond, esq; banker, at Charing-cross.

At Hampton, aged 104, James Cassett, gent. formerly bottle-groom to George I.

In St. Andrew-street, Seven-dials,

Mr. Peter Durete, jeweller, ago

Bridget Toole, aged 103, in Dub

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Mrs. Cath. Motley, aged 112, in Ireland.

At Westport, in Ireland, agd 129, Joseph Gale.

#### MARCH.

Being the aniversary of St. David's day, the stewards of the society of ancient Britons waited upon his royal highness the prince of Wales, with their annual address, and received a benefaction of two guineas, towards the support of the poor children under their protection.

Was held at the town-hall in the Borough, a numerous meeting of the electors, in order to draw up a form of instructions to be presented to their representatives in parliament Both members attended the meeting and Edward Stevens, Esq; took the chair. Sir Joseph Mawbey desended the propriety of instructions, and Henry Thrale, Esq; acquiesced. The instructions were to this effect:

right of trial by juries. 2. That you carefully guard that great bulward our liberties, the habeas corpus at 3. That you preferve inviolate the right of electors, and the privilege of the elected. 4. That you encourage applications for redress of grievances; and discourage partial enquiries, by which the tenor of petitions may be turned against the petitioners. 5. That you promote the fecurity of all those liberties derived to us from the principles of our excellent constitution. 6. That you

fe your utmost endeavours to reconile the the unhappy differences fubifting between the mother country nd her colonies. 7. That you enuire into the abuse of the military ower; and endeavour to put the nagistracy upon a more respectable ooting. 8. That you endeavour to romote a standing committee for exmining the public accounts. 9. That ou enquire into the causes of the reat increase of the civil list debt; nd if any misapplication appears, o oppose granting money for unneessary purposes. 10. That you pronote a bill for limiting the number f placemen in parliament, and for reventing peers from interfering in ections. 11. That you endeavour procure a bill for quieting the ainds of the people, with respect to bsolete claims of the crown. And, 2. That you promote a bill for ortening the duration of parlianents.

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Provision was made for the payment of the arrears of the wil-lift, than which no measure as ever more necessary, as many entlemen of integrity and honour re reduced to the meanest shifts in onsequence of those arrears.

A bufto in white marble, of the ght honourble the earl of Chester-eld, was this day ordered to be set y the Dublin fociety in their afmbly-room in Grafton-street, his ordship being the great patron of

The seamen outward-bound, in e East-India company's service, uitted their ships, and went in a dy to the East-India house, and manded an increase of wages; hich, however, was not complied ith.

A new military order was insti-

tuted in the principality of Cassel, under the title of the order of MILI-TARY VIRTUE: the enfigns of which are, a double cross enameled in gold supported by a sky-blue ribband, having in the middle the cypher of the landgrave, round which is the word VIRTVTI.

At a great meeting at Edinburgh, the fociety of writers to the fignet, taking into confideration the attacks made upon the houses of several of the judges, and the infult offered to the lord prefident, unanimously resolved to take every method in their power to preferve the public tranquillity, and to bring the disturbers of it to justice.

A trial came on at the affizes at Reading, for bribery at the election for Abingdon, in which captain Sexton was plaintiff, and a carrier of that place defendant, when a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff.

Sir William Beauchamp Proctor appeared at court for the first time fince his offering himfelf a candidate for Middlesex, at Brentford.

Lord viscount Molyneaux, having renounced the errors of 5th. the church of Rome, received the facrament publickly at St. Martin's church.

At a meeting of the fociety of the supporters of the bill of 7th. rights at the London tavern, it was refolved, among other things, to enquire into the state of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, and to report the same at the next meeting; and that the fum of 300 l. should be fent to Mr. Wilkes for his immediate use: which was accordingly fent by the hands of Sir Cecil Wray, and James Townshend,

A trial came on at Guildhall, be-

fore lord Mansfield, and a special jury, in which Philip Zachary Fonnereau was plaintiss, on the statute of bribery at elections, the defenddant having lent a voter of Sudbury 20 l. on a promissory note; when the jury over-ruled that plea, and gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiss, with 500 l. damages.

The plan of a lottery in Denmark on the model of those in England was made public. It confists of 50,000 tickets, at ten rixdollars, or 21.5s. each. The highest prize is

50,000 rix-dollars.

Several merchants and others met at the king's arms tavern in Cornhill, in order to fign an address to his majesty, which lay ready prepared for that purpose; on which a warm debate enfued upon the propriety of that measure; and in the end, from words they came to blows. Charles Dingley, efq; a zealous advocate for the address, struck Mr. Reynolds, attorney to Mr. Wilkes, and as warm an advocate against it; and Mr. Reynolds, in return, knocked Mr. Dingley down; the fray beginning to fpread, the address was withdrawn, and the chief promoters of it followed it. The gentlemen in the opposition being now masters of the room, Mr. Vaughan was placed in the chair, and a regular debate enfued, in which one of the speakers observed, that he came there by invitation, as an inhabitant of London; but did not think that qualification, merely as fuch, entitled him to a share in the constitutional privileges of this kingdom, unless the opinion of an eminent counfellor at law in a particular case should be generally extended to all cases. "If a postillion, faid this worthy counsellor, should drive a gentleman into

Preston over-right, and sleep the in a hayloft, he would have a we next morning as an inhabitant of Preston." It so, continued he, to next ship that arrives with a cargod Palatines may add a number to the inhabitants of London, who all my be admitted to sign an address. In the mean time he thought, the besiness most proper for such an assembly, was,

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1. To give directions to the for vengers to clean the streets.

2. To order the, beadles to de

them of vagrants:

For as these things equally on cern the inhabitant, from whatere country he might come, or for what ever purpose, whether as a stock jobber to make his fortune by or diffreffes, or as a fmuggler, to me our manufactures, he may be equal permitted to interfere in their reg lations; but as, by the fame laws by which these foreign gentry are per mitted to live and grow in this comtry, they are excluded from any share in the constitutional direction of it, they furely cannot have it prefumption to prescribe to free-bon Englishmen the measure of duty which they are to address their He concluded, therefore vereign. that fuch an address, prepared in them by fuch a body, was an infi to the common sense of free British merchants, and ought to be tream accordingly. A committee was the appointed to confider what mealing were proper to be purfued, and the meeting was adjourned to Friday. the mean time the address was of ried to the merchant feamen's offo over the Royal-Exchange, and me morning the merchants, &c. 15 invited to fign it.

His majesty has been pleased

leep the stend his royal mercy to Edward ave a vot M'Quirk, now under sentence of abitant d eath in Newgate. ed he, the Lawrence Balffe has likewise oba cargod

ained his majesty's pardon.

Was tried before lord Mansthe field, a cause in which Mr. enjumin Smith was plaintiff, in order to recover damages for a maicious profecution carried on against him by the defendant at the Old saily for forgery; when the jury found a verdict in his favour, with 1000l. damages:

At the general meeting of oth the merchants, held by adournment at the King's-arms taveen, the resolutions agreed to were

to the following purport:

I. That the means used to ob-ain an address, were fallacious and

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2. That the producing an address to the merchants of London, alrealy prepared, was evidently inconfift-ent with their dignity and charac-

3. That the merchants of London have always acted, and do now act, with so much loyalty to his Majesty, ffection to his illustrious family, and real for the prefent most happy conlitution, as to render any renewed declarations of fuch their attachment absolutely unnecessary.

4. That they have always, and o now look upon the happy fettlement in his majesty's august house, as the only fecurity, under God, for the continuance of their liberties and

feligion. Signed,

JOHN MILES, chairman. At a court of common-council, the city members informed the court, that they had waited on the lords of the treasury, and the bishop of Ely, toncerning moving the Fleet-prison to Ely-house, and the Fleet-market, Vol. XII.

to where the prison now is, in orde to make a grand street from Black friars bridge, to the great north road, to which their lordships gave confent; and a bill is speedily to be brought into parliament for that purpole.

Earsby Hall, the seat of his grace the duke of Ancaster, was set on fire,

and entirely confumed.

A riotous affembly of fellows, who call themselves throwsters, in Spittal-fields, have, during the prefent week, extorted money from the masters, and committed other outrages; but, by the vigilance of Sir John Fielding's officers, they have been dispersed without much bloodshed.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of Gloucester having declared their intention of felling wheat at the London price; and the mayor of that city having established a correspondence with the London meal weighers, to be truly informed; the crier proclaimed for the first time the true price before the market be-

As the Wellingborough waggon was paffing Wellingborough bridge, the main arch gave way, and the waggon and horses fell into the ri-The waggon was broken, and the goods much damaged, but the

horfes were taken out alive.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the support- 14th. ers of the bill of rights, they fet apart, pursuant to the report of their committee, 1500l to discharge the most necessitous of Mr. Wilkes's cre-After dinner, 500 l. was fubscribed towards supporting the cause.

A few days ago, as fome gentlemen were hunting near Lake Tea, in the county of Wicklow in Ire-

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n pleafed exten

land, a large eagle hastily descended, and feized their terrier; which being observed by some of the company, they encouraged the dog, who, turning on the eagle, as he continued to foar within a few paces of the ground, brought him down, by feizing a wing, and held him fast till he was secured by the gen-He measures seven feet tlemen. from tip to tip, and is defigned as a present to the marquis of Rockingham.

George Tremble, for a highway robbery, was executed at Tyburn. The other two convicts received his majesty's par-

An address, in the name of the county of Kent, was prefented to his majesty, by fir Charles Farnaby, lately elected knight of the shire for

that county.

Came on at Brentford, the 16th. second re-election of a knight of the shire for Middlesex, when Charles Dingley, efq; made an offer to oppose the popular candidate; but, being very roughly handled by the populace, he was advised to retire; upon which, Mr. Wilkes was chosen, a third time, without oppo-

Just as the Sheriffs had declared Mr. Wilkes duly elected, they received a kind of protest against the legality of the election, in a letter from Mr. Dingley; but, as no person had been found hardy enough to propose that gentleman, his letter was difregarded.

The election held at Brentvoid, and a new sit was ordered

to be iffued.

Lord Knapton, the kingdom of Ireland, obtained a decree in his havour against a decree of the court of exchequer, in Ireland, in a cause wherein lord Donegal was respond The estate in question way

4000 l. a year.

Three several addresses were, this day, presented to his majesty from Bristol; the first, from the mayor, burgeffes, and commonally; the fecond, from the merchant-adventurers; and the third, from the gentlemen and clergy; all exprefive of the utmost detestation and abhorrence of those feditious at tempts that have been lately make to ipread riot, licentiousness, and difaffection throughout the kingdom.

Her grace the dutchels of Kingiton was prefented to their majesties at St. James's, who he noured her grace by wearing he favours, as did all the great officer of state.

The post-boy, with the north mail, was robbed of the Borough bridge bag, between Stamford and Coiftermouth. A reward of 2001 has fince been advertised for apprehending the the robber.

The rev. Dr. Wetherall, vice chancellor of Oxford, waited upon his majesty with a very loyal at drefs; as did the rev. Dr. Hind cliffe, vice-chancellor of Cambridge with the address of the university.

At a very numerous meet-ing of the freeholders of Middlefex, at the Mile-end affembly room, it was unanimously resolved to confirm their right of election by the repeated choice of Mr. Willa for their representative in paris At this meeting, the de ment. right of the freeholders to chul and the duty of the sheriffs war ceive their votes, and to return the candidate of their choice, was fil to be established beyond a doubt

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ffreet; Rigg's 1 ke-mak ies;

fore the last election, it had been a caufe d in the papers, that Mr. Wilkes respond ing, by a resolution of the house, ion was rendered incapable of fitting there ring the present parliament," e, 18th but in contempt of the juriffrom the tion and privileges of the house;" nonalty; d that, as the freeholders who hant-aduld prefume to fue the sheriffs from the or refusing their votes" for Mr. 1 expresilkes, would be liable to be fent tion and Newgate by the house of comtious at ns, fo the sheriffs would be liable ely made the fame punishment "if they ness, and fumed to poll them;" but this he king frine, though forcibly urged, was thought fufficient to supersede of Kingexpress words of an act of par-

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nent, 2 Geo. II. c. 24.
The Swallow floop of war, who ompanied the Dolphin man of to the Straits of Magellan, and there thought to be loft, arrived Spithead. In her voyage, she has loft the master and 24 of her

About five o'clock in the morn-, a fire broke out at a distiller's, Great Russel-street, Covent-Gar-, , which entirely confumed all the ses up to the piazzas, and burnt down to the Bedford-Arms, tre it happily ceased, owing to the being a strong party-wall bed that house.

the following is an exact lift the houses confumed at the at fire, viz. Mr. Bradley's large and distill-house, where it be; the apartments of Mr. Vinmusician, over it; Mr. Braddwelling-house in Russel-street; Hall's, cheesemonger, in the street; Mr. Lovejoy's bagnio; Rigg's hummum; Mr. Carrol's, ke-maker; another of the same acts; and great part of the

Bedford-Arms tavern; all under the piazzas. The whole front of the faid piazza fell down, about eight o'clock, with the most terrible concutsion.

This day the following bills received the royal affent, by virtue of a commission from his majesty, viz.

The bill for raifing 180,000l. by loans or exchequer bills, for the fervice of the year 1769.

The bill for appointing commiffioners for putting into execution an act of this fessions of parliament, for granting an aid to his majesty by land-tax, to be raised in Great-Britain for the service of the year 1769.

The bill for repealing an act of the 7th and 8th of king William III. to encourage the bringing the plate to the mint to be coined; and for remedying the ill state of the coin of this kingdom, as far as restrains any person keeping an inn or tavern, ale-house, or victualling-house, or selling wine, ale, beer, or any other liquors, by retail, from publicly using wrought or manufactured plate, or any utensil or vessel, except spoons; and for putting an end to prosecutions commenced for such offences.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to take the oaths to qualify themselves for offices and employments, within the time limited by law; and for allowing farther time for that purpose,

To the bill for the general quiet of the subject against all presences of concealment whatsoever.

To the bill for paving, cleanfing, lighting, and watching the streets in the parish and borough of New-Windsor, in the county of Berks.

[G 2] To

To the bill for paving, cleanfing, &c. the streets in the liberty of St. Martin's le Grand, in the county of Middlefex.

To the bills for naturalizing Lewis-Dierick Hashuysen and Peter

And to fuch other bills as were ready:

The right hon. fir Fletcher Norton was, by his majesty's command, fworn of his majesty's

privy council.

His ferene highness prince George Augustus of Mecklenburgh, was, on his Danish majesty's request, fignified by his ambafiador, invested with the Danish order of the elephant. The ceremony was performed in

the king's closet.

A cavalcade of merchants and tradefmen of the city of London, in coaches, in their way to St. James's, with a loyal address, were interrupted by a desperate mob, on paffing through the city, who infulted, pelted, and mal-treated the principal conductors; fo that feveral coaches were obliged to withdraw, some to return back, others to proceed by bye-ways, and those who arrived at St. James's were to bedaubed with dirt, and fhattered, that both masters and drivers were in the utmost peril of their

The rioters carried their outrages within the palace-gates. Lord Talbot, on this occasion, behaved with unparalleled intrepidity; and, tho? he had his flaff of office broken in his hand, he fecured two of the most active among the rioters, when deferted by his own fervants, His example animated the military, who, without employing either guns or bayonets to destroy the deluded populace, fecured fitteen of them, to

be dealt with according to in Mr. Boehm, to whom the adda was entrusted, was so severe handled, that he was obliged to a his coach, and take shelter in Na do's coffee-house. His coach rifled, but the address escaped: was, however, with fome difficult recovered by the addreffers; white occasioned a disagreeable delay St. James's, where those who h arrived in fafety remained in greatest anxiety.

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In this interval, feveral refor tions were taken; a fair on was made, and fome who we present had begun to fign it. length the original arrived; fury of the populace abated; a the affair went on without farte

interruption.

In the Strand, a hearfe with the white and two black horses, to the lead of the cavalcade. On a fide of the hearfe were, firiking represented, the foldiers fining young Allen, and on the other murder at Brentford. An attent was made to drive it into the cou yard at St. James's; but, the m act being read, it drew off to Car ton-house, afterwards to Cumb land-house, and last of all to h Weymouth's; at all which place the driver made a particular kind compliment, and then retired.

The fame evening an Extraord nary Gazette was published, with proclamation for fuppreffing no tumults, and unlawful affemblis peace was reftored, and only fire the rioters detained, the rest bas

fet at liberty.

A letter from the dean and cha ter of St. Paul's to the royal food requesting the direction of the learned body, for fecuring the thedral from the fudden effects

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Parties run so high in Sweden, at they are sending expresses to edifferent courts of Europe to relate the members of their different assembles, against the appaching dyet: last week one of eir members was sent for from the on that occasion, and was alred but a very sew hours before set out for Stockholm.

They write from Constantinople, at their preparations for the enne war are carrying on with the satest vigour. The 23d of last onth the musti performed the centony of dipping the border of a prophet's garment in water. It is is a kind of holy water, which preserved in bottles, which the and signior presents to the principeople of the empire, who look on it as very valuable, and mix rop of it every day with a large is of common water, which they are with great devotion.

This day his majesty went to the house of peers, atded by the master of the horse, and the royal affent to the follow-

The bill to render more effectual act of this fession of parliament, preventing mutiny and desertin his majesty's dominions in terica.

The bill for dissolving the marge of his Grace the Duke of fron with Anne Liddel, his now and to enable him to marry

The bill for dissolving the mar-

riage of John Worgan with Sarah Mackelcan, his now wife.

And to several private bills.

After which, both houses ad-

The city of London have expended already in the new pavement upwards of So,000l. in repairing the old, lighting and cleansing, fince the act for new-paving, &c. took place, 40,000l. in the whole upwards of 120,000l. belides large fums have been paid for purchasing houses to pull down to widen streets. Near 200,000l. has been paid for the new bridge, and a large fum more is still to pay for new roads, embanking, and finish-The Royal ing the faid bridge. Exchange is now repairing, which will cost 10,000l. The gaol of Newgate is going to be rebuilt, which will cost 50,000l. many entire new threets are now building. All which shew the vast opulence of the city of London.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, the princess of Orange was delivered of a dead prince, to the great affliction of the prince stadtholder, and of the public.

Lisbon, Feb. 28. The ship of war, named the Mother of God, arrived here the 22d instant from Rio de Janeiro, but last from the Bay of All Saints, where she had put in for want of water. She made the voyage in 120 days. She has on board nine millions of crufades in gold, of which two millions and a half are on account of the king, the rest on account of the merchants; two millions and a half of crusades in diamonds, and about an hundred thousand crowns tournois in piastres; which makes in the whole twenty-nine millions and fifty thousand livres tournois.

[G3] Ad-

Addresses from Liverpool 27th. and Leicester were presented to his majesty.

Col. H. Luttrel, fon of Lord Irnham, declared himself a candidate for Middlefex.

The improvement of barren lands, by planting Scots firs, is strongly recommended in the repofitory of felect papers. Mr. Fenwick, of Lemington, in Northumberland, has planted fome hundred thousands, at the expence of 7s. a thousand. But furely labour must be very cheap in that country.

Among the grants from the crown, that of Hay-hill, near Berkleyfquare, by Queen Anne, to the then fpeaker of the house of commons, is Much clamour was remarkable. made about it, as a bribe of great confequence, and the speaker fold it for 2001. and gave the money to the poor. The Pomfret family afterwards purchased it, and it has lately been fold for 20,000l.

A letter from Norwich takes notice, that 170 persons, in the neighbourhood of that city, had been inoculated by Mr. Chapman, a farrier and blacksmith, not one of whom had been in the least danger.

A fumptuous fet of horse furniture, defigned as a prefent from his majesty to an East India nabob, was placed on one of the king's horses for his majesty's approbation. It made a very fplendid appearance, it being ornamented with diamonds, and valued at 10,000l.

Her grace the duchess of Kingston wears pendant on her left shoulder, the picture of the electress of Saxony; and, from her example, other ladies begin to wear miniature portraits in the fame man-

An Italian mufician, being de-

tected in an intrigue with a gra personage, at the court of Beria had his head fevered from his box by order of the ---. This at has been the subject of much co versation.

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By letters from the gentlemen a pointed to go to Orenbourg by Danish majesty, to observe to transit of Venus, it appears the they have been retarded in the journey by the fevere frost which fet in at Surbirk, about the begin ning of August last, which confirm the observation of Mr. Crantz, i his hiftory of Greenland, that the mildest winters in the southern d mates, are generally the feverel the northern. From the 15th the 18th of September, the liqu in D'Lisle's thermometer fell for 160 to 165, and in Reaumurs  $5^{\frac{1}{2}}$  below the point o.

It has been remarked by an in mourous foreigner, that in Engin the people are taxed in the mom for the foap that washes their hand at nine for the coffee, the tea the fugar they use for their breakfast; at noon, for the starch powders their hair; at dinner the falt that favours their meat; the evening for the porter the chears their spirits; all day long the light that enters their window and at night for the candles light them to bed.

Constantinople, March 5. La ters from Alexandria advise, that a storm on the 26th of December last, eight French ships, two ve netian, two Ragusan, one Neg litan, and four Turkish ships, all den and ready for failing, perilled

St. Malo's, March 21. 1 king's frigate, the Boudeule, or manded by the fieur de Bougai ville, which entered this port

14th instant, was about two years th a gra of Berin world. That officer reports, that n his box during his voyage, notwithstanding This after his crew were exposed to the mornuch co tality ordinarily occasioned by exceffive fatigues and the corruption of tlemen a almost all the provisions, he had ing by the good fortune to lose but seven bierve to men. This furprifing prefervation pears the of his crew the fieur de Bougaind in the ville attributes to the great quantity frost which of fea water distilled, which he was the begin constantly in a state of procuring, by means of the fieur Poissonier's ma-Crantz, I chine. He adds, that the admid, that t nistering to every person whom he uthern d

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ventilators, the air in the ship had been continually freshened. Extract of a letter from Madrid,

suspected to have the scurvy, the

powder of lemonade to the fieur Fa-

ciot, feems to him to have contri-

buted at the fame time to stop the

progress of that malady. And he

further observed, that by means of

March 1. "Our king here has fet an eximple worthy of a fovereign and faher of his people, but which, perhaps, few modern crowned heads will even endavour to imitate. About two years fince he commandd lists of all his father's debts to be delivered in; and as many of them ay in the West Indies, he gave a fuller space, that all might be liquidated at the fame time; accoringly the most distant are now aid, as well as those of this city; and I can speak from proof, that not farthing is undischarged, and all with interest."

Naples, Feb. 14. To-morrow will be the first day of the conclave r Rome, for the election of a ope.

and a half on her voyage round the world. That officer reports, that inoculated for the small pox, upon during his voyage, notwithstanding the English plan.

This day the highwayman, who robbed lately near Boroughbridge the north mail, was apprehended at Greenwich. Several bankers notes, a bond, and a law case, with some other papers taken out of the mail, were found in his possession. He was to have sailed for Holland in half an hour, had he not been apprehended. What is remarkable, though he was well known at Greenwich, having been letter-carrier there, yet he danced all night at a ball, after his person was described in the London Gazette.

Five indictments were this day preferred at the new Guildhall, Westminster, against five rioters, who were lately taken into custody at St. James's; but they were all thrown out by the grand jury.

At a village near Ledbury in Herefordshire, are at this time living one Price and his wife, whose ages added together make 220 years, the man being 112, and the woman 108.——They have been married above 80 years.

Died on the 18th, Mr. David Barclay, in the 88th year of his age. He was the only furviving fon of Mr. Robert Barclay, author of the famous Apology for the quakers, and had the fingular honour of receiving at his house in Cheapside three successive kings, when at their accession they savoured the city with their royal presence.

At Hampton, aged 102, Joshua Velmont, esq.

### APRIL

The fieur Bougainville, who 'fent out in one of the French king's frigates on discoveries in the S. Seas, returned to St. Maloes, and has brought with him an inhabitant of a new-discovered island, who is faid to have some knowledge of astronomy. This island is said to be as large as all Europe; the inhabitants of which owe to their own ingenuity alone, all that is either necessary or useful for the sup-Their notions of reliport of life. gion are truly natural: they hold the Pythagorean fystem of the transmigration of fouls; and they fay, that when we die in Europe, we revive again in their country, and vice werfa. This ship was three years and three months on her voyage. One of the most skilful navigators of this age proposed to our government the going in fearch of this island, on condition the expence of the voyage was defrayed, which the government refused to comply with.

The inhabitants of Bread-street, Bassishaw, Vintry, Cornhill, Farringdon without, and Wallbrook Wards, &c. have met in their respective wards, and drawn up instructions to their common council, directing them to oppose any attempt that may be made at Guildhall for an address, declaring their opinions, that an address at this time is totally unnecessary, as "calculated to countenance the unconstitutional measures of the present administration, rather than to express dury and affection to the best

of kings."

3d. At a previous meeting at the Half-moon tavern in Cheap-

fide, to confider of the address which was to be moved for, a Guildhall, an hundred and forty-or members of the city common-concil attended. After some debay the question being put, it appears that twenty-one were for addressing and one hunrded and twenty again it. Much warmth was displayed a this occasion by some of the members.

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A bill of indictment was preferred against M'Quirk, for the murder of George Hopkin headborough of the parish of & Leonard, Shoreditch, who is said to have died of the wounds here ceived at Brentford; but the grad jury rejected it.

The Coventry address, again which the society who stile thenselves the supporters of the bill of rights have threatened vengeance, was published in the London Grzette, in which the exceptionals

clause runs thus:

"With respect to the mere infiruments of our present consustance we can only lament their error; but for their patrons, from whose lessons of sedition they have been tempted to exhibit their improvements in that detestable science, even before the gates of your palar, notwithstanding they may assume themselves the respectable chance ter of supporters of the bill of rights, they will for ever be regarded, by the more sober part of your Majesty's subjects, as enemit to monarchy, and subverters of a legal government.

This morning, about a quant before four o'clock, a fire broke of at Mr. Smith's, master of the thirs tuns eating-house, opposite Land ster-court in the Strand, which to tirely consumed the said house

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kewise the house of Mr. Johnson, nufic-feller, and greatly damaged he house of Mr. Mansfield, master f the cordial warehouse, both adoining.

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The following persons unhappily erished upon this melancholy occaion, viz. ----- Brudenel, eiq; an lderly gentleman, nearly related to ol. Brudenel of the guards, and ikewise to his grace the duke of Montagu; Mrs. Douglass and her fon, a youth of eleven years of age; il lodgers. The waiter, faid to have been burnt, happily escaped.

The fessions at the Old th. Bailey, which began on Wedresiday, ended, when five convicts received sentence of death. At this fessions Thomas Braine was indicted for printing and publishing a seditious libel against lord Mansfield, and acquitted.

The fervant of farmer Peters of Wishingford in Cornwal having beaten a horse with great cruelty, the beast seized him with his teeth, and shook him in the air in such a manner, that he died two hours after he was released.

A young lady of 18, near Dartford in Kent, possessed of a fortune of 2000l. a year, took poison, and expired before the cause of her illness was known to the family.

Great confusion having arisen at Bath, about a choice of the master of the ceremonies, in the room of Mr. Derrick, lately deceased, the friends of the principal candidates (Major Brereton and Mr. Plomer) having met at one of the public rooms, began to be very abusive, and from words they foon came to blows; a general confusion ensued, the not act was read, and the magistrates of the city were called upon to put an end to the diforder; upon

which occasion both public and private balls were suppressed for some time.

The fessions ended at Hicks'shall, when feven persons were sentenced to be transported, among whom was Samuel Fisher, a noted cheat and gambler, who has, within these four years, been nine times tried at the Old Bailey and the country affizes, but had the good fortune to be acquitted: it is faid he is worth feveral thousand pounds.

This day was held at the London tavern, the anniverfary feast of the lying-in charity, for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, when a donation of 500l. from his royal highness the prince of Wales, was paid to the treasurer by lord Dartmouth; which, added to the money collected at church and at dinner, made the whole collection 8171. 18s.

At the presenting an address from. the county of Surry, the king knighted Richard Hotham, of Merton, and Timothy Waldo, of Clapham, efqrs.

About half past nine the election for Middlefex came on at Brentford. The candidates. were Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Roache, and Mr. Serjeant Whitaker.

After the writ and the act of parliament against bribery and corruption were read, and the sheriffs fworn, Mr. Sawbridge spoke in substance:

"That the affair in point was now a dispute between a----n and the freeholders of Middlesex; that fince the former election there had been a meeting of the supporters of the bill of rights, wherein he had the honour to take the chair, and that it was refolved to support Mr Vilkes's

Wilkes's cause as the cause of liberty; he hoped that they would now stand forth, as they had already done, in such a cause, and shew the whole world that nothing is capable of taking away their freedom, the glorious birthright of every Englishman; he therefore pressed this very seriously, as an object of their consideration; and concluded, by hoping that the friends of Mr. Wilkes would equally shew themselves friends to peace and good order."

At four in the afternoon the poll was closed, when the numbers stoad as follow:

Mr. Luttrell - 296
Mr. Whitaker - 5
Mr. Roache - 0

The last gentleman was nominated by Mr. Martin and Mr. Jones; but at twelve o'clock the sheriffs received a letter from Mr. Roache, declining being a candidate, not chusing to take the oaths necessary on the occasion: soon after which he came on the hustings. There was not one person polled for either of the candidates after three o'clock.

The procession of the different bodies of freeholders on horseback, through Charing-cross, Pall-mall, Piccadilly, &c. lasted two hours; some bodies consisted of several hundreds each, all with music playing, colours slying, and their hats decorated with blue ribbands, inscribed with the words 'Magna Charta and Bill of Rights,' &c. One party consisted of near 600 persons, remarkably well mounted.

After the poll was over, a number of horsemen, with colours flying and music playing, attended by feveral thousand people, went thro' St. James's-street, the Strand, and over London-bridge, to the King bench, to congratulate Mr. Willia on his fuccess.

The election of John Wilkes, efq; was again de-

clared null and void!

A letter addreffed to Mr. Davil Barclay appeared in the papers, in which the writer is defirous of being informed by that gentleman, how his name came to be inferted as a fubfcriber to the Effex addrefs.

To which Mr. Barclay returned through the fame channel, an anfwer to this effect : that he had no ver feen the Effex address till it ap peared in the public papers with the name of Da. Barclay, in the lift of fubscribers; that, the form of the address being incompatible with his religious principles as a Quaker, it had given him pain that any of his friends should suppose he bad signed it; and that therefore, imagining no other freeholder of his name to refide in the county of Effex, he had made enquiry how it came there, and was told, "That it was Mr. David Barclay in the army, refiding at Wickham, that had figned it;" upon which information he gave himself no farther trouble about

After long debates, which 16th lasted till three o'clock this morning, Henry Lawes Luttrell, esq; was declared duly elected for Middlesex, and has since taken his seat in parliament accordingly.

A numerous body of free-holders for the county of 17th Middlefex met at the affembly room at Mile-end, to confider of proper measures to be pursued for maintaining the freedom of elections, and for supporting their rights and privileges. On which occasion one hundred gentlemen were nominated

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Kings nated as a committee, to fettle the preliminaries; of whom eleven Wilke were to constitute a felect committee, to report the proceedings of the 14th grand committee to a future general meeting to be called of the whole . David county. The thanks of the county were ers, II of being then unanimously ordered to be returned to the sheriffs of this county, n, how d as a for having acted according to law, ſs. and discharged their duty with hoeturned nour and firmness. an an-Thanks were likewise returned had neseparately to Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. lit ap Townfend, and Mr. Horne, for with the their able, active, and spirited cone list of of the Report of the state of the city vith his hospitals, for 1768. ker, it St. Bartholomew's. of his Cured and discharged from ad fignthis hospital agining Out-patients relieved with name to advice and medicines ex, he Buried this year t came Remaining under cure it was Out patients ny, re figned In all, including out-patients ion he e about

3736 3785 270 407 216 7914 St. Thomas's hospital. Cured and discharged from this hospital 7072 Buried last year 220 Remaining under cure 486 Out-patients 232 In all, including out-patients 8010 Christ's hospital. Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, nine whereof were instructed in the mathethematics III Buried last year 20 Remaining in this hospital 943

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Bridewell hospital. Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged 564 Maintained in divers trades, 70 Bethlehem hospital. Admitted into this hospital 207 Cured 157 Buried . 59 Remaining under cure At the feast of the small-pox

hospitals, 88ol. 8s. 9d. was collected for the charity. At that of the charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, 817l. 18s. At that of the Magdalen charity, about 1700l. At that of the London hospital, 1723l. 178. 7d.

The first fine of gool. was paid by Mr. Wilkes's attorney into the hands of James Burrow, efq; mafter of the crown office, as appears by that gentleman's receipt, published in the papers.

This day his Majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal affent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for carrying into execution propofals made by the India company for the payment of four hundred thousand pounds annually to the public for a limited time.

The bill for making perpetual an act of the first of his present majefty, to continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.

The bill for the relief of infolvent debtors.

The bill for allowing liberty to carry rice from South Carolina and Georgia to America.

The bill to reduce into one act the laws relating to the raifing and training the militia.

The bill to empower the high court of chancery to lay out, upon

vernment fecurities, a further fum of money, not exceeding a fum to be limited out, of the general cash in the bank of England belonging to the fuitors of the faid court, and to apply the interest towards answering the charges of the office of accomptant general of the faid court.

The bill to enable the justices of the peace in the general quarter feffions of their respective counties and divisions to repair the shire halls, or other buildings, wherein the affizes or grand feffions are usually

held.

The bill for more effectually paying, cleanfing, lighting, and watching the streets, &c. in the town of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, and for laying a duty on on all coals brought to the faid town to be fold.

The bill for making a navigable cut or canal from Oxford to Coven-

The bill for paving, cleaning, lighting, &c. the streets in the parifhes of St. Botolph, Aldgate, East-Smithfield, St. Catherine, &cc.

The bill for paving, cleanfing, and lighting the streets, and regulating the watch and beadles, in the parish of St. Bartholomew the great, in the city of London.

And to fuch road and common

bills as are ready.

His majesty honoured farmer Kennet, of Petersham in Surry, with a visit, in order to see his new invented ploughs, and other improvments in husbandry, with which his majerty was pleased to express his entire fatisfaction.

This day the long-expected meeting of the supporters of the bill of rights was held, when the repent on the Coventry address was to be received; on which oc-

cafion fir Francis Blake Delaw took the chair, and refolved, "That the advisers, authors, and publishen of the Coventry address are too contemptible to merit the farther notice

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A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, to receive the opinion of council relative to the elegibility of Mr. Wilkes to an aldermanship of London, when it appeared, that the attorney-general, the folicitor-general, and the hon. Mr. Yorke, Mr. ferjeant Glynn, and Mr. ferjeant Leigh, were of opinion, that he was eligible; but the opinion of fir Fletcher Norton, the city recorder, and the common ferjeant was, that he was not elegible. Where then is the certainty of the law! No opinion was given concerning the negative voice of the court of aldermen, Upon which the question was put, whether notice should be fent to Mr. Wilkes of his being declared duly elected, which passed in the negative.

The cause which came on before the court of king's bench in Westminster-hall, on Thursday last, was relative to an action brought by the late Mr. Millar, bookseller, in the Strand, against Mr. Taylor, bookseller, at Berwick, for printing Thompson's Seasons, to which book Mr. Millar claimed the perpetual and exclusive right. Mr. Taylor alledged, that after twenty-eight years, allowed by the statute of the 8th of Queen Anne, the copy then became common property. of the judges gave their opinion for the plaintiff, and one for the defendant; and it is faid the matter will be carried to the house of lords, in order to obtain a final decree.

Lent

Lent Circuit.

At Maidstone assizes, thirteen were capitally convicted; ten of whom were reprived. At these affizes, George Stoney, charged with abuting a young lady at Sheernefs, after a trial of eight hours was acquitted.

At Kingston affizes, feven were capitally convicted, one of whom

was for murder.

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The trial of the farmers lads for the murder of the shopkeeper at Cobham, came on at Kingston, when one of them was convicted, and the other cleared.

At Reading affizes, five were capitally convicted; but two of them

were reprieved.

At Aylfbury affizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Oxford affizes, two were capitally convicted; one of whom was

At Winchester affizes, two were

capitally convicted.

At Salifbury affizes, four were capitally convicted; three of whom

were reprieved.

At the affizes at Dorchester, Thomas Earl Drax, Esq; recovered 1001. damages against a custom-house officer, for breaking into his house, on pretence of fearching for uncuftomed goods.

At Gloucester affizes, eight were

capitally convicted.

At Taunton affizes, nine were capitally convicted; feven of whom were reprieved.

At Devon affizes, four were ca-

pitally convicted.

At the affizes for the county of Cornwall, none were capitally convirted. At the nifi prius bar was tried an action brought by -

borough in the faid county, for bribing eighteen voters at the last election. Judge Willes, in fumming up the evidence to the jury, shewed how much he abhorred the crime of bribery, and faid it was got to fuch a pitch, that it threatened the utter ruin of the nation. He declared to the jury, that, was it in his power, he would give the person who brought the action the full penalty incurred, being 3000 l. But the jury brought in only 1000l. damages. The judge has gained much honour and praise in the county, by his behavour on this occasion.

At Monmouth affizes, one was capitally convicted. At thefe affizes, one Abel Proffer was convicted for barbarous treatment to a poor Jew, whom he fet before a large fire with his hands tied behind him, to rouft, and then stuffed hot bacon

down his throat.

At Hereford affizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At Worcester affizes, none were

capitally convicted.

At Shrewfbury affizes, four were

capitally convicted.

At Warwick affizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprived.

At Bedford affizes, two were capitally convicted; but were both re-

prieved.

At Hertford affizes, came on before Sir Sydney Stafford Smyth, the trial of W. S. a pretended clergyman, for attempting to commit a rape upon a child under ten years of age. He appeared at the bar with a band on. After he was found guilty, the judge informed the jury and the court, that he had the clear-Cummins, Esq; against a mayor of a est proof in his hand, that the pri-

foner was not a clergyman, but an impostor; a circumstance which he had with-held before the trial, left it might tend to prejudice them in their verdict; but that now, he thought it an act of justice due to the prisoner, and that profession on which he had attempted to throw an odium, to shew that he was an impostor, and which he did shew in the clearest manner. Mr. S. frequently addressed the judge, the jury, and the court, in very bad Latin, and much worse English, and fpeaks very broad the Northern dialect. He is to be imprisoned fix months, to stand on the pillory twice in this town, and find fecurity for his good behaviour for one year.

At Chelmsford affizes, eight were

capitally convicted.

At Bury affizes, four were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Cambridge affizes, one was ca-

pitally convicted.

At Thetford affizes, three were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

Huntingdon was a maiden affize. At Nottingham affizes, one was capitally convicted for murder.

At Leicester affizes, a remarkable cause was tried by a special jury, touching the right of inheritance to an estate at Botsford, in the vale of Belvoir, which, by the decease of an aunt, was bequeathed by will to one Thomas Sanfome, and his heirs; but if the above Thomas Sansome died before the age of twenty-one, and without iffue, in that case to a fifter, named in the will, and her heirs. About twenty-five years ago, the above Thomas Sanfome, on the very day he came of age (as appears by the verdict) was killed by a fall The matfrom a loaded waggon.

ter in dispute was, whether he was killed on Thursday or Friday; if on the former day, the children of his sister claimed under the will of the testator (who had held the estate for some time under a decree in Chancery); if he died on the Friday, his heir at law claimed. Upwards of twenty creditable witnesses swore positively on his being killed on Thursday; and more than the number swore as positively to his being killed on Friday. The jury, after a fair hearing, gave a verdict in swour of the plaintiss, and heir a law.

At Lincoln affizes, one was capitally convicted for murder.

At York atfizes, eight were capitally convicted, feven of whom were reprived. At these affizes, a cause came on, wherein William Fletcher was plaintiff, against an attorney in that county, for drawing improper articles of clerkship, under which the plaintiff could not be admitted to practice: when a verdict was given for the plaintiff with 400 l. damages. At the fame affizes, Valentine Bailey, a fmuggler, was found guilty of the murder of a custom-house officer, and after receiving fentence knocked down the woman who was the principal witness against him.

At Lancaster affizes, three were capitally convicted, one of whom

was reprieved.

At Chester assizes, three of the gang of house-breakers that insested that neighbourhood received sentence of death.

Upwards of thirty gentlemen of the livery of London waited on the lord mayor, requeling his lordship to issue out his precept for calling a common hall, in order to take the sense of the livery

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the measures necessary to be pured under the present circumstances on the lord mayor, to requeit public affairs. His lordship reived them very politely, and reuested a short time to consider of answer.

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The hounds of Samuel Lewin, fg; at the water-house, near Chelmsord, started a bitch fox at Highoods, near Writtle; they ran her ery hard for upwards of an hour, hen, on croffing the yard of a farper, he perceived fomething in her outh, and fet a large mastiff at her, hich fo intimidated her, that she ropt a young cub, which had been mied in that manner during the hole chace. The fox afterwards raded her purfuers.

The fociety of arts voted a gold edal to Richard Lovell Edgeworth, iq; of Hare-Hatch, for the many genious mechanical contrivances hich he at different times has comunicated to the fociety.

A portable furnace of a very cuous construction, which will enable e operator to perform all the usual periments in chemistry with great cility, has lately been invented by r. Lewis, and presented to the soety of arts for public use.

A block of folid filver, (weight 11 lb.) and another of pure gold, weight 18 lb.) were shipped at wewcastle about the middle of last onth, both of which are faid to be toduced from materials found in e county, and manufactured at a finery in the neighbourhood of at town.

The religious fociety, who fuccaled the Jesuits in the College of ain in Normandy, having neglectto have their kitchen utenfils tintd, twenty-five of these monks we been poisoned by the verditale, and about fifty others are regerously ill.

The gentlemen who waited a meeting of the livery, received for answer, " That he did not think himself justified, in calling together fo large a body as the livery of London, at the request of a few of them."

A cause was tried at Guildhall, wherein Mr. Redshaw, linen-draper, was plaintiff, and fome officers belonging to the customs defendants. The action was brought for the defendants entering the plaintiff's house, under the pretence of searching for contraband goods, when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 2001. damages, and costs of

The Duncannon packet, Capt. Edwards, from the West-Indies and Carolina, is arrived at Falmouth, who, in his passage, took up John Foster-Williams, late master of the John, a brig, who failed from Bofton on the 20th of January last, bound for Surinam. Captain Foster-Williams, in his account, fays, that on the 29th of the fame month at noon, being in lat. 34° 40' N. long. 60° 00' W. from London, a large fea running at twelve at night, the brig fprung a-leak, and the water came in fo fast, that they could not keep her before the wind; and after fustaining incredible hardships till the 7th of February, they that day faw a floop, to whom they made fignals of diffress, and afterwards bore down upon her; but though the crew looked at them, they sheered off without giving them any affistance. The captain concludes his account in the following words: " Seven or eight days after, being moderate weather, and the lumber out from between decks, we got two barrels of train oil, the beef being falt we could not eat any, the oil we drank very haftily off; that night it blowed very hard, and a large fea runming, two of my people were washed overboard, and one died with hunger and cold, another out of his fenses, so that we grew so weak and low, that we lost both the day of the month and the week; and we had nothing to live on but falt water and and oar weed, my people dying one after another; the last that died was the mate, on the last of February; and on the first of March I was taken out by the above packet, long. 56.00."

The following has been transmitted to the knights of the shire for the county of York, by the high sheriff and grand jury.

" To Sir George Savile, bart. and

Edwin Lascelles, esq;

The present prevailing mode of addressing the throne, and of instructing representatives for their conduct in parliament, points out to us (the sheriff and grand jury at the present assizes for the county of York) a more moderate middle way to inform you, how much we think not only this county, but the whole kingdom, fortunate in having representatives of such exemplary integrity as you have ever proved your-felves to be.

Your great merit, Sir George Savile, in planning and moving for, and your steadiness, Mr. Lascelles, in supporting the act or parliament lately passed, "To amend and render more effectual an act for the general quiet of the subjects against all pretences of concealment what-soever," do the greatest honour to our choice, and to your own respective conduct on that occasion, and demand our thanks and applause.

Your approved abilities to diffinguith, and your well-known attachment to the true principles of the eonstitution of this kingdom, make it needless for us either to parindarize the evils of the times, or a point our remedies against the in your hands we think our get concerns in parliament fecunt lodged; and doubt not but, as as you are able, you will be entattentive, ne quid detriment in publica capias."

Mr. Lascelles, to the sheriff at grand jury of Yorkshire, in a

iwer.

" Gentlemen,

When we first prefumed to mis a tender of our fervices to the count of York, we ventured to affine or constituents of the purity of or intentions, and that, as far as or judgements would keep pace with our good-will, we would hope m to give them cause, in any estant matter, to be diffatisfied with or The public and repend conduct. testimonies we have received of the approbation, and that now in point of the first consequence, at the fame time that they call for or warmest acknowledgments, and gratity our first and greatest ambition embolden us likewise to assume mot confidence, even in our opinion; because we have found them coincid with the judgement of those whom we have the honour to represent Those opinions have not in any fential or fundamental points, he either changed or weakened; affure yourselves, gentlemen, in the confidence you place in us w prove the Arongest incitement to perfevere in the discharge of our de ty, with unabating attention; di gently, not officiously; with an but without faction : and to gui in the true spirit of the most during most perfect, and most effectual by alty, against evil measures and en

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councils. As trustees for the people in the house of commons, itrehuoutly afferting and defending every right; and, as members of the legislature, ardently promoting, as far as we are able, every additional fecurity to our constitution, and very measure tending to maintain the good order of government, and to infure and increase the quiet, the happiness, and the freedom of the subject. We are, gentlemen, with the most perfect fentiments of acknowledgement and respect, your most obliged and most obedient humble fervants,

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GEORGE SAVILE. EDWIN LASCELLES."

Translation of a letter from general Paoli, to B. Trecothick and S. Vaughan, efqrs. dated at Corfica, March 20, 1769.

" Most esteemed gentlemen,

The goodness and zeal with which lo many generous Englishmen interest themselves in the justice of our cause, and the effectual means that they have furnished for the defence of our liberty and country (at the fame time that they most powefully frimulate us to perfevere in our undertaking); awake in us fentiments of the most fincere regard and gratitude, the only manner in which we can now thank our benefactors. I however, in the name of the whole nation, return them the most unfeigned thanks, for the geserous affiftance that they have been pleased to procure us, and have remitted by way of Leghorn, agreeable to their letter of the 10th of february. I have applied this colection to the support of the familes of those patriots, who, abhorg a foreign yoke, have abandoned their houses and estates in that pan of the country held by the ene-VOL. XII.

my, and have retired to join our army; and of all those other families who may in future find themselves involved in the fame fate. I have thought this use quite conformable to the magnanimity of those who have contributed this supply, and have reason to think they will not disapprove of it; and at the same time that it will be agreeable to them to be affured of the perfect effectm with which I have the honour to be,

A cafk, supposed to be the largest in the world, has lately been exhibited in this metropolis. It is faid to contain 500 butts; or 1500 barrels of beer, which is nearly double the fize of the tribute cask at Heidelberg, fo celebrated in all the books of travels through Germany.

The lituation of the French East India company has been this month variously reported; on one fide it has been faid, that the dissolution of the company is inevitable; on the other, that they have refources fufficient to answer all their preffing demands.

The fociety for encouragment of arts have adjudged a gold medal, the premium for the belt account of rearing and fattening of hogs; to Arthur Young, elq; of Hertford thire, author of The Farmer's Letters, A Six Weeks Tour, and other ingenious pieces in hufbandry, &c. 82c.

The largest copper utenfil ever feen in this kingdom, or perhaps in Europe, is now fabricating at a copper-fmith's in Tooley-street. lt.is fifty-fix feet long, fix feet four inches wide, and fix feet ten inches deep, and will contain near 400 barrels. It is made in consequence of a new invention of hardening and toughening wood in certain cheap and wholefome

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wholesome liquors, which make it extremely durable. By this art, it feems, wood can be tempered, in fome respects, like metals, as it can be rendered fost and hard alternately. Common coopers hoops have been thus made to bend and twift refembling cordage. The timber of a second rate thip at Woolwich has actually been furprizingly hardened, and the plank rendered flex-ible as well as durable; elm water pipes have been converted into a kind of petrified flate, the durability of which it is supposed may extend to 100 years. Wheels of coaches, carts, shafts, &c. have been altered to a hard tough and elastic nature, which feveral brewers of this city have experienced: while brewers butts and pipe staves receive fuch firmas to last feveral years longer. than usual, besides being perfectly fweet; and oak timber, the growth of our colonies, which is naturally too foft and porous, acquires by this process fuch a compact, tough ftate, as nearly to be the rival of English oak in thip building, which at prefent is become a national concern on account of its fcarcity.

The write from Vienna, that during the last passion week, the empres, according to custom, performed the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve women, when it was remarkable that their ages, when together, amounted to 1052 years; one of them was 104, and another

106 years of age.

The wife of one Mr. Smith, mafon, in Oxford-road, was delivered of four fons, who are all likely to do well; the husband is 53 years of age, and the woman forty-leven.

The wife of one Simpson of South Kingston of three boys and a girl.

Died lately, at Putney, aged 93,

Robert Patton, elq; formerly a let let dyer in Southwark; he de worth 50,000 l.

Yesterday, after a lingering illess in the Soth year of his age, January of Hervey, esq; of Cookham, in the county of Beiks (the oldest justee of the peace for the county of Middlesex).

#### M A Y.

Forty-seven public and private bills received the royal affent by commission, among which are the following, viz.

For granting a certain fum out the finking fund to his majely, for the service of the present year.

For applying certain mone for the fervice of 1769.

For applying the money grantel for the militia.

For reducing into one act the aur

Fortartherencouraging the grown of filk in America.

For granting 780,000l. by way

For making a new road from Bladfriars-bridge.

For better fecuring the dutie of customs.

For permitting the free importation of raw hides from Ireland and America.

For discontinuing, upon the exportation of iron imported in breign ships, the drawbacks of suparts of the duties payable theres as exceed the duties payable upon iron imported in British ships, &c.

For preventing abuses in main bricks and files.

For punishing persons destroya

For improving the navigation the Clyde.

For Control of Port of

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fons for flores.

And a folvent de A brace flot in Comas Simi Mann, el next day were four the old bi

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Cornwall. N livery Halfmoon Edw. Bon man, A was agree igned. So any waite he Manfi received th nd inform prehended i commonredented, t nay require ould do e o oblige fo elivery of

oon as he cay their record abide by Maples, 1 topolis has contufion, for the comments of the c

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For permitting from Jersey and Guernfey, the export of goods to Newfoundland.

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For carrying rice from South and North Carolina and Georgia, to any part of America.

For the prefervation of harour-moorings, and punishing perfons flealing his majesty's naval ftores.

And an act for the relief of inolvent debtors.

A brace of young woodcocks was hot in Chellenden-wood, by Thomas Smith, game-keeper to Horatio Mann, efq; another brace were shot jext day near the fame spot; there ere found feven young ones, and heold bird was feen feeding them. An event of the like kind is re-sted by Borlase, in his Antiquities of Cornwall,

Near five hundred of the ad livery of this city met at the Halfmoon Tavern, Cheapfide, when dw. Bond, efq; was chosen chairman. A request for a common-hall was agreed to, and immediately igned. Soon after, the whole comany waited on the lord mayor at he Mansion-house; his lordship actived them with great politenels, and informed them, that he aprehended this method of requesting common-hall to be rather unpreredented, though the prefent times may require a new method; that he hould do every thing in his power oblige to respectable a body as elivery of London; that he would all a court of common-council as on as he conveniently could, and y their request before that court, and abide by their determination.

Naples, March 18. This melopolis has been thrown into great afunon, from the apprehentions the common people, who have

given great credit to a prediction, that this city is to be entirely ruined by an earthquake, which, it is faid, will happen on the 20th mitant-This has struck such a panic, that several thousands have left the place, and a great number of families have moved their effects into the country. As this report is supposed to have been propagated by a gang of thieves, in order to profit by the absence of the credulous, we have doubled our guards; and all the troops who compose the garrison have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, whenever their affistance may be neceffary, at a moment's warning.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, in con- 5th. fequence of the application of the livery to the lord mayor, for calling a common-hall, when a motion was moved, " That the right honourable the lord mayor be defired to iffue a precept to affemble the livery in common-hall, purfuant to their application to him," which, after long debate, was carried in the negative; fix aldermen and eighty-fix commoners, against three aldermen and fixty-nine commoners.

The lord mayor, on opening the court, defired the act 13 Car. II. to be read, whereby it is enacted, " that no person shall folicit or procure hands, or other consent of persons above the number of twenty, to any petition, remonstrance, or other address to the king, unless the matter thereof has been first consented to by the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council affembled; and that no perion or perions whatever shall repair to his majesty, or both or either houses of parliament, upon pretence of prefenting any petition, complaint, or other address, with excessive numbers of people, nor at

Naples, April 7. The emperor, accompanied by the English envoy The emperor, the hon, William Hamilton, went to view Mount Vesuvius, and the ruins of Pompeia, which was destroyed by the eruption of that volcano, in the time of Pliny the Naturalist. The British envoy afterwards dined with his imperial majesty, and in the evening accompanied him to the theatre.

Their majesties, accompanied by the princes of Mecklenbourgh Strelitz, dined at Richmond, and afterwards went to Epfom, and were prefent at the races there. A fellow, who flood near his Majesty, had the audacity to hollow out 'Wilkes and Liberty for ever!" On which some of the light-horse drew their Iwords, but the fellow made his escape.

The court of king's-bench gave judgment in the cause of the riot at the last general election at Preston; when Mr. justice Yates, after a most nervous and pathetic speech on the turpitude of riots at elections, pronounced fentence; an officer was fined 10001 four other defendants 1001, each, and three months imprilonment; and three other rioters, on account of their low circumstances, fix months imprisonment.

On Wednesday was tried a cause in the court of common-pleas, Guildjustice before lord chief Wilmot, wherein the master of a north country-vellel was plaintiff, and feveral custom-house officers defendants, for entering his boat, and illegally fearching the fame, and himself likewise; when a verdict was given for the plantiff, with

sol. damages.

The grand question on the petition of the Middlefex electors was decided in the house of commons, in favour of colors Luttrell, who was then declared in fitting member, on a majority d legal voices. The first preceden of the kind in the journals of the house.

George Williams, for robbing Josiah Hodgkins on the highway, and Richard Bruce, for forging an indorfement to a note for the payment of 91. 16s. 64 with an intent to defraud Meffs Owen and Foot, linen-drapers if Holborn, were executed at Tybun pursuant to their sentence at the Old Bailey.

This day his Majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the rord affent to fuch private bills as wer

ready.

After which his majesty was plated to make a most gracious speed; and the lord chancellor, by his me jesty's command, prorogued the pare liament to the 14th of June next

A baronet was convicted, by bench of justices at Barnet, in the penalty of 31001. for making is own candles; but the penalty wa mitigated to 1101. before the juffer

left the court.

A most curious watch has been delivered to his majesty, which has a hand that is a year in making in revolution, and points to the mon and the day of the month throug out the year; a fecond hand after the fame manner of a regulator, means of a pendulum, and is all ted to move, or not, at pleasant without preventing the other proof the work from going. It is also a place, on which, by meins Sales Sale to be

brilli which i evoluti moves ation afons as form nly of A lett ount o Crediton d May he best alled W hes; fr the o ane for rile; by ards of estroyed. is accou wed any ave is br in in an ght." This da

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brilliant, is represented the sun, which regularly performs its diurnal evolution, and on which is placed moveable horizon, to shew the valution of the days, according to the rasons of the year: and though it as so many motions, the watch is ally of a common size.

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A letter from Briftol gives an acount of a very destructive fire at Prediton in Devon; the letter is dad May 2, eleven at night. All he best part of the town (generally alled West Town) is reduced to hes; from the top of Bowden-hill the corn market, and all Backane for about three-eighths of a ile; by which it is supposed upards of two hundred houses are estroyed. The person who wrote is account fays, " we have fcarce wed any thing, and what little we we is broken in pieces. We have in in an orchard two days and one ght."

This day captain Allen was diftarged from Newgate; the fession parliament being ended.

was held the anniversary meeting of the fons of the ergy. The collection at the church at hall amounted as follows:

the rehearfal, 157 16 3 h Thursday at St. Paul's, 148 15 0 tMerchant taylors hall, 487 11 9

hich is 11 rl. 16s. 1 d. short of last

At Hicks's Hall, a bill of indictth was found by the grand jury Middlefen against Edward Mount, for the murder of George opins on the 8th of last Decemtat Brentford. This is the same an who was lately tried, and consted for the murder of George

Clarke at the fame time and place, and received his majefty's pardor. A reward of an hundred pounds is advertised for taking him.

The fessions ended at the Old Bailey. Ninery prisoners 13th. were tried, of whom seven received sentence of death, two to be trapsported for sourceen years, thirty-one for seven years, and two branded.

The mayor, aldermen, and burgefles of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, have lately elected David Garrick, efq; an honorary burgers of that corporation; and this day the proper officers of the corporation waited on Mr. Garricks with his freedom inclosed in a box of curious workmanship, made from a mulberry tree planted by Shakefpeare himself. On the front, Fame holding the buft of Shakespeare, and the three Graces crowning him with laurel, are prettily displayed; on the ends emblematical figures representing Tragely and Comedy; on the back part Mr. Garrick in the character of Leat in the fform scene; and the top and corners were ornamented with devices of Shakespeare's works, all curiously carved and highly finished by an eminent carver in Biriningham. This box was accompanied by the following letter:

To DAVID GARRICK, Eff

The mayor, aldermen, and burgefies of the ancient borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, a town that glories in giving birth to the immortal Shakespeare, whose memory you have so highly honoured, and whose conceptions you have ever so happily expressed—rejoice in an opportunity of adding their mite to that universal applause your inimi-

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table powers have most justly me-riled; and, as a mark of their esteem and gratified, have respectfully translimited to you the freedom of their borough, in a box made from a mulberry tree undoubtedly planted by Shakespeare's own hand, which they hope you will do them the honour of accepting.

By order of the mayor, aldermen, and burgeffes, in common-council. W. HUNT, Town-clerk.

Stratford-upon-Avon,

May 3, 1769."

In confequence of the above, a jubilee in honour and to the memory of Shakespeare will be appointed at Stratford the beginning of Sepcember next, to be kept up every feventh year. Mr. Garrick, at the particular request of the corporafrom and gentlemen of the neigh-bourhood, has accepted the steward-Thip. The the first jubilee, a large handforme edifice, lately erected in Stratford by subscription, will be dicated to his memory.

16th trought to bed of a prince at Florence, between three and four this morning, which was immediately announced to the public by triple discharge of the cannon from the fortress. The christening of the young prince, for which every thing has been long prepared, is

to be performed this morning.
Cardinal Ganganelli is proroth elaimed pope, and has taken the title of Clement XIV. He was born at St. Arch Angelo, in the diocele of Rimini, the 31st of October 1705, is of the order of Freres Mineurs Conventuals, and was created cardinal in 1759.

Extract of a letter from Hull, May

"We have this day, from he marshal of the admiralty in Holde ness, the following melancher fcene: five failors, who landed Hornsea a few days ago, are the ed and committed prisoners to le verly gaol. Upon a precognim taken before the magiltan they confessed, they belonged a the Isabella, Alexander Henon fon, of Leith, master; that them fter had hired them at Hamburgh for Dantzick; that they left Hanburgh the 18th of April, and a the 21th, got near the launde of the Naze, when one of them the bed the captain when allep at threw him overboard. Upon which they intended to make for Holland and turn imugglers; but provide tially they were driven on the out of Holderness, where they det mined to fink the veffel, and in that purpose opened her pers hove the ballaft to one fide in then quitted her; but the day im the was dispovered floating about eight miles from the shore. It ruffians disposed of the cution cloaths, &cc. and befides had go fome pounds in cash. The by boat and fonce other trifles are in marshal's possession."

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Four colliers, at work in a pitm Whiteheaven, were all fuffocatedly the foul air of an old and ing work. They have left so de dren and four widows unprovide gentlemen who were to parot

A whirlwind raifed up into air, from a bleach field lat Pais 22 pieces of filk lawn, and can forme of the pieces four miles and others five yewn inthe

of Middlefex was preferred to the king at Stylames, wa following gentlemen; Mr. feren

2, 1769.

Glynn, John Sawbridge, efq; James Fownshend, efq; rev. doctor Wilfon, George Bellas, efq; Francis Afcough, efq; and William Ellis,

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The petition is figured by 1565 echolders, who are supposed to be possession of above two thirds of the property in the county. The feven gentlemen who went up with it et at the St. James's coffee-house; ind proceeded from thence to his maeffy's levee; previous to the opening of which, they were waited pon by lord Willoughby de Broke (the lord in waiting), who requested heir names and bufiness, which vere wrote upon a card, and deliered to his fordship. They were conducted to the royal presence by he malter of the ceremonies, and Mr. Askew presented the perition to his majesty, who received it very graciously.

Soon after their departure, a cabinet council was held; at the breaking up of which, his majesty returned to Richmond,

The time of prefenting the petition being known at court, an actng magistrate, together with sever al petty constables, were in waiting; but they were not called for, every thing was conducted with te utmost feerecy, decency, and flembled at St. James's, in expechion of feeing a cavalcade follow the gentlemen who were to present cahove petition; but it was carin up to privately, and with fo sch decorum, that few know there many went away fully fatisfied that report which prevailed respectig it was fallacious alolibild. To

On Menday Miles B. Allen, efq;

gave bail before lord Mansfield at Guildhall, to answer the complaint of fir William Meredith, bart, who had sworn the peace against him; himself in toool, and fir Richard Phillips, bart, and John Bartlet Allen, elge, his sureties, in root, each

len, etq; his fureties, in fool. each. Leghorn, April 17. On the 15th instant the emperor and his royal highness the great duke arrived here about one o'clock. Immediately after, the governor of the town fent word to fir John Dick, his Britannic majesty's conful, that his imperial majesty and the great duke intended, as foon as they had dined, to go on board his majesty's frigate the Montreal, capt. Cofby, and the Carysfort, capt. Vandeput, which were then in the roads; of which the conful informed the commanders, and foon after went himself on board the Montreal, which capt. Cotby had got under fail, and was standing close towards the shore. His imperial majetty and the great duke were conducted in burges on board the Montreal. They were faluted by each of the frigates with 24 guns, as well on their going on board, as at their return. They continued on board the Montreal two hours, during which time she kept under fail, .. On puffing the Carysfort, the likewife got under fail, and accompanied the Montreal, The emperor and great duke both expreifed great fatisfaction. The great duke did fir John Diek the honour to prefent him to the emperor; and the next morning fir John had the honour to prefent capt. Cofby and Capt. Vandeput to his imperial majetty.

before the great duke left Rome, the cardinals in a body fent him a prefent, confishing of a piece of the [H4] holy cross righly adorned with fires and infruments of the crucintion, in gold, weighing fixteen pounds; four cases, with the prints of the churches and principal buildings at Rome, and two pictures of Mofaic work, representing St. Peter and St. Paul; on which occasion his royal highness gave to the maitre de hotel who was charged with it, a gold foutf-box, and 200 zechins to be distributed amongst the servants. The great duke likewise ordered very large firms of money to be given to the fervants of each of the houses whose entertainments were made for him; the whole amounting to upwards of zood zechins, d hoorbies

They write from Copenhagen, that on the oth of last month a new hospital was opened in that city, for therine of the poor, in the presence of a great number of the nobility, See The bishop of Harboe made an excellent discourse on that occafion, which was followed by a grand concert of music. This hospital is novery fpacious thructure, and will contain 700 persons of both fexes. Such as are most infirm, and past their labour, are to be supplied with all the necessaries of life gratis; but those who are able to work are to pay for their sublistence out of the ofits of their employments, having their lodging at free cost; befides these you persons maintained in the house, alms are distributed weekly to 500 poor people who inhabit the city. After the concert a collection was made for the poor, who dined in the halls of the hospital, and had new cloaths distributed among them.

Since the king of Denmark has returned to his own kingdom, many new regulations have taken place in his dominions, but hone that gives fuch universal satisfaction as that lately made, regarding the flaring the estates and effects among the children of the peafants. It is me ncularly, by the ordinance in published respecting this affi commanded that the oldest chill fon or daughter, shall, upon the cease of their parents, be entitled to one moiety, or half part, and more, of their effects and pollethon and the other moiety is to be divise equally among the rest of the di dren, whether male or female; if there be but two children, the the estate and effects of the decease to be equally shared. spelibrol aids

The news brought from the East Indies, by the ships just arrived, have affected law stock near 20 per cent. that she being done on Thursday last at 20 whereas this day it has been done as low as 248, and it is feared by many that it may fall 40 or 50 per cent. lower.

There are not wanting fome, wh infinuate that thefe reports are spread by interested persons, who have great influence in the company, in one to take advantage of the unward yet there feems to be no doubt, that the ships left India at a time when the company's affairs bore! very unfavourable afpect; for it afferted, that the Marattas were arms, had joined feveral other powers, and were ripe for and gagement. They are supposed be spirited up by the French, who it is well known, have been pr vately fending over forces to the part of the globe for fome une flandard o paites a bonin dealon!

If there is no truth in the about reports, or indeed if they are the it feems to reflect upon the gentermen in power, who fuffer the public to be cajoled for want of proper

nd foe t their Satur the couraley for why M ot be ings go aving Mr. W rule wa rom th Mr. Wi and the o his h Long a made un were, fo Glynn, ord Hal Mr. ferj Then berg wa by a dre more dan

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Saurday a motion was made in e court of common pleas, for a rule for lord Halifax to thew cause why Mr. Wilkes's demurrer should not be withdrawn, and the proceedngs go on against his lordship, they wing been stopped by his plea of Mr. Wilkes's being an outlaw. The ule was granted, upon Mr. ferant Glynn's producing a certificate from the court of king's bench, that dr. Wilkes's outlawry was illegal; and the court has granted ten days to his lordship to shew cause, &c. Long and learned arguments were made use of by the counsel, who were, for Mr. Wilkes, Mr. ferjeant Glynn, Mr. ferjeant Leigh; for dHalifax, Mr. ferjeant Davy and Mr. ferjeant Naires, ab and Soron

The unfortunate city of Koningsberg was almost entirely destroyed by a dreadful fire, which has done nore damage than that which ruined a multitude of inhabitants in the MITTON WITH A SERVICE STORY OF THE STREET

A fine monument of white marble has been erected at Berlin, by order of his Pruffian majesty, to the nemory of the late field marefchal Schwerin, who was flain at the batthe of Prague in 1757, when he charged the enemy at the head of his egiment, with the colours in his ande mir some mire on

from the banks of the Danube, April 2 ( ind April 2 ( who

We have received advice from Confiantinople, that when Turks, on the occasion of removing the fandard of Mahomet, made a grand todefion through the city: all Christians upon this occasion were forbid to appear in the streets, or being excited by curiofity, placed themselves at a secret window to obferve the procession, which was no fooner discovered by the Turks, than they attacked the ambaffador's house, and endeavoured to force an entrance; but the fervants of the minister opposing them, well armed, a dreadful tray enfued, in which no less than 100 persons lost their lives, and the ambaffador's lady was very feverely treated. Some of the rioters dragged her down into the court yard, and made preparations to strangle her, when a party of janiffaries, who were dispatched to her affiftance by an aga in the neighbourhood, happily came and preferved her. Upon complaint being made of this outrage by her husband to the grand vifit, that minister expreffed great forrow for the infult that had been offered, and affured him he should have all the reparation it was possible to procure. A few hours after, the vifir fent the imperial minister a rich present of jewels for his lady, and a bag, which was found to contain the heads of the three principal rioters.

This morning, about del two o'clock, a terrible 30th. fire broke out at a timber merchant's in Peter-ihreet, Saffron-hill, which confumed the fame, and twelve more houses. A child is faid to have perished in the flames. Some attribute this difafter to fireworks the preceding even-

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the nephew of fir Matthew Blackiston appeared, with a letter from Sir Matthew; defiring leave to refign his gown, on account of his ill state of health; but after their windows; but the wife and fome debates the affair was postinghter of the imperial minister, poned till next court of aldermen.

Maroed at Tunbridge Wells, Mr. Ednund Wood, aged 77, to Miss Goldstone; a fine young lady of a c; they were first lawfully asked three different Sundays in the church, and after married with a licence,

Died lately, at Bodmin in Cornwall, Mirs, Trevanion, aged 107 years.

Jane Holt, in Shropshire, aged

Anthony Rifelire, elq; aged 98, well-known interpreter.

Mr. Amcot, schoolmaster near the Seven Dials. In cutting a pen be dropt his penknife, and catching it between his thighs, it pierced fo deep that it killed him.

Beiling Taylor, in Southwark,

aged 103.

Tho. Harris, efq; of Barming, worth 250,000l.

## JUN E

All the state of t

His grace the duke of Bolton gave a grand supper and wood, Hants; at which were prelent their royal highnesses the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, the foreign ministers, and more than joo perions of the first distinc-

At twelve this day, a very numerous body of proprietors of East-India stock, met at their house in Leadenhall-Street, when the advices lately received from India were read; and it was then unanimously declared, that from those advices, no real cause for the alarm that had happened could be inferred; for that upon the whole it appeared that fented by another female figure the company's affairs were in a very chitecture, in a contemplating flourishing fituation.

ferjeant's all using a private file which the mob refented, and la the ferjeant , whereupon the offer of the military drew their fwoming the populace, but were foon or powered; the magistrates then in terpofed, and with much diffici refcued the military gentlement of their hands, and conducted to to a place of fafety till the mobile perfed.

This being his majesty's birth day, the Royal Acade micks gave an entertainment at he house in Pall-Mall, in honour the day; and in the evening in whole front of the Royal Acut was illuminated with transport paintings, and lamps of various lours. In the centre companied appeared a graceful female light feated, representing Painting # rounded with Genii, some of which guided her pencil, whilft other to tated subjects to her; at her were various youths employed in itudy of the art; and over her ha hovered a celestial form, reputa ing Royal Munificence, attended feveral other figures supporting cornucopia filled with honount rewards. The whole piece was ecuted by Mr. Cipriani, R. A.

On the left fide of Paining another compartment, was represent ed by a female figure Sculpt standing upon a rock of mit holding in one hand an antique buft, and in the other the child malleted This compartment was ecuted by Mr. West, R. A. edill

On the right fide of Print in a third compartment, was it tude, holding in her hand a co A great riot happended at pais, being furrounded with 4th Noningham, occationed by a ings, and having at her feet

bject Au Imm ompari nferiph rts, am on th ond in ortraits enny, ofes, an vith tro ites of minted l Other dorned : e differ y Mr. Ri nd vario erent col ng was to nal : cr nids, &c. replane th.

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ount of elivered 7,000 L. fe liready co otter was proved b thas fine n of th omote it y live in I the citie pland, ca miten by 4 On break untry ge

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Met and acanthus root which gave ife to the Corinthian order. This abject was executed by Mr. Dance,

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Immediately above the centre ompartment was a tablet with this afcreption, "Royal Academy of irts inflituted MDCCLXVIII." And pointhe tablet was placed a medal-only in which were represented the ortraits of their majesties, by Mr. lenny, R. A. The medallion was irrounded with festions of laurel, oses, and myrtle intertwined, and with trophies of larms, and attriutes of Venus and the Graces; sinted by Mr. Richards, R. A.

Other parts of the front were dorned with trophies, alluding to be different arts of design, painted y Mr. Richards and Mr. Wale, R. A. and others were enriched with stars and various figures in lamps of different colours; the top of the building was terminated with a large immal crown and various pyramids &c. in lamps of different colours.

of the Rill of Rights, an account of Mr. Wilkes's debts was believed in, which amounted to 17,000l feven of which have been lightly compromised. A circular ster was at the same time read and approved by the chairman. This letter has since been sent to the gentlemen of the minority, who are to monote it in the different counties he live in, and is also to be sent to ill the crites and borough towns in langland, with Mr. Wilkes's case, much by himself.

On breaking open the will of a mintry gentleman deceased, a leasy of 2000 L was found to be beteathed by him to John Wilkes, 7th. of Gloucester set out for Harwich, to embark for Holland on his intended tour through Germany.

The first stone for the new Magdalen House was laid opposite the Dog and Duck in St. George's Fields,

The late James Farquharfon, efq; of Great Ruffel Street, who died in August last, having bequeathed the fum of 10,000 l. to be distributed among the public hospitals, the same was paid by Thomas Watts, esq; his executor, to

executor, to	210
St. George's	1000 1.
Middlefex	1000 1.
St, Luke's for incurables	COLD FALL
-001	11 6 10

for the general account 500l.

Bedlam for the incurables

for the general account gool.

Westminster Infirmary for incurables gool, for the general account gool.

St. Bartholomew's 500 l. Christ's 500 l. St. Thomas's 500 l. London 500 l.

London
Small Pox, Cold Barh Fields 500 L
Lying-in, in Brownlow-street 500 L
New Westminster lying-in.

New Westminster lying-in, beyond Westm. Bridge 5001.
Afylum 5001.
Magalen, Goodman's Fields 5001.
Lock, Hyde Park Corner 5001.

Mr. Bingley was brought from the king's bench prifon to the common pleas, by Habeas Corpus, to furrender himfelf
to an action of debt, in order to be
removed to the Fleet; but though
it appeared by the return of the
writ that he was not in execution
at the fuit of the crown, but in cuf-

tody to answer interrogatories, the court was of opinion they were not authorized to change the place of his confinement, and he was there-

upon remanded back.

Yestorday the report was made to his majesty of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when William Sykes and James Best for house-breaking; Judith Baldwin for flealing money out of the house of John March; Mary Harris and Louis Smith, for robbing Benjamin Stobben in Blackboy-alley; John Abraham for a highway robbery; and John Creamer for stealing nine guiness, the property of John Lothian (being the whole number condemned last fessions at the Old Bailey) were all respited.

Jonathan Hall, condemned in January felions, was also respited.

On Saturday morning a methodist preacher, who had disturbed the peace of the city of Gloucester with through the streets by order of the

mayor,

16th The honourable Mr. Howard, the honourable Mr.King, fir George Colebroke, fir Joseph Mawbey, and many other gentle-men of the county of Surrey, dired at the St. Alban's tavern, where a general meeting was agreed to be eld at Epsem on the 26th inft. to which all the freeholders of the county have been invited. This meeting has fince been daimed by the high fheriff, every art made use of to discountenance it.

A cause was tried in the common less in which Mrs. Todd a milkwoman was plaintiff, and a cowkeeper in Chelsea desendant; the ction was for mixing water with is mile, which the was by contract

engaged to take for a certain time the jury, without going out of congave a verdict for the plaimif win

25 l. damages.

An English gentleman was tales into custody at Brest, for take plans of the fortifications of that other fea-port towns in France.

Several large stills, containing a roo gallons each, are making be fent to Madrafs in the East-India in order to render the water of the place, which is brackiff, fweet and fresh.

The celebrated Mifs Elliot, win died the other day, was poffeffed a that time of about eight thousand pounds, fix thousand of which were in the funds, and faid to have been made her a prefent of by a cerus great personage, just before the di folution of their connection. The remainder confitted of furniture plate, and jewels, of which, it i faid, the had a very elegant colletion.

The above lady has left all the the was possessed of among her por relations; except an hundred pound to each of her executors; and a fee trifling legacies, in rings, &c. 10 fome of her felect friends, which in the whole did not amount to at

hundred pounds. Hague, June 11. The duked Gloucester arrived the 9th instant in the afternoon at Helveot, where he was received by fir Joseph York, and baron Zoele gentleman to the prince fladtholder; his royal high nels went with him in the yacht Williamstadt, from whence he do parted yetlerday morning to Moch dyck, and from thence to continue his rout for Breda.

His Majefty's particular thanks were given, as well to the feveral officers of the different

egrees firft e priv y of t ajefty tire ap our is f e effect iled ar ndue pri giment e firit. The la a broug e town his co fo inclos s majest ces they darly me rernor fix in covered rous nati ance, we riday.

th. sheri d county when ohn Sawb ofen. The nun ended o ater than ny years to petiti elent state nis propos ed; a per mation on mayor r

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the hum yor, the a city of L " the froit is 31 egrees of rank in every company of first regiment of guards, as also e private men of the regiment, for eir masterly performances on the y of their review, of which his ajesty was pleased to signify his the approbation. The reason for is diffinguished mark of royal faour is faid to have been, to remove effects of a rumour that had preiled among the regiment, of an due preference, because the third iment had been reviewed before e first. and want by doing

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The last packet from North-Ameca brought a letter of thanks from e town of Boston to colonel Barre, his conduct in parliament, and to inclosed him a remonstrance to s majesty, setting forth the grievces they labour under, and partilarly mentioning the conduct of overnor - ; also the contents fix intercepted letters, which covered a project of the most danrous nature. The above remonance, we hear, was presented on riday. 19 199

Came on the election of the the city of London d county of Middlefex at Guildill, when James Townsend and an Sawbridge were unanimously

The number of livery-men that ended on this occasion was tater than has been known for y years patt, and it was propolto petition his majetty on the fent state of national grievances. proposal was unanimously apd; a petition was read, and one tration only, at the request of the mayer made, viz. that inflead the humble petition of the lord for, the aldermen, and livery of " the humble pecition of the the leveral office of the differ

livery of the city of London. motion was then made, that the lord mayor, theriffs, and city members, be requested to wait on his majesty with the petition; this motion was feconded, and all, except Mr. Harley who was not prefent, expressed their readiness to comply with the request. The whole business was transacted with the greatest decorum; only one unlucky affair intervened, by the indiferetion of a young man, who was detected in taking minutes of the speakers, which was resented by the populace, and the poor fellow was

very roughly used.

The gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Surry met at Epsom, to consider the best constitutional measures to be taken in support of the right of elections, when two expedients were proposed, either instructing their members, or petitioning the king; to the first it was objected, as nugatory, one of their members having already done all in his power to fupport their rights, the other all in his power to relign them; to petition, was therefore the only eligible meafure left, and was, after forme debate about the form, unanimoutly adopted, and the following refolution agreed to as the bafis, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, by the laws of the land, the freeholders and electors of Great Britain have an undoubted right to be represented in parliament by any perion qualified according to law, who has a majority of legal votes; and that they have reason to apprehend these rights have been abridged in the case of the Middlesex election.

A letter from Dolgelly, in North-Wales, gives an account of an earthcity of London," it should run quake at that place on the 13th inft. which threatened to bury the inha-

bitants under the projecting chiffs which hang over it: Torents of water burst forth from the convulsed fides of Kader, Idris, which deluged the little vale beneath. The Marian, where the militia are exercised, was covered with a kind of lava near three feet deep; but what is chiefly regretted, is the loss of the admired bridge, called Pont y Bonddigion, which, upon examination, had no foundation, the lowest stone being above the furface of the earth;

The lord mayor of London fent to lord Rochfort, to know when it would be proper to wait upon his majesty with the petition of the his very of London; and received for answer, that it was a matter not in

his departmenta

His lordship waited upon 27th lord Weymouth; but was told his lordship was not at home. He therefore left his bufiness, and in return received the card prefixed to the petition. (See the Appendixipol lord logixib

The theriffs went to court, 30th and requested an audience; which being granted, his majesty was pleafed to appoint Wednesday the 5th of July to receive the petition, cyale

This day the first stone of a new bridge to be built over the Severn at Shrewfbury, was laid by Sir John Aitley, bart.

In the Rev. Mr. Whitfield's tabernacle in Tottenham-court road,

is the following epitaph :

To the memory of Mrs Whitfield, who, after thirty years ftrong less countrymen, is renred with and frequent manifestations of her few chosen followers to the more Redeemer's love, mixed with ftrong and frequent flrugglings against the buffetings of Satan, many fick- louis-d'ors for apprehending him nelles and indwellings of fin, was joyfully released August the -1768." the festival of Corpus Christian

Letters from Jamaica bring vice of the fortunate discovery of confpiracy among the negroes Kingston, the capital of that iffa Their plan was to fet the town fire in different places; and whe the inhabitants were buly in enter guishing the flames the confpin were to fall upon them, and tem them to death without mercy. The discovery was made by a black of who told the story to a Jew the kept her; he immediately informed the colonel of the militia, who must tered his men privately, and wer to the place of rendezvous, where h found about 300 armed negros whom he furprized, and took fee ral of them prifoners, many of whom fince have been executed. Itisa ded, that the infurrection was have been general throughout the ifland.

After many flying reports about the fuccess of the Corfican army, and of the defeat of the French in the island, which were universally to heved at the beginning of the profent month, the contrary is por found to be the truth; and that the Corficans, either intimidated by fuperior number of the Frenchion or corrupted by the allurement of French gold, deferted their least in the day of battle, laid down the arms, and fummitted to the yoken France. Corte, the capital of the island, furrendered without being invested; and the brave Paoli, find himfelf deferted, betrayed, delute and even reproached, by his work tains, there to meditate an elcape The French have offered to

They write from Paris, that

nane at the CTOWN alent ty, fee emfely eathe alks. The c Konir r's of the great 1 with c andize lifices w Gis con ruo-doll Theem in to the y to V ed with d in the majeity Mrs. Scur e Grotto. ildren, a tre bapo names .

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A woman ne--of er black. A poor wo ipital, of t

Died lately inte drama ge 108.) mud Ra

our Torre opened his new Vauxall, near St. Martin's gate, under e denomination of the Feasts of empe. He has laid out upwards 1 50,000 crowns to establish this ace of entertainment, which is to open Sundays and Thursdays. It mand twelve thousand persons prein the first evening: they pay half crown admittance; and all the oelent families, both of court and y, feem eager to flut up and stifle emselves there, instead of going to eather the pure air in the public

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The dreadful fire that happened Koningsberg broke out at a bar's shop about three o'clock the morning, and destroyed great number of magazines fillwith corn, wine, and rich merandize; upwards of two hundred lifices were laid in afhes, and the his computed at feveral millions modellars.

The emperor of Germany paid a fit to the Sardinian court in his ay to Vienna from Rome. He ned with his Sardinian majesty, d in the afternoon accompanied s majesty to the Corso.

Mrs Swart of Mary-le-bone, near Grotto, was delivered of three ildren, a boy and two girls, who tre baptized the next day by e names of John, Harriet, and

A woman in Marybone workfe-of twins, one white, the er black.

Apoor woman at the Middlefex opital, of three girls, all likely to

Died lately, Mifs Elliot, a faunite dramatic performer (See E 108.) ney write r

mud Raddie of at Amanpolis

Royal, the spothecary who gave evidence against the Manchester rebels in 1746.

Mr. William Wells of Rochefter, aged 104.

Mr. Horner of Gravefend, aged

Mr. Day of the Borough, aged 106.

Old Peter Edwards the Welchman, aged 118.

Henry James Ofwald at St. Omer's a celebrated mathematician, aged

John Martin Gardy, at Bruffels, aged 112.

# JULY.

His grace the duke of Graf- 1ft. ton was initalled chancellor of the univerfity of Cambridge, and afterwards dined in a very iplendid manner in Trinity-college-hall, attended by the archbishop of Canterbury the duke of Bedford, marquis of Granby, lord Sandwich, lord North lord Weymouth, a great number of the principal nobility, foreign ministers, and gentlemen of the first distinction. A grand anthem was performed on this occasion; and an ode, composed by Mr. Gray, the author of the celebrated Elegy in 2 country church-yard.

Mr. Derman's fugar-house, in Black-friats, was burnt to the ground.

A large body of journeymen weavers affembled in Spital-fields, and cut the work to pieces in feveral looms, but disperied without any other mischief.

Came on before the lord chief justice Wilmot, at Guildhall, a most remarkable eaufe, between the representatives of Mr. Frederick, formerly a capital merchant of this ci-

ty, and the representatives of Sir Stephen Evance, bart, then a very great banker. The original transactions which gave birth to the cause passed upwards of fourscore years ago, fince which æra, with but few intervals, a fuit and fuits have been depending. This was the iffue directed by the house of lords, upon an appeal from a decree of the court of chancery, to enquire into the facts of a spoliation complained of by Sir Stephen's having fraudulently destroyed a voucher of fuch contents of Mr. Frederick's, whereby he was damnified in the mutual accounts, and confequently his estate lessened, to the amount of 4000 l. The proof of the fact refled almost entirely on the examination of Paul Jodderel, esq; the only furviving witness in the year 1726, many years after the im-puted spoliation. The jury, after a hearing of five hours, found a verdict for the defendant, without going out of court, and perfectly agreeable to his lordship's opinion.

This day the fessions ended at the Old Bailey; seventy-nine prisoners were tried this sessions; ten received sentence of death; two were cast for transportation for sourteen years, and thirty-two for seven years; one to be imprisoned six months, and pay a fine of ten pounds, two whipped, and two

branded.

Twenty-one respited convicts in former sessions received his majesty's pardon, on the following conditions; two to be transported for life, eleven for sourteen years, and eight for seven years.

At this fessions Thomas Mellor, otherwise Brookes, and John Litchfield, were capitally convicted, for assaulting and ravishing Mary War-

net and Mary Curtain, in the fell near Hackney. Litchfield was commended as an object of men

By a letter from Africa, there a most moving account of the natality among our people in the country. The writer says, the neither officer nor soldier in James Fort, on the river Gambia, has survived the black war with Bandor the sickness which had raged in a plague in that fortification, own to the ruinous state of the barraction which the soldiers, during the rainy season, were never dry. Extract of a letter from Grenal

March 25

" On the 17th ult. a Frend fmuggling schooner from Martinia commanded by captain Leblanc, an mounting ten fwivel-guns, with it men, was taken and brought in this port, by captain Campbell, the custom-house schooner Burke, of eight fwivels, and tweet men, five of whom were negros after a desperate engagement, il which the French lost their captain gunner, and one man, and had & veral wounded, one whereof is find dead. Captain Campbell's mate an two of his men were wounded; the former died the Sunday follows but the other two it is expected w recover. The bravery and go conduct of captain Campbell, in the little though well-fought comb as well as his great humanity to vanquished, deserve the highest plause; and in justice to Mr. Ma donald, who happened to be board, we cannot omit mention that he gallantly seconded the of the captain and crew, and on tributed in no finall measure the fuccess of the day.

The right honourable the placed mayor, fir Robert Lad-

lerma eriff ens, rocee rith a onde ime in ip fer minng ufinefi leafure is lord fdifre un, an T he lord ollowin " Mo We, entative. ith the ncient : in, and I humil utiful an our mai o ects th on-hall nevance hbounde gard and ney humb our maje tend to laints, ar ef as in y on and ju After 1 med the tthe kir mediatel lieden; th elivered th

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The lord is decree of Vos. X

roke, alberman Beckford, and alerman Trecothick, with the two eriffs, accompanied by Peter Roens, elq; the city remembrancer, roceeded in state to St. James's, ith the petition of the livery of london; where, after waiting a short ine in the antichamber, his lordip fent a meffenger to the lord in ming, to acquaint him with his ufinels, and to know the king's easure. After much interruption, is lordship was told with some marks diffespect, that the levee was beun, and the gentlemen might walk The king being near the door, he lord mayor addressed him to the

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" Most gracious fovereign, We, the lord mayor, the reprematives in parliament, together ith the theriffs, of your majesty's ncient and loyal city of London, relume to approach your royal peron, and beg leave to prefent, with I humility, to your majesty, the utiful and most humble petition of our majesty's faithful and loyal bects the livery of London in comon-hall affembled, complaining of nevances; and from your majesty's abounded goodness, and paternal gard and affection for your subjects, bey humbly prefume to hope, that for majety will graciously condetend to litten to their just comlaints, and to grant them fuch reeras in your majetty's known wifom and justice shall feem meet."

After which, his lordship premed the petition to his majesty; at the king made no answer, and middledy turned about to baron liden, the Danish minister, and divered the petition to the lord in taking.

The lord chancellor pronounced is decree on the will of the late Mr.

William Hicks of Hamburgh; in consequence of which, the Marine Society are entitled to a capital of near 10,000l. the interest of which is annually to be applied for the benefit of the institution.

By letters from Jamaica, we hear that the inhabitants of St. Domingo, after having taken arms and beat the French king's troops, fent a memorial to the court of France, defcribing the necessity they were under to support their rights, which had been cruelly invaded by the governor, and requesting the king to recal him and some other obnoxious persons; declaring their resolution sooner to die, than longer submit to the arbitrary treatment they

have lately met with. Was tried before lord Mansfield, by a special jury, a cause, wherein John Milward, esq; was plaintiff, and capt. Harrison, of the Three Sifters, a coilier, defendant; for running down the plaintiff's veffel, with one hundred quarters of wheat, and drowning two men; the collier was going down full fail, on the flood tide, and anchor a cock bill: when, after a hearing of four hours, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with two hundred and ninety eight pounds damages, the value of the vesiel and wheat.

A young man belonging to Long-Witton, in Northumberland, was recommended to the infirmary at Newcastle, afflicted with a most violent convulsion in the diaphragm. His hiccup is faid to have been heard at two miles distance; and the noise so hideous, that cattle were frightened at him. This disorder socceeded a fever.

The new-built chapel of Chrehall was confectated by the bishop of London, his grace of Canterbury terbury being prefent. Very confiderable benefactions have been received towards furnishing and ornamenting it; and it is thought to be as handsome a structure as any in ei-

ther university.

Leghorn, June 19. General Paoli, who arrived at this port on the 16th instant, on board an English merchant ship, came ashore yesterday. He went immediately to the house of fir John Dick, the English conful, who had invited him to lodge there. However, he staid about an hour, to take some refreshment; after which he fet out, accompanied by the conful, in a coach and four, for Pifa, followed by another carriage, in which were lord Pembroke and baron Grottau. We know not to what country he will afterwads repair; perhaps to England, where, we are informed, fome of the principal nobility have offered him an honourable afylum.

The late proceedings of the livery at the common-hall, and a copy of the petition, were entered in the books of record, at the

town-clerk's office.

About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the adjournment of the fessions at Guildhall finally ended, when upwards of 150 fugitives and prisoners were discharged from the teveral goals in this city. The next session begins at Guildhall the 4th, and at the Old Bailey the 6th of September.

Among the infolvent debtors difcharged at Guildhall on Friday last, was Mr. Robert Cooper, who had been confined 27 years past, on a special capias utlagatum, for debt and costs, amounting to upwards of

400l.

They write from Genoa, that the money demanded by France for con-

quering Corfica amounts to double what the itland could have been for to any European purchaser.

Yesterday evening, at fix o'clock, the ballot ended at the 13th. East India-house, on the following question, viz. "That this court of agree with the court of directors, that it is necessary at this time to send out a commission with extraordinary powers to regulate their affairs in India;" when scrutineers were appointed, and at seven o'clock they made their report, viz. for the question 279; against it 259; majority 20. The court then proceeded upon other business.

Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Scraston, and colonel Ford, are the gentlemen appointed to go to the East-Indies on the above commission; and we here that they will embark in about three

weeks.

The marriage ceremony 14th between the prince royal of Prussia and the princes Frederica Louisa of Hesse-Darmstadt, was performed in the palace of Charlottenbourg; afterwhich, there was an affembly and supper at court; and the rejoicings will be continued a week

The number of negroe flaves bartered for in one year (1768) on the coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to Rio Congo, by the different European nations, amounts as follows: Great Britain, 53,100; British Americans, 6,300; France, 23,520; Holland, 11,300; Portugal, 1,700; Denmark, 1,200; in all, 104,100, bought by barter for European and Indian manufactures, chiefly at 151, sterling each, amounting in sterling

A most violent storm of 16th thunder and lightening, and hail, happened in the Itle of Ely, by

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week a of Surr fir Fra by fir ] plicatio state, re as a fit don. ' tion un man, fi fired to 1 in the The fai months years in fureties feven ye 45 on t elq; one

pany har hundred Thicknes St. Paul' great me ty; an au flects no ment of upon the

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Extract the 17th imperial tended by ecuyer, a Heece, be ral countrial male

emperor

which eight farmers only, are faid to have fulfained damage in their crops, to the amount of 3000l. Some of the hail stones measured fix inches round, others fell in fquare pieces, and killed crows, lapwings, and other birds. In short, no storm ever appeared fo destructive and terrible in those parts.

At the quarter-fessions held this week at Guildford, for the county of Surry, a motion was made by fir Francis Vincent, and seconded by fir Joseph Mawbey, for an application to one of the fecretaries of thate, recommending John Percival as a fit object for his majesty's pardon. The court agreed to this motion unanimously; and the chairman, fir Fletcher Norton, was defired to make application accordingly, in the name of the quarter fession. The faid John Percival, twelve months ago, was fentenced to two years imprisonment, and to find fureties for his good behaviour for feven years afterwards, for chalking 45 on the back of Richard Capel, esq; one of the justices of that county.

We hear that the mercers company have fettled an annuity of a hundred guineas a year on Mr. Thicknesse, the late high master of St. Pail's school, as a reward for his great merits and inimitable affiduity; an act of munificence which reflects no less honour upon the judgement of the company, than credit upon the receiver.

Extract of a letter from Turin, of the 17th ult. " On Sunday last his imperial majesty arrived here, attended by count Dietrichstein, grand ecuyer, and knight of the Golden Heece, baron Reischarch and geneal count Noffitz, two of his impetial majesty's chamberlains. emperor went immediately on his

arrival to the apartments of the duke of Chablais, and after staying some time with his royal highness, made a vifit to the king of Sardinia. His imperial majesty then retired to the house of the count Khevenhuller, his minister at this court. He dined at court with his Sardinian majesty, and in the afternoon was at the corfo in the fame chariot with the king of Sardinia; where the great number of fine equipages, which amounted to two hundred and forty, had a very grand effect. He supped that night with his Sardinian majet-

The king of Denmark has given orders for numbering all the inhatants of both fexes, to be found in any part of his majesty's dominions. They are to be ranged in feveral distinct classes, under the first of which will be comprehended all from eight years of age downward, and under the last class all who are forty-eight and above.

The French king is to pay the pope for the county of Veneffin, the fum of 6,000,000 livres, by way of indemnification for the loss of that territory to the holy fee. At this price the French reckon themfelves gainers of no less than 240,000 livres annually (and of course fo much loss to the pope, even fupposing the sum of fix millions to be a fair price for the country), which they used to pay to the court of Rome, on condition of their raifing no tobacco within the faid terri-

The pope has ordered the city of Rome to be immediately purged of all vagabonds, and appointed two houses to receive them (as they are to be divided into different classes); one for the young and healthy who are able to work, and the other for

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the aged and infirm who are unable

to procure a fubfiftence.

They write from Gibraltar, that feveral Corlican families, with their effects, were arrived there in their way to Minorca, where they are going to fettle, they not chuling to continue under the oppression of French tyranny in their native country.

Holland Fen, in Lincolnshire, being to be inclosed by act of parliament, some desperate persons have been so incensed at what they called their right being taken from them, that in the dead of night they shot into the windows of several gentlemen whom they thought active in procuring the act for inclosure; but happily no person has been killed.

They write from Bristol, that, pursuant to an advertisement for that purpose, the free and independent citizens met at Guildhall, to consider of the petition to their gracious sovereign, for redress of grievances; for which they were so unanimous, that there was but one dissenting voice; and the petition being produced, and read, it was universally approved of.

A fine large marble tomb-stone, elegantly finished, was erected over the grave of Mr. Allen, junior, in Newington church yard, Surry. On the sides are the following inscriptions:

NORTH SIDE.

WILLIAM ALLEN, An Englishman of unspotted life

and amiable disposition,
Who was inhumanly mundered, near
St. George's-sields, the 10th day
of May, 1768, by Scottish detachments from the army.

His disconsolate parents, inhabi-

tants of this parish, caused the tomb to be erected to an only fon, lost to them and to the world in his twentieth year, as a monument of his virtues and the affection.

SOUTH SIDE.
Odifembedy'd foul! most rudely driven.
From this low orb (our finful feat) to Haven!

While filial piety can please the ear,
Thy name will still occur for ever dear:
This very spot now humaniz'd shall can
From all a tear of pity on thy grave.
O flow'r of flowr's, which we shall see
no more,

No kind returning fpring can thee reftore;

Thy lofs thy hapless countrymen deplore.

EAST SIDE.

Job xvi. 18.
WEST SIDE.

"Take away the wicked from before the king, and his throne shall be established in righteousness." Prov. xxiii. 5.

On the fame monument is the following inscription:

Here also lies interred, The remains of SARAH NEWSHAM, The only remaining child of

WILLIAM ALLEN.
Who furvived a few months the cruel death of her beloved brother.

She died December the 7th, 1768,

aged 23 years.

This evening, about eight o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Ross's, whipmaker to the Duke of Cumberland, in Mary-lebon-street, St. James's, which entirely confumed the same; and likewise Mr. Munday's, shoemaker; Mr. Frith's Manchester warehouse; Mr. Warren's, a perfumer; Mr. Thackthwaite's cabinet-maker, with his workshop, and a large parcel of timber;

timb belie fes ( lay good deftr Mr. Mr. other It wa carele rofin city o was a engin till ha About der, a of its guards pulace The a rape

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before to fannah were talk to be e fentence, Lott, by black, wa by four l

timber; Mr. Lyne's, confectioner; besides damaging a number of houfes on each fide, and three which lay backwards, with a quantity of goods. In Sherrard-street, it has Ruftat's coffee-house; destroyed Mr. Schooler's, a filk-dyer; and Mr. Hole's, a taylor; with four others that are greatly damaged .----It was faid to be occasioned by the carclefness of a boy, in melting some rofin for whip-handles. The fcarcity of water for upwards of an hour was amazing; not more than one engine could play, with any effect, till half an hour after nine o'clock. About eleven it was got fo far under, as to prevent any farther fear of its increase. A party of the guards attended, to keep off the populace.

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Thomas Mellor, alias Brooks, for a rape; William Dunk, for returning from transportation: and Robert Merry and Richard Belchier, for a robbery, were conveyed in two carts from Newgate to Tyburn, where they were executed, pursuant to their fentence; they feemed extremely penitent, and behavel wirh great devotion. Mellor died with great resolution. othem were very personable young men, and very decently dreffed. A new gallows, of an uncommon conilruction, was erected upon the oc-

Extract of a letter from Canterbury,

July 26. "On Friday last, a few minutes before twelve o'clock at noon, Sulannah Lott and Benjamin Buss were taken from the gaol, in order to be executed, pursuant to their fentence, for the murder of Mr. Lott, by poison. Buss, dressed in black, was carried in a waggon drawn by four horses, and attended by two

or three sheriff's officers. Mrs. Lott, dreffed in a fuit of mourning the had for her husband, immediately followed on a hurdle drawn by four horses. In this manner they proceeded till they came to the place of execution; when Bus, after joining in prayer with the clergyman, was hanged on a gallows about one hundred yards from the place where Mrs. Lott was to be executed. When he had hung about fifteen minutes, the officers thus proceeded to execute fentence on Mrs. Lott. who was particularly defirous that he should suffer before her:

A post, about seven feet high, was fixed in the ground; it had a peg near the top, to which Mrs. Lott, standing on a stool, was fastened by the neck; when the stool was taken away, she hung about a quarter of an hour, till she was quite dead: a chain was then turned round her body, and properly fastened by staples to the pott, when a large quantity of faggots being placed round her, and let on fire, the body was confumed to ashes. She was very fenfible of her crime, and died entirely penitent. The man did not betray any remarkable concern for his approaching end. It is computed there were 5000 persons attending the execution." Extract of a letter from Exeter,

July 19. " Last Tuesday arrived here his grace the D. of B. He was ushered into Guildhall by a gentleman, to receive the freedom of this city, with hiffing all the way: on his return, he was faluted in the fame manner with the found of 'Wilkes and Liberty' joined to it; and, in all probability, would have been worse treated, had not the mayor, with the fword and staff-officers, interposed,

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terposed, and conducted him sate to Bamtylde-house. In the afternoon he went to St. Peter's, to receive the compliment of being fung into church by the choir; the bishop, &c. attending in proceifion. foon as the coach stopped at the church-door, the mob furrounded it, and faluted him as in the morning, continuing their shouts of 'Wilkes and Liberty'all through the body of the church to the gates of The church was fo the choir. crowded, and the people fo noify, that it was disagreeable and dangergus to be in it. The populace expected his grace's return, but were disappointed, he having gone through the church to the palace. His chief business here is faid to be to promote an address; but his grace has declared he had no fuch intention, nor did he know that it was the affize week. A paper was fixed up on Heavytree gallows with the following words: " ---- is expected here to-day."

Vienna, June 28. Yesterday being the day fixed for the marriage of the archduchess Amelia with the infant duke of Parina, the court went to the church of the Augustines of this city, by the gallery which leads from the palace. Near the grand altar a canopy was erected, beneath which were a chair of flate, and an orarory for her majesty. a imail distance from this canopy, and upon the fame line, were placed two other chairs of state for the imperial family, facing the altar; and upon a railed part of the floor, two other chairs of state, and as many oratories, for his royal highness the archduke Ferdinand, who stood proxy for the infant on this occation. The empress queen, attended by the captain of her guards, and great officers, led her august daughter

to the altar, dreffed in a fuit of & ver, and having her train borne up by the countess of Wildinstein, 2 grand-mistress. The archduchess immediately followed her majelly; and the ladies of the court and the city finished the procession, which was closed by a detachment of for guards. After the nuptial ceremon, the court returned to the palace in the fame order as they went, he majesty all the way leading the new duchefs of Parma. In the evening a splendid entertainment was given at court, with a grand illumination at the chancery, which is opposite to the palace. This illumination confifted of upwards of 200,000 lamps, or pots de feu, disposed according to the orders of architecture; and four choirs of musick, placed at the four corners of the court of the palace, made the at refound with their pleafing fymphonies. About ten fome salvees of cannon from the ramparts and muiquetry were fired, which terminated the rejoicings of the day.

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St. I

His royal Hanover, June 30. highness the duke of Gloucester arrived here on Tuefday lath, with a splendid equipage. The princes of Mecklenburg, and feveral other perfons of rank, received him at the palace of Monbrillant. In passing near Haftenbeck, his highnels eramined, with great attention, the field of battle where the French and al-Yesterday the prince of Brunswick arrived here, to request his highness to stand godfather to the young prince of Brunfwick. The duke will go from Brunswick to Lubeck, where three Danish men of war are to convey him to Copenhagen, at which city great preparations are making to entertain him.

Copen.

Copenhagen, July 8. His majefty soing to build an hospital, in the manner of that at Chelsea near London, for the support of supermunated soldiers, and also to form in establishment for soldiers widows and children.

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The small pox rages here at preent in a very fatal manner.

St. Petersburgh, May 27. Major general count Tottleben, who was in the service of her imperial majesty ill the year 1761, and afterwards degraded and banished, presented a most humble petition to her imperial majesty, in the following words:

"The most gracious permission to return into your imperial majefly's empire, and your capital city, reltores to me, the most unhappy of all wretches a life, which I could hardly support for eight years, as I found myfelf, during that whole time, in the very abysis of misery and affliction, and in a fituation truly worthy of compaffion. wretched as I was, I constantly declined all proposals made to me, from different parts, to enter into fervice, as I flattered myself, that your imperial majesty's merciful heart, upon light of my most humble petition, would permit me to devote my life, and spill the very last drop of my blood, in that of your imperial majesty's most august service! Deign to futter me, your subject, to lay my most humble petition at the feet of your imperial majesty, with that natural goodness and generofity so highly celebrated through the univerie; that past offences may be forgotten, and I may be received again into the number of your most faithful fubjects. My duty, joined to my natural inclination, would your imperial majesty but deign to employ me on any fervice, might perhaps give me an opportunity, by exposing my life against the enemies of your empire, of demonstrating my zeal for the service of your imperial majesty, as well as the infinite acknowledgement and gratitude I owe to such inexpressible mercy to me."

In pursuance of this petition, her imperial majesty was most graciously

pleased to forgive him. Hamburgh, July 9. On Tuefday last his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, arrived at Harbourg from Brunswick; a grand firework was immediately played off, and he was faluted by the cannon. Yesterday his highness embarked upon the Elbe, and was received in this city by the baron de Schimmelmann, treasurer to his Da-The duke fet out the nish Majesty. fame day for Lubeck and Travemunde, where two men of war and a frigate are waiting, to convey his highness to Copenhagen.

The right hon, the earl of Hertford, prefident of the 28th. Magdalen hospital, the vice-presidents, and governors, went to Charlotte-street chapel, where an excellent fermon was preached by the rev. William Dodd, LL.D. from Zechariah, chap. iv. the latter part of the 7th verie: 'He shall bring forth the head-stone thereof, with shoutings, crying, Grace, Grace, unto it.' After divine fervice they proceeded to St. George's-fields, where the noble president laid the first stone, at the altar of the chapel for the new Magdalen hospital, under which was the following inscription on a brafs plate, viz.

On the 28th day of July, In the year of our LORD MDCCLXIX,

And the ninth year of the reign of his most facred Majesty,
[14] GEORGE

GEORGE III.

King of Great Britain,

Patromized by his royal confort

QUEEN CHARLOTTE,

THIS HOSPITAL,

For the reception of
PENITENT PROSTITUTES,
Supported by voluntary contribution,
Was begun to be erected,

And the first STONE laid by FRANCIS Earl of HERTFORD, Knight of the most noble order of the garter, lord chamberlain of his majesty's houshold, and one of his most hon priviy council, the PRESIDENT.

Joel Johnson, Architect.

The duke and dutchess of Beaufort, travelling between Arlesford and Winchester, were thrown out of their phaeton, and much hurt; his grace had no bone broke, but the dutchess had her leg fractured, and was otherwise much bruised: it happened by the horfes taking fright. The distressful fituation of this noble family is truly pitiable; his grace confined to his bed from the bruifes he received; his fifter lady Harriot Wynne just buried; one of his fons dead; the duches dangerously ill of her leg, broken in two places; and, what adds to the complicated calamity, news has lately been received of the death of the hon. Mr. Bofcawen, her grace's brother, at Jamai-

The high court of justiciary at Edinburgh finished the trial of Henry Hawkins, a corporal in the 23d regiment, for the murder of one Hindman, a butcher, who was killed in a riot at Glasgow, in which the mob, chiefly butchers, attacked the corporal and his guard, broke the door and windows of the guard-soom, wounded the corporal him-

felf, and fell furiously on the solder who supported him. Upon this proportion, the corporal, finatching his firelock with the bayonet find stabbed the deceased first through the arm, and then through in heart. The jury, after hearing the proof, unanimously brought in the verdict, Not guilty.

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The court, in discharging the profoner from the bar, recommended him tenderness in the suture exertion of his duty; but with this enhortation, never to be intimidated from acting with spirit against a lawless mob; affuring him at the same time, that while he continued to defend his rights as a man, and did his duty as a soldier, he would always meet protection from the laws.

The clothworkers company foll their estate in Ireland for upwards 28,000l. It was formerly let for 100l. per ann. but for some years at 600l. per ann.

Married lately, Mrs. Rachad Biffet, aged 72, who had acquired near 6000l. by keeping a pawnbro ker's shop near Rotherhithe, to a journeyman wheelwright near Pech ham, about 23 years of age.

Died lately, Mrs. Milton, a deficendant from the brother of Milms the great poet. She was housekeep er to Dr. Secker.

Aged 101, at his house at Hamp stead, Jacob Pierson, gent who wa clerk of the indictments in the kingle bench, in the time of lord chief justice Raymond.

Joshua Bambridge, esq; of Hartstreet, aged 97.

At Brompton, aged near 100, William Rivers, etq; formerly a captain in the navy.

In St. Catherine's, Mr. John Peter Drewet, merchant, aged 101. He

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William Wood, aged 113, a keelnan Northumberland.

### A U, G U

The trustees incorporated 2d. for building the new Royal Exchange on Corke Hill, Dublin, ccompanied by the great officers of late and the magistracy, waited upon his excellency the lord lieuteant, and then proceeded in grand procession, and laid the first stone of hat edifice.

About nine this evening one hundred feet of the abutnent of the new bridge at Edinburgh ell down, by which unfortunate ecident twelve persons were buried nder the rubbish, among whom vas Mr. Fergus, a writer of the gnet, and one of his nieces. One our before the accident happened, note than a thousand people were pon the bridge, on their return rom hearing a popular preacher.

The house of Pitcullo in Scotland ras struck with lightning. It entred at the top of the house, and ierced to the bottom; an old wohan had her hair and headcloaths urnt, and a little bit of the skin of er head scarified. The lookinglasses throughout the house were livered, and scare a pane of glass as left unbroken in the whole ouie.

Aduel was fought near Plymouth y a captain and lieutenant of manes, in which the latter was unortunately killed. The duellists tre inseparable companions, had ten together all the preceding day, ad were very much in liquor. Aout three in the morning they me ann in arm to the barracks,

hed from France in 1683, and died when the deceafed dropped down dead. The furvivor, who is committed to gaol, is inconfolable for the loss of his friend, and profests he knows not how the affair happened.

A fire broke out at Wilton, near the feat of the earl 7th. of Pembroke, which burnt with fuch fury, that 25 houses were soon reduced to ashes, and the great carpet manufactory shared the same fate.

At the affizes for the county of York, the sheriff and grand jury fent the following letter to their reprefentatives in parliament:

"We, the high sheriff and grand jury of the county of York, have, with ferious attention, confidered your conduct on the late decisions touching the freeholders right of election; and are happy to find it confistent with the uniform constitutional zeal, by which you have hitherto, on every crisis, been actuated. You have always, in your parliamentary character, supported the power of election in your electors, and thereby vindicated their liberties, as inseparable from your own; and have supported that connection of interests between the representative body and the freeholders, on which our most happy constitution chiefly depends. You, gentlemen, think the gratitude of your countrymen the best reward of your actions; that gratitude will ever be attended with the approbation of the best of kings: and we defire to express to you our warmest and most affectionate thanks for the conduct by which you have deserved it." York Caftle,

July 14, 1769. To which the faid representatives returned the following answer:

To the high sheriff and grand jury of the county of York.

Gentlemen,

Your approbation of our conduct, on the late very effential question regarding the rights of the electors of this kingdom, gives us, assure yourselves, the greatest satisfaction; and very much overpays us for the simple performance of that first duty, which we should have thought it criminal in the highest degree to have neglected.

It would be very strange indeed, if, intrusted, as we are, by our constituents, with the care and guardianship of all their rights, we should have been careless of that great, original, and fundamental one, on which all the others are dependant—the right of free election and

true representation.

Be affured, gentlemen, that, as long as we have the honour to hold the important trust committed to us by the freeholders of Yorkshire, we will never cease to withstand every measure that tends to substitute any right of election upon earth, or any set of election, to those which the constitution has established; nor can we surely be so regardless of the honour of our own office, as willingly to hold it by any other tenure in the world, than that of the free choice of our electors.

GEORGE SAVILE. "EDWIN LASCELLES."

At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Worcefter, held at the Guildhall of the city of Worcester, it was resolved to petition the throne, as the most conflitutional manner to obtain redress of grievances, particularly of the violation of the rights of the freeholders in the last Middlesex election.

Moses Alexander, capitally convicted at the Old Bailey for forger, was carried from Newgate at his past twelve to Tyburn, and the executed. The sheriffs indulged him to that late hour, in expectation of a reprieve. Great interest had been made for him, and much had ben faid in the papers in extenuation of his crime; but, as it was not all founded on truth, they perhaps de him more harm than good. Held formerly carried on a great trade in the Borough, and had failed for more than 60,000l. but had again entered into butiness, without a proper capital to support what he had undertaken. He therefore, like many more in the fame circumfar ces, had recourse to bill-drawing; and that led him to the forgery to which he was convicted. He was indicted for forging an indorfement on the following bill:

Leeds, Jan 19, 1768.
Six weeks after date, pay M.
John Brown, or order, 981. 168
value received, as advised.

Rich. Aka

To Mr. Nathanael Aked, &c. The most favourable circumitan for the prisoner, was the bill's being to long in the possession of the prote cutors; by which it should fee they were not fo folicitous about punishing the crime, as about to curing to themselves the sums di to them; and if the delinquent has been able to have fatisfied their mands, the public would perhap have never heard of the forget The forgery, however, was prore and other bills of the fame kind we ready to be proved: the law, then fore, was itrongly against his though fomething might be un to mitigate the punishment; fort forgery was not of the fame in

nd, 1 his m rge h eligned oney tuation tention c is by hat is at it di the aba A fpl is day vern by dia com e duke o ficers of decline ird Haw ralty. The citis an addre esentative n and en own anci constit vendish an er, that th preferve th uents, than e to the affitution.

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ith the forgery of a common arper, who, having obtained his and, has no view to restitution. his man's forgery was only to enge his credit; and he certainly enged to pay every bill he raised oney upon, had not the unlucky mation of his affairs prevented his tentions. Indeed this kind of trascis by no means justifiable; and hat is here said is only to shew, at it differs in its nature from that the abandoned villain.

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A fplendid entertainment was is day provided at the London vern by the directors of the East-dia company, to which his grace e duke of Grafton and the great ficers of state were invited; but I declined coming, except Sir Edurd Hawke, first lord of the adialty.

The citizens of York agreed upan address of thanks to their reestimatives for their steady resoluin and endeavours to support the own ancient freedom of the Engh constitution. To which lord wendish and Mr. Turner made aner, that they no longer expected preserve the favour of their conments, than they continued to adte to the true principles of the attitution.

A flash of lightning fell upon the are at Venice, in which were to than 600 persons. Its effects to truly remarkable; besides kill-several of the audience, the uning put out the candles, singed dy's hair, and melted the gold of her watch, and the fringe her robe; the ear-rings of seveladies were melted, and the es split; and one of the perners in the orchestra had his vincello shattered in a thousand

fplinters, but received no damage himfelf.

A meeting of the freeholders of Wilts was this day 16th. held at The Devizes, in confequence of an advertisement published by order of the grand jury at Salisbury, and figned by William Talk, etq; high-sheriff of the county, when a petition was produced and agreed to.

The duke of Marlborough paid a debt for the city of Oxford, which had lain heavy upon the inhabitants for more than half a century, amounting in the whole to 5983 l. 7 s. 2d. On this occasion the bells were set a-ringing, and the freemen were entertained by the liberality of his grace at more than fifty houses.

About nine o'clock, a fire 18th. broke out at the house of Mr. William Dell, an orrice-weaver, in Bridewell-hospital, which entirely consumed the said house, and three more.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Brittle, an eminent brazier in Mount-threet, Grosvenor-square, that was let ready furnished to persons of fashion. The last family having lest it a fortnight, a maid-servant of Mr. Butler's lest some linen to dry before a fire while she went to dinner, which is supposed to have taken fire. In a short time the house and surniture were consumed; the house of Mr. Digby, breehees-maker, on one side, and the house of Mrs. Fylow, on the other, were very much damaged.

A farmer at Granchester in Cambridgeshire was bound over to the quarter-sessions, by the humanity of the rev. Dr. Plumtree, for forcing a poor woman of Caldecot into the water to prove her a witch, and otherwise maltreating her.

Sir John Lindfay received his commission of commander in chief of the squadron destined for India; and yesterday kissed his majesty's hand, on occasion of the above pro-

motion.

The new body of cutters, that have made a fresh disturbance in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, are handkerchief-weavers, who, thinking themselves oppressed in their prices, entered into a fubscription of fix-pence on every loom, to support their cause against the masters; one of whom, that paid fatisfactory prices, infifted notwithstanding that his men should not belong to the fubfcription-fociety, nor pay fuch fix-pences, and armed his people to defend their looms against the body. The club, determined to support the plan they had fet on foot, affembled themselves to compel the said master's men to pay the subscription, which occasioned a bloody fray, when many on both fides were much wounded.

On Thursday night last they asfembled again, when they cut the work out of upwards of 50 looms belonging to the said master-weaver, though by a late act it was made death to any rioters that should so

deftroy looms.

Last night they again affembled in great numbers, and cut the work from above 100 looms more. Pistols were continually kept firing during the whole night, but only to deter, it is thought, any person from opposing them, as we do not hear of any mischief being done by the fire arms; the neighbourhood, however, are greatly alarmed, being apprehensive of still further riots.

George Wood was brought before the right honourable the lord mayor, for being concerned in mu-

tinying, and running away with thip, cal'ed the Black Prince, int Atlantic ocean, and was commit to Newgate, on the oath of Will Greenwood, a boy, who was in fhip, and was compelled by them tineers to ferve on board. The count he gave before his lord was, that about feven weeks a they had failed from Briftol, our the gang knocked the chief m down, and bound him on the del they then proceeded to the all first beat, and then bound, the tain and the rest of the officers, a then held a confultation what the should do with the prisoners, w it was agreed that they should be thrown overboard; but the cape begged hard that they might be on the first shore they should an at: however, this was thought ther too great a favour, and were all put into a finall boat, w fome little provision, and left to mercy of the waves, which, it fupposed, foon swallowed them as they have never fince been be The rioters immediately of. ceeded to chuse their officers, wi they pitched on according to merit, or rather demerit, in obt ing the ship; afterwards called council to confider what course should steer, and determined to for the Brazils. In their course ther, they hoisted the black flag. chaced a fnow, which outthem, and got off. They fold of their cargo at the Brazils then failed to a little island near shore, where they refreshed a Immediately after their depart from the Brazils, a rumour spread that one of their gang had intention of running away with thip, and cheating the rest; as consequence thereof, a court-min

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held at rof Germ fly, the s they call it) was held, the man as tried, and nothing appeared ainst him but bare furmise; after ading a fermon, he was hung up at e yard-arm, with all the coolness ddeliberation imaginable. They afwards made the island of Hispaola, where they cut the ship's masts, d rafted themselves on shore, where of them got shipping for New agland, and from thence to Old igland. The boy was likewise rained, to give evidence. The above George Wood arrived

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London from New-York in the Duchels of Gordon, with Mar-Gow, William Bolton, and mes Appleton, three of his barous companions; and as they are well known upon the river, and I. reward is offered for each, it is ped they will foon be taken, that ir horrid offence may be punishas it deferves.

The following gentlemen h. waited on his majesty at St. pes's with the petition from the cholders of the county of Surry: hon. Peter King, fir Francis acent, bart. fir Joseph Mawbey, t. Joseph Martin, esq; Anthony pman, esq; and Joseph Clarke, Sir Anthony Abdy, bart. met the ve gentlemen, previous to their ng to court, at the Thatched-fe tavern; but, being greatly inoled with the gout, could not nd them to the palace.

In the king's return from the ving-room, fir Francis Vincent, the worthy representative of county, presented the petition is majesty, which was most grafly received.

An interview was this day held at Neiss between the emthy, the chief object of which,

it is faid, was to defeat the machinations of France for involving the court of Sweden in a war with the Ruffians. These august monarchs fupped together, and afterwards continued in close conversation till mid-

night.

Sir Joseph Yorke delivered a memorial to their High Mightinesles in favour of the claimants of a long litigated estate at Surinam, where the most flagrant injustice was done to a British subject, and justice demanded evalively protracted. The Dutch, it is faid, have referred the enquiry to the College of Direction at Surinam, who were the oppreffors; the same as if a judge were to ask a thief whether he were guilty or not, and take his word in oppofition to the clearest evidence. characteristic of the Dutch, that they never fuffer a national injustice done to a subject of theirs to pais unnoticed; it is characteristic of the English, that they forgive the national injuries done to their people, from a principle of good-nature.

Constantinople, July 17. On . Monday the 10th instant a fire broke out in this city, which raged with great fury for twelve hours. It burnt for near a mile in length; and as it happened near the Hippodrome, St. Sophia, and the Porte, it confumed a great number of the principal palaces, fome finall mosques, and near

fix hundred houses.

This day, at eleven o'clock, the electors of Westminster, to the number of about feven thoufand, affembled in Westminster-hall, to petition his majesty for redress of grievances. At twelve o'clock fir Robert Barnard, bart, was called to the chair, which was placed on the of Germany and his Prussian steps of the court of common pleas. It is not a little remarkable, that the

chair for the chairman had been originally placed on the steps between the courts of chancery and the king's bench; but the electors, not liking that fituation, defired it might be placed on the steps of the court of common pleas, where, they said, general warrants were first condemned.

Robert Jones, efq; moved for the petition, and informed the affembly, that he had been chosen chairman of the committee appointed to draw one up. A petition was accordingly produced, and being read by fir R. Barnard, was received with great applause. When the question was put, whether they approved of that petition, it was carried unanimously, and the electors began immediately to sign it.

The purport of the above petition was, to request that his majetty would diffolve the present parliament, and call a new one as speedily as pos-

fible.

A few days ago the inhabitants of Guildford and Naphill fet out armed, to diflodge the formidable gang of gypfies, highwaymen, and fmugglers, in Naphill-wood. Several of them having been forewarned fled, before the town's people reached the place. However, after a fharp onfet, they took fourteen of them.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

The king has just conferred an honour on the Society of Agriculture by declaring himself its protector. His majesty hath not only given it the name of the Royal Society, and a particular seal, but hath assigned 200 crowns per ann. for a prize befiles 3000 rixdollars fortheestablishment of a fund, the revenue of which is to be employed conformably to a plan digested for the disposal of it. To these benefactions

the king hath further added an emption from the payment of potage for all the letters which this & ciety shall fend by post througher his majesty's dominions, not weighting more than 15 ounces."

A few days ago the Prince Royal East-Indiaman arrived in the port, from Bengal and Tranquete, with a rich cargo. We have letter from Tranquebarby this ship, which advise, that in 62 years, the text that the Christian religion has her known there, 13,358 persons of a ages and both sexes have embrand the Christian faith.

Ratisbonne, Aug. 9. They wind from Augsbourg, that on the 4th of this month, at four in the afternoon, they had there a violent earthquake which lasted seventeen minutes; a Eichsted it had unroosed the great part of the houses, and occasional great breaches in the thickest walks we are assured it has been still most violent at Gunstbourg, Ulm, and other places towards the north; at Neurenberg the strong towers were two of the city gates werethroughours.

Paris, August 21. The seur Me sier, astronomer of the marine, accovered, the 8th of this month, about eleven in the evening, are comet, which appeared in the constellation called Aries, or the Rabetween the 24th, 29th, and so stated in the constellation in the East lish catalogue. On the night 14th and 15th instant, it appears very distinctly, having a tail about six degrees in length.

At the affize for the count Somerfet, held at Wells, came on be tried, at the nisi prius bar, action wherein John Gardner, a was plaintiff, and a gentleman a fendant, for an affault in the particular of the state of the state

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c rooms at Bath, on the evening of the general confusion in April at; when a verdict was given for the plaintist, of 50l. damages, and all costs of suit. A verdict of 5l. amages and full costs was also iven in two separate actions, rought by ----- Wroughton, esq; gainst two other gentlemen.

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At the affizes at Exeter, an atmey was tried for perjury, fined ol. and to be imprisoned twelve nonths.

A late candidate for a borough in uffex recovered 500l. at the last afzes, on the statute of bribery and orruption.

A letter from Bodmin, in Cornall, fays, "No less than seven uses have been tried these affizes or bribery at the last election for the borough of -----. To have eard the evidence relative to the sibery, and the infamous practices sed at the election, would make ou shudder. The plaintists in all the causes obtained verdicts, some in cool others in 1500 l. and so on to cool penalties, on the bribery

A woman was lately arrested at tenna, charged with having kilabove 100 children. Her emnyment was to nurse, at her own buse, the children of women who tre themselves nurses in great failies, and also the infants of such did not chuse to own them. It ard paid her in advance, and in a on time after the came to tell the other of the death of her child. It certain that during 17 months ar 90 children have been carried om her house to the grave. Such number of fuccessive deaths must turally render her, if not altogefuspected. It is said that she hath already confessed her crime, and discovered several accomplices.

The French ambassador has lately presented a memorial to the States General, in which he acquaints them that the island of Corsica is united to the dominions of France; and hopes that in case any ships for the suture shall appear under Corsican colours, their H. M. will look upon them as pirates, and treat them accordingly.

Married, at St. Luke's, Old? ftreet, James Gray, a dealer in hardware, aged 78, to Penelope Brooks, aged 69, whose mother, aged 102, was at the wedding.

At Tamworth in Oxfordshire, John Workhouse, esq; aged 30, to Miss Bonster, aged 70.

Died, aged 97, Joshua Bainbridge, esq.

In the Park, Southwark, aged near 107, Mr. John Daniel, formerly a confiderable ironmonger: he had been blind upwards of 17 years, and bed-ridden near 22 years.

Monday se'nnight, at Usk in Monmouthshire, Richard Jones, esq; generally known by the name of Happy Dick, under which title he was the subject of a much-admired old song.

In Berwick-street, Soho, aged 95, John Vickers, esq; who distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland.

## SEPTEMBER.

Yesterday morning, about sive o'clock, three houses fell addown near Red-lion-street, Goodman's-fields, and the inhabitants, to the amount of twenty persons, (unfortunately, being in bed) were buried in the ruins; some were dug

hurt, and fome broken limbs; a woman, attempting to make her efcape out at the window, was unfortunately jammed therein, and could not be cleared; she was fed for some time, but no sufficient relief being possible to be given, she

unhappily perished.

On Tuesday last, as two Gentlemen were riding over Hounflow-Heath, they observed a number of people affembled under two trees which grow by themselves, and curiofity leading them to fee what could be the matter, found that they were a gang of gypties, about twelve in number, who were boiling and roafting in the modern tafte, Al Fresco, on account of a conversion, as they called it: this conversion confifted of rubbing or dying a fine young girl, about feventeen, with walnut-shell, it being the first day of her entering into the fociety.

Came on at Bedford the 4th. election of mayor of that corporation for the year enfuing, at which his grace the duke of Bedford attended, as recorder of that borough. A question was first proposed in the corporation, whether any new freemen should be admitted? which was carried in the affirmative by feventeen to eleven, against the duke of Bedford. After this resolution, the court proceeded to the choice of the mayor, when it was agreed that those in opposition to his grace should poll first, and accordingly they polled to the number of 456, when the duke's friends gave up the contest, after polling 25 only.

The Academy Royal are issuing out honorary premiums, we hear, for the emulating of youth to apply

themselves to drawing.

The above are to be given a fomething the same plan with a of the Society of Arts, only it is be confined to the youth who a admitted by the council to do after the life, and statues in the and demy. The rewards for the end ling are to be filver medals.

There is another premium offers to adults and adepts, which is to be a gold medal; and to be given the person who shall paint the be allegorical picture in oil, the subject to be given by the presiden

and council.

The medals for the above promiums are now executing from a defign, and under the direction of Mr.-Yeo, The intrinsic value of the gold medal will amount to near sol

Besides the silver medals to be given to youths who excel that competitors in drawing, he that allowed to have the greatest med will be sent to Italy, with an allowance from a great personage, a order to make a collection of drawings for the use of the academy.

The ballot came on at the 6th East-India house, on the following question, viz. "That his court doth approve the alterators proposed by the attorney-general the hon. Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Saye, in the superintending commission and that a new commission be made out accordingly," when the numbers were as follows: for the question, 236; against it, 144; majority, 92.

Mr. Allen, father to the your man who was shot some time as in a cow-house in St. George Fields, delivered a petition to majesty at St. James's.

The jubilee at Stratford-upon Avon, in honour of Shakespens began this day.

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Mr. Foote, in his Devil upon two icks, gives the following fatirical count of this festival: " A jubie, as it hath lately appeared, is a ublic invitation, circulated and urgby putting, to go post without orfes, to an obscure borough withat representatives, governed by a ayor and aldermen who are no agistrates, to celebrate a great et whose own works have made im immortal, by an ode withut poetry, music without melody, inners without victuals, and lodggs without beds; a masquerade, here half the people appeared bareced, a horse-race up to the knees water, fire-works extinguished foon as they were lighted, a ginerbread amphitheatre, which, like house of cards, tumbled to pieces foon as it was finished."

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the house again, and, after a variety sinteresting debates upon the powers to be granted to the officer of the town, it was at length agreed to allot for the following question: "That this court will give the sheers of the crown, commanding ips of the line, a share in the deberations and resolutions of the ompany, merely with regard to the so objects of making peace and delaring war, when his majesty's mees are employed."

A letter from lord Weymouth to be merchants was received, importng, that the Russians have dispatchda fleet of 20 ships of the line to constantinople.

At the anniversary meeting of the ins of the clergy, 'held at Newcass, the collection amounted to 3111.

os. which was distributed among at clergyman incapacitated, 20 etgymen's widows, 12 clergymen's ma, 34 clergymen's daughters, and Vol. XII.

the family of a clergyman's daughter deceased.

At the anniversary of the three choirs at Gloucester, the collection amounted to 3431. 8s.

A petition was delivered to his majesty, by Dennys de Berdt, esq; agent for the house of representatives of the province of Maffachusett's bay; containing feveral allegations against the conduct of the governor (the fubstance of which has been mentioned at different times in the refolutions of the faid house, &c.); and concludes with intreating his majesty "that his excellency the governor may be for ever removed from the government of the faid province, and that his majesty would be gracioufly pleafed to place one in his ftead, worthy to serve the greatest and best monarch on earth."

A very respectable meeting of the freeholders of Buck- 11th. inghamshire assembled at Aylesbury, when the hon Mr. Hambdon was called to the chair. A petition, confined to the right of election, was read by Mr. Aubrey, member for Wallingford, in which the whole assembly concurred with loud aeclamations, and proceeded to fign it immediately.

William Taunton, late of the Ram-inn, at Colnbrook, was carried in a backney-coach, attended by two sheriff's officers with the executioner behind, and executed at Tyburn, for the wilful murder of Margaret Phipps, with whom he cohabited. His body was afterwards taken to Surgeons-hall for diffection.

Another coalheaver was convicted at Hicks's-hall, for firing at Mr. Green, mafter of the Round about tavern in Wapping, and fentenced to fuffer feven years imprisonment in Newgate.

[K] The

The fessions ended at the old Bailey, when 17 convicts received fentence of death. At this fessions 134 prisoners were tried for various crimes, among whom was Mary Anfon, widow, on the coroner's inquest for flaying her husband, by biting his little finger. The jury brought in their verdict special.

The ballot came on at the East-India-house on the following question: viz, "That this court will give the officer of the crown commanding fhips of the line, a share in the deliberations and resolutions of the company, merely with regard to the two objects of making peace and declaring war when his majesty's forces are employed:" when the numbers

were as follow; against the question, 177; for it, 95; majority, 82.

A letter from Buxton, in Debyshire, fays, that on this day they had one of the most terrible storms of thunder and lightening ever remembered; the lightening pierced through the roof into the free-school, where there are thirty boys on the foundation; two were infantly struck -dead, and the mafter and feveral scholars were much hurt; one in particular, brother to one of the lads who was killed, is not expected to recover.

Two terrible fires broke out 14th. this morning; one at Mr. Hill's, ironmonger, the corner of Christopher-court, St. Martin's-le Grand; which confumed that and three more, and damaged two others: the other happened at Meti. Buxton and Enderby'soil warehouse, Paul's Wharf, which foon confumed the same, with the Fortune of War a public house, and another dwellinghouse in front. The flames then foread with amazing rapidity to a 'veral noblemen and gentlemen of

large timber-yard adjoining, who they destroyed a prodigious quanting of timber, together with two land lightermen on the river, and fero ral houses backward; the large fugar-baker's house, the comera the opposite wharf, was with it greatest difficulty preserved.

During the conflagration, the Thames feemed on fire, by the oilh poured into it from the repoliton The oil confumed is valued at 20,000

It is remarkable, that the great quantity of oil, which upon this to casion slowed on the surface of the water, caused a mortality among the fwans, which destroyed a proof ous number of them.

A gentleman of Glasgow, fas tering alone in North-wood, attempt ed to get some hazle-nuts from the mouth of an old coal-pit; but, by over-reaching him felf, tumbled to fathom deep. Recovering him at the bottom, he felt some pains in his breast and thigh; but his great trouble was from his deplorable in ation. His friends, who miffed his made all possible fearch, but it is the seventh day beforehewas four all which time he had subsisted a a few nuts he had gathered and in his pocker before the accide He was very may happened. emaciated when taken out, his k were blanched and quite benumber but his fpirits were good, and defire for food was not great.

A petition was lately preland against one Ann Lawler of B cool, for bewitching the petiti John Keating, and rendering impotent; but, before any pr could be commenced, the witch her escape.

This day the high theriff, and

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en Anne res repret of the w founty of Gloucesters met at the rown hall, when a petition full of any and loyalty, complaining only the measures taken in the Midlesex election, and praying general relief, was produced and read, and being copied, was ordered to be irculated and figured.

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Avery large luminous circle was blerved round the moon, making appearance resembling a glory, med by astronomers a lunar rain-

A small French frigate arrived in e Downs without lowering her endant to the king's ships. An licer was sent on board the Frenchan, to demand that respect: but sthout effect, till the Hawke sloop ew up along side of her, and fired to shot. He then lowered his indant.

This morning about feven o'clock fire broke out at Mr. Francisco occa's Italian warehouse, in the sy market, which consumed that use, and damaged two others: an I house, the corner of Sussoiktet, next to those on fire, fell in, I buried five people in the ruins; re have been fince taken out, and he are some hopes of their recovery: but the other two are suped to be dead.

the constable of the night for the Baynard ward, hearing a noise him the sence of the west end of Paul's cathedral, and calling seal watchmen to his affistance, aphended a Lascar, who, upon beseized, immediately drew a knife, endeavoured to stab one of the m. It appeared, that the Lascar broke and defaced the statue of an Anne, and the four other representing the four quarof the world. Both the arms,

with the globe and sceptre, were broke off from the queen's statue, and every other figure had some damage done to them. The Lascar had the globe in his hand when he was coming over the iron rails. He is faid to be a lunatic.

is faid to be a lunatic. A few evenings ago a shocking murder was committed at Lincolncaitle, on James Lufby, a prisoner there, who at the last affize received fentence of death for sheep stealing, but, some favourable circumstances appearing on his trial, was reprieved, and left to be transported for fourteen years; the mercy thus extended towards this unhappy man induced him to make some useful discoveries of a most notorious gang of thieves, who have for three years past been a terror to the interior parts of Lincolnshire. The 22d of. August, John Lary, one of the gang, was committed for fealing corn; no fooner was he brought to the Castle, than he entered into a wicked conspiracy with William Matthews (who stands charged by the grand jury with poisoning Mr. Cook, of Normanby, and three others of his family) to destroy poor Lusby. This they effected in the evening, by knocking him down in the pit, and immediately jumped on his body, by which they broke his ribs and burft his heart. The villains contessed their guilt, and faid they should die with pleasure. And we are fince informed, that Matthews has made a full confelfion of his poisoning Mr. Cook's family, by arfenick mixed with

The comet was observed at the Royal Mathematical 19th. school in Christ's hospital, for the lust time, on Wednesday morning, September 13, between four and [K2]

five, when its tail measured full torty-one degrees. Its distance from the Great Dog-star, Syrius, was twenty-five degrees forty minutes, and from the Little Dog-star, Procyon, thirteen degrees and a half, lying near the tail of the Monoceros, or Unicorn. Its daily motion, which has been every day increasing, was then betwixt fix and feven degrees; a velocity fo great! that, supposing it to be but half the distance from the sun which our earth is, it moves at no less a rate than three thousand miles per minute, or with five hundred times the fwiftness of a cannon-ball when it first leaves the mouth of the cannon. It is now very near its perihelion, and, in respect to our earth, so near the fun, as to be no longer visible, but is expected to make its appearance again in about a fortnight, when it will be feen in the South-west, soon after sun-set, much brighter than before, and likely to continue with us a confiderable time.

The diameter of the circle round the moon, or lunar rainbow, as it is called, observed Saturday night, and Sunday morning, the 16th and 17th of September, about one o'clock, measured forty-two degrees, which is something more than the length of the tail of the comet.

The grave-digger of St. Catherine-Cree, in Leaden-hall-street, being employed to open a grave for the body of Mrs. Ofborne, lately deceased, before he began laid a wager that he would dig it ten feet deep, but just as he had finished it, it fell in, and caught him up to the middle, from which several people endeavoured to extricate him, but in vain; for, the rottenness of the ground not being able to bear so

much weight, the earth gave way fecond time, and the poor man in finothered.

A general officer was arrested in Piccadilly, for two 27th thousand pounds. He told the be liff, if he would go down with his to the Tilt-yard, he should the find a friend, and would, on is not giving bail, go with him to fpunging-house. When they are to the Horse-guards, the offer fent for a ferjeant and a file of mulqueteers to fecure the bailiff, on a pretence that he had been infuln by him, which they did, while the prisoner escaped. Adjutant-general his men close prisoners to the Saron and as this military effort to the justice has made some noise, a been taken particular notice of officer is faid to have furrences himself.

General Pascal Paoli arrived a Mr. Hutchinson's, in Old Rose street.

Meff. Vanfittart, Scrafton, as Ford, the three East Indian impointendants, fet out for Portingual to embark for India.

At the adjournment of the toons, held at Guildhall, the float officer and his follower, containing a man's wife near Wood treet, a forcibly entering the house, recombenee; when the first was for 1. and the latter 40 s.

About two o'clock last Saura morning, near fifty weavers, a monly called cutters, all make affembled at a person's house. Hexton-square, where they into upon admittance; and being fused, one of them fired of a derbuss, which alarmed the near bourhood; and on inquiry into

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aule, answer was made by the veavers, that in case they did not vithdraw from their windows they rould fhoot them, and at the fame ime presented their loaded guns, eclaring they wanted to hurt no erion but him they were after, the carried on their branches of usiness, and was not of their comination. They then broke open is door, with axes they had brought or that purpole, and entered the pule with dark-lantherns, pittols, hd hangers in their hands; but ot finding the person they wanted, bey went off towards Spitalfields, such diffarisfied, vowing vengeance hen they found him. All the venues to the square were guarded viome of their party, with fire-arms.

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On Sunday general 6th. was committed to gaol, for mploying a ferjeant and a file of sufqueteers, to rescue him from e bailiffs, after being arrested on

Thursday last. At the rifing of the court of ldermen, capt. Cox, adjutant of he first regiment of foot guards, with another officer, attended by order of fome superior in comnission, and acquainted the high heriffs in the council chamber, at the ferjeant and his party, who the theriffs bailiffs prisoners the Tilt-yard, whereby general - effected his escape from a gal arrest, were confined, in order receive due punishment for their

widow lady, who lately died at by the burning her body to dying ground adjoining to Tv m-tumpike.

Last night the will of Mrs. Pratt,

er house in George-street, Ha-over-square, was punctually fulfilhes in her grave, in the new

General Paoli was presented to his majesty at St. James's, being introduced by Sir Charles Cottrell, knt. master of the ceremonies, and accompanied by lord Bertie.

Capt. Hughes, of the Active, from Leghorn, has brought over a favourite dog of Paschal Paoli: ten guineas were paid for his passage. The dog was allowed three pounds of meat, and as much bread, every day during the voyage. It is faid this dog is the largest ever seen, and has accompanied the general in all his campaigns.

Came on the election of a lord mayor for the year enfuing, when fir Henry Bankes, who was next the chair, (having incurred the displeasure of the livery, in oppoling their application to the prefent lord mayor for a common hall, to confider of a petition to the throne) was rejected upon the shew of hands; and William Beckford, efg; who ferved the office in the year 1762, and Barlow Trecothick, esq; were returned to the court of aldermen, for them to elect one. But a poll being demanded in behalf of Mr. alderman Bankes, the fame opened at four o'clock, and went on greatly in favour of the two gentlemen returned by the hall.

Some attempts had been made by the city officers to prevent this nomination, by quoting a bye-law made in the reign of Henry VI. which enacted, that no person who had ferved the office of lord mayor, should be obliged to serve again within feven years; but on fearching for precedents, it appeared that in the year 1740 fir John Barnard had been a fecond time elected within the term objected to, which totally overthrew the bye-law. It is

worthy  $[K_3]$ 

worthy of observation, that there should appear on this occasion, such a combination among the city officers to millead the livery; a combination which feems the more flagrant, as they refused to communicate their objections, but the night before, to some gentlemen, who had applied to them expressly for that purpofe.

A box of diamonds, and other rich jewels, was delivered to his majesty by the earl of Rochford, as a present from the nabob of Bengal.

Between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Caleb Atkinion's, an eminent coachmaker in David-street, near Berkeley-square, which intirely confumed the fame, and greatly damaged the two adjoining houses. Mrs. Mantle, lady of Mr. justice Mantle, who lives next door but one to the fire, and who had been lame for twenty years, and unable to help herfelf to or from her bed, miraculously found the use of her legs, and ran from Mr. Mantle's house into Mount-street, unknown to any of the family, who had given her up for loft, before they found her. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinfon had both got fafe down flairs at the first alarm of the fire; but Mrs. Atkinfon, upon missing her youngest all weltering in blood, and the lo daughter, a child about eight years of age, went up stairs again, and found the child in the room; and the room all in flames; she then threw herfelf out of a two-pair-ofstairs window, after being much burnt, by which she broke her thigh and one of her arms, and was carried over the way to a public-house, where she expired in less than half an hour in great agonies; thus lofing her lite for the fake of her child. The child leaped out of the window after her mother, and received very

little hurt from the fall, but is the much burnt; yet there are hopes its recovery. A maid, and a chil whom Mr. Atkinfon had brough up, perished in the flames. Extract of a letter from on boarding

Merlin, at Senegal, July 6. "On the 7th of June, can two midshipmen, m O'Hara, felf, and 12 feamen, went into tender (leaving the ship off Cap Blanco, on the coast of Barbary Our expedition was, to find out it island of Arguin, which had been often attempted by feveral of ou men of war, but without fucca On the Sunday following, beingth 11th of June, we discovered the island, and brought our tender u within about a quarter of a me from a village on the island. About five o'clock, capt. O'Hara, the m midshipmen, and four seamen, wat on shore, armed (we having the ferved feveral Moors, to the number of forty or fifty, on the beach, mi ing fignals for us to come on thore the captain and people had not be landed a quarter of an hour, being the Moors began to attack the and, being foon overpowered by pure bers, they were all cut off; and about ten minutes we could feether cutting and mangling their bods We endeavoured all we could not ftroy the barbarians (while par trating an act of fuch inhumany with our grape and round thoting the tender, and observed some them fall. In about a quarter of hour, concluding our people murdered, night coming on, and Moors launching their canon we imagined, to board the les and cut us off, and having only people befides myfelf, thought it to cut our cables and go out to

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cannon of t o miles and the bat ther than run the rifque of falling to the hands of fuch barbarians. In four days we gained the ship, not

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"On the 28th of August, about ight in the morning, much light-ing fell, at Brescia, upon a magaine, in which were about twelve outand rubbi of fine cannon-power, which was to have been fent to lenice on the 5th of the fame month. This powder instantly took fire; and e explosion was to great, that it verturned about a fixth part of the oules in the town, and, according the best information we have hierto been able to receive, buried ear 3000 persons under their ruins. elonging to the above magazine as a tower built of large stones, hich blew up at the fame time, nd falling like hail upon the burches, houses, and other buildgs, shattered them from the very agments of stones, launched hori-ontally, unroofed the houses, pierced e walls, and beat down the most lid buildings. One of those fragents, driven by the violence of the ock to the distance of half a mile, ere beat to pieces a house on which fell, and buried five persons untr the ruins. In short, there is not much as one edifice, which has ot fuffered more or less by this terble event. All the streets are cotred with ruins of every fort, and, thides the houses beat down from p to bottom, upwards of 500 more treatening every moment to fall. he explosion was so violent, that statice, were forced open: forne eces of stone carried ten miles, and cannon of twenty-five cwt. driven o miles and a half. The fields lightening fell, are intirely burnt up. and covered with the ruins of the houses beat down, which were driven there, trees torn up by the roots and shattered, and with dead bodies. All the shops in the town were forced open by the violence of the shock, and many of the doors belonging to the houses carried up into the air and shattered to pieces. In short, through the whole city, not one fquare of glass remains unbroken. The damage as yet is estimated at four millions of philippis; and the government has appointed two thoufand men to clear away the ruins, and fave, if possible, numbers of the unfortunate people, who lie almost intirely buried beneath them, making the air refound with the most horrible cries."

The empress queen has made Ostend a free port. This step will probably in time be sensibly selt by the Dutch, particularly in their manufacture of woollen cloth, because the Spaniards will be better pleased to sell their wool at Ostend than in Holland, where the duties are more than double.

An arret is actually published at Paris, suspending the East-India company from their exclusive trade, till otherwise ordered; and in the mean time that trade is laid open to all the French king's subjects trading to the East on their own bottom.

The fieur Chelais, member of parliament in France, was condemned to be broken upon the wheel, for the murder of the fieur Beguin, captain in the legion of Flanders, by challenging him to fight, covering into the field for fortified, and miles and a half. The fields when his antagonist's fivord was the baltion, on which the

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roully affaffinating him, by flabbing him when he was down. He has, however, inade his escape for the present; but, it is hoped, no state

will protect him.

Stockholm, Sept. 15. A few days ago the prince royal, with two noblemen, going in an open carriage from his palace of Carlberg, to that of Echolinfund, was furprized by a hurricane accompanied with thunder, which struck the carriage, and passed between the prince and the two persons who sat before him. His highness received a most violent commotion, and was almost sufficated, but soon recovered; and this singular accident has been sollowed with no bad consequences.

About 11 o'clock, an of-30th. ficer, with a party of foldiers, was ordered to invest the Dolphin alehouse in Spital-fields, where a number of riotous weavers, called cutters, were assembled, to collect contributions from their brethren, towards supporting themselves in idleness, in order to distress their masters, and to oblige them to advance their wages. When the foldiers arrived, the rioters instantly took the alarm, and arming themselves with guns, pistols, and other offensive weapons, immediately began the attack upon the foldiers, who in their own defence fired upon and killed two of them, and wounded feveral others before they could be fubdued. Among the foldiers, one was also killed. In the end, four of the principal rioters were taken prifoners, and a reward of rol. and his majelty's pardon are offered to any person converned who shall discover his accomplices. A most remarkable circumstance is said to have attended the outrages of these cutters. Upon their breaking into the house

of Mr. Cromwell in Spital-field, his wife was fo terribly frightend that the child fucking at her break was instantly struck blind.

A duel was lately fought in he land, between Henry Flood, and James Agar, esq; in which the was shot dead. An old quarrel he long substited between them, which they at length agreed to decide a this manner, and proved fatal to the first aggressor.

The lady of Arthur Clarke, of of Red Lion-street, in the Pat. Southwark, was safely delivered a fon and heir, to the great joy of the family. It is their first child after a marriage of upward of

twenty years.

Married, Mr. Balfh, at Stratin in Effex, aged 73, to Miss Hand Spencer, aged 18: this is his this wife within these twelve months.

There are now living at a ville near Broome in Somerfethire, as John Saunders and his wife, what ages together make 212 years; is 105, and she is 107.

Died lately, Dr. Peter Temer man, fecretary to the Society for encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

At St. Edmundsbury, Ham L'Estrange, esq; aged 95.

Mr. William Brandt, forms gardener to queen Anne, aged as Joshua Barnsley, esq; at Hack

At her house in Hatton-gain Mrs. Mary Favour, a maiden worth 30,000l. aged 90.

At Uxbridge, Thomas Witting

At Dulwich, aged 97, ld Harling, efq; formerly a learle in Southwark.

Mrs. Anne Plank, aged 103 Tadeafter, William Hughes aged OCTO Humb fting endez r two rrived. a a ft onfider

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d. Part of the Ruffian fleet cast anchor at the mouth of the lumber. The whole fleet, consting of 20 ships of the line, is to indezvous at Spithead, where one two straggling ships are already rived. This fleet was feparated a form, but has received no onsiderable damage.

William Adams of Granthe chefter, and his wife, having een indicted at the quarter fessions or Cambridge, for the ill treatent of Phæbe Haly, of Caldecot, supposed witch, severally pleaded uilty; and having first agreed to ay the poor woman five guineas, the court fined the man 138. 4d. ad dismissed them both with a seere reprimand.

At a numerous meeting of the cholders of the county of Devon, the Castle at Exeter, it was agreed petition his majesty on the violaon of the right of election, by a te decision in the house of comons. On this occasion, serjeant flynn distinguished himself greatly a favour of the people. Befide he petition, they voted instructions their members, as also public anks to the freeholders of Midlesex, for their spirited conduct.

A detachment of the guards arched from the Savoy barracks Spital-fields, in order to protect inhabitants from the outrages the cutters; and they are quarred in the parish-church there, in der to be ready to quell any dif-Irbances that may happen there.

The body of the foldier who was ot on Saturday-night by the cutis, at the Dolphin, in Cock-lane, OCTOR

the city, to the burial-ground in the Savoy, for interment. The corpfe was preceded by a file of musqueteers, a drum beating and fifes playing a folemn march; the coffin was covered with a velvet pall; a white plume of feathers and two fwords were placed on it; and a great number of foldiers unarmed followed the coffin two and two; the whole making a very decent and mournful appearance. Three vollies of fmall-arms were discharged over his grave.

The beadles and fervants of the worshipful company of falters are to attend divine fervice at St. Magnus church, London-bridge, purfuant to the will of fir John Salter, who died in the year 1605, who was a good benefactor to the faid company, and ordered that the beadles and fervants should go to the faid church the first week in October, and knock upon his graveftone with flicks or flaves, three times each person, and say, "How do you do, brother Salter? I hope you are well."

The whole of the arrears 6th. due upon the civil lift was paid up to Midsummer last, by which many families were relieved from great distress.

At the final clofing of the poll at Guildhall, the numbers flood as

Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. alderman Trecothick, 1911 Sir Henry Bankes, 676

About nine this evening, Mr. Joseph Baretti, an Italian gentleman, well known in the literary world, was attacked at the end of Panton-street, near the Haymarket, by a street-walker, who rudely and hial-fields, was carried from thence indecently accosted him; he pushed military funeral procession thro' her hands from him, and she find-

ing that he was a foreigner, cried out ' French bougre,' and other gross terms of reproach; upon which a man came up, one of her company, and began to abuse and strike him; upon this, more gathered about him, and continued striking and pushing him from fide to fide. He at last drew a little filver defertknife, with a filver blade, and warned them not to use him ill; that he could no longer bear it, and would strike the first person that came near him. They still pursuing him, he, moving his hand backward and forward in running from them, to defend himself, wounded two men (one of whom, named Morgan, died in the Middlefex Hofpital). Mr. Baretti fubmitted, and was carried before fir John Fielding, who committed him to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

7th. Late this evening there was 7th. another fevere engagement between the military and the cutters in Spital-fields, in which five of the latter were killed, and many wounded.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool. "The mate of the True Blue arrived here last Saturday from St. Thomas's, and brings the following account from the fourth mate, who is arrived there, of the tranfactions on board that unfortunate thip, after the doctor, mate, &c. left her. Two out of the five white people left on board her the blacks threw overboard; the fourth mate they cruelly mangled and left for dead, having cut his throat, as they supposed, and stabbed him in three or four places, but none of his wounds were mortal: he afterwards concealed himself until the ship was run on shore, which happened in a week from the infurrection, be-

tween Appee and Wydah. 7 of the white men left on board a foon as the thip struck, unknown to the blacks, flung themselves a shore from the flying-jib boom; the fourth mate, not being able to do fo expeditiously, remained concelled till all had left the veffel, whehle followed. The Annamaboe flate thot all the Benin men, to the minber of near 200, through the gra ings, at their first taking possession of the ship; and after they got on shore, with all the women, box and girls, they fet off for Anname boe, as they thought, but went the contrary way; this they found on and returning back they overted the poor wounded and half-kild fourth mate. They faved his on condition he would bring the to Annamaboe, but they were for met by a body of blacks and white from Wydah: the eighteen wind ward flaves stood upon the delefive, and shot some of the Wy men, but were foon overpower and they inftantly ripped up to belly of him who acted on boards captain, and cut off the hand three or four others; all the were taken to Wydah, and fold a Frenchman. The cargo of thip, when taken, confifted of po flaves, three tons of gum con 2200 double-pawn cloaths, being carpets, &c. all which, if brough home fafe, would have been wor 20,0001. fterling; and perhaps t most profitable voyage ever m from Guinea."

Tuesday, Oct. 10. This also noon the coroner's inquest fat the body of Morgan, who died the wounds he received in the market on Friday night, from Baretti, and remained sitting ten at night, when they adjoin

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Meil. Townfend and Sawoth bridge, sheriffs of London ad Middlesex, declared at Guildall, on the refult of the poll for ayor, that aldermen Beckford and recothick were the gentlemen remed by the livery. They then ithdrew to the court of aldermen lembled in the council chamber, determine on the choice of one r mayor. The debates there lasted oward of four hours. About five clock they came upon the huits, when the recorder declared r. alderman Beckford duely elect-; but at the fame time informed e livery, that Mr. Beckford, not inking himself compellable to take on him the office, and on account his age and infirmities not being be to go through the fatigues his was not fatisfactory to the ery, and the general cry was, Beckford." Mr. Beckford then dreffed himfelf to the livery, and wned his having refused to serve, ut not in the words delivered by e recorder. Great confusion hereon enfued: the lord mayor faid, at it was the fense of the court of ermen, that what Mr. Recorder a faid was the purport of Mr. exford's refusal: in this Mr. eckford agreed, and owned that e emphasis laid by the recorder particular words had made him what had been deliand affect the recorder's paralter which he expatiated on e intufficiency of bye-laws, conwith declaring his willing-

ness, at the risque of his life, to ferve them on all occasions; but again repeated his inability of going through so weighty an office as chief magnifrate. This was not fufficient; and the general cry again was, "None but Beckford." common cryer was now going to adjourn the common hall, but was prevented by the livery. Mr. Beckford, being greatly fatigued, retired; and Mr. sheriff Townsend informed the livery, that, as the decision must be left to the court of commoncouncil, he doubted not but they would prevail upon Mr. Beckford to ferve the office; and he also informed them, that the lord mayor was willing to hear any other matter they had to propose, Mr. Lovell then came forward, and proposed to the livery the following refolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

At the Guildhall of London, 10 Oct. 1769.

At a meeting of the livery of London, in common hall affembled.

Refolved, That the lord mayor be asked if hie lordship hath received any answer to the petition of the livery of London to his majesty, which prayed for the redress of various grievances, the removal of evil counfellors, and the diffolution of the present parliament.

Refolved, That the lord mayor be called upon to produce the letter which his lordship received from Henry lord Holland, dated Holland-House, Kensington, July the

9th, 1769.

Refolved, That H-1-H—— was the paymafter whom we, the livery of London, in our late petition to the throne for the redrefs of grievances, &c. affirmed to be the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

Refolved,

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Refolved, That it is the duty of our representatives to obtain, if offible, an honest and proper parfiamentary enquiry into the conduct and accounts of H\_\_\_\_ 1\_\_

And, when it shall appear on fuch enquiry that H-H has, by unnecessary delays, detained the public money for years in his hands, and appropriated the interest thereof to his own use, and has also by various pretences obtained repeated impediments to public justice, and by various mifrepresentations induced our fovereign to stay the legal proceedings against him, thereby endeavouring to lessen that respect that is due to his majesty, and introduce a power fuperior to that of law, the use and difuse of which create the distinction between monarchy and tyranny.

Resolved, That then it will become in the highest degree the duty of our representatives in parliament, to endeavour that H-- 1-- be impeached, that he may be an example to all future ministers, and shew them how dangerous it is to enrich themselves with the public treasure, and sport with the rights of a free people.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered by the town-clerk in the record books of this city, as part of the proceedings of the livery at the election of a lord mayor of this city for the year 1770; and that a copy of these resolutions, figned by the theriffs, be delivered to each of our representatives in parliament.

After which the lord mayor adjourned the common-hall at half an hour past seven in the evening, the livery having waited with an amazing firmness and patience, in a very uneafy and painful fituation, nin hours without refreshment.

The theriffs of London, attended by a respectable deputation from the livery, waited upon Mr. alderman Beckford, at his house in Soho-fquare, to request him not to decline, at this crifis, their portant office of lord mayor, but to comply with the wishes and define of the livery to ferve them on this Mr. Beckford received occation. the gentlemen in the most cordia manner; and, after pleading his age and infirmities, wrote the following letter, which he prefented to the theriffs, intreating them w deliver it to the lord mayor:

"My lord mayor,

I cannot refift the importunater quest of my fellow citizens; the defires have overcome resolution that I once thought were fixed an determined.

The feeble efforts of a worn-or man to ferve them can never as fwer their fanguine expectations.

I will do my best, and will be crifice eafe and retirement, the chie comforts of old age, to their wisher I will accept the office of lord me yor.

I shall hope for the affishance of your lordship, and my brethren d the court of aldermen: the advanrage and good effects of their advice were experienced on many occur ons in my late mayoralty, by your lordship's most obedient and humber W. BECKFORD fervant,

This morning, at half an hour past one, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Offort orrice-weaver in Star-court, Butche row, near Temple-bar, which, less than three hours, confumed the together with the houses of Mr. Es

Mr. other. the fho the fla hold o fice, in Mr. Jo mercha right-h to the Leddie vestry-Mr. R others, Butcher Magpy of Mrs Read, o Crownof the time to plenty and nei which g progress mards J three o'c fortunate are lost. hurry ar room to 70 gold miltook fo that with all t

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mg, pawnbroker; Mr. Thompson, mathematical instrument - maker; Mr. Talboy, hair-cutter, and fix other houses in the same court; with the shop of Mr. Webb, blacksmith: the flames continuing to fpread, laid hold of Mr. Spilfbury's printing-office, in Newcastle-court; the house of Mr. Jones, taylor; Mr. Cook, winemerchant; and two others on the right-hand fide, which were burnt to the ground. The houses of Mr. Leddie, jeweller, Mr. Sydebottom, vestry-clerk off St. Clement's Danes, Mr. Richardson, carpenter, and 3 others, are greatly damaged. In Butcher-row, the back part of the Magpye, a public house; the houses of Mrs. Lawrence, milliner.; Mr. Read, oilman; and two houses in Crown-court, are damaged: many of the unhappy fufferers had not time to fave any thing. There was enty of water, and the firemen and neighbours did their parts, which greatly contributed to ftop the progress of the flames. A party of guards from the Savoy arrived at three o'clock, and it is esteemed a fortunate circumstance that no lives Mr. Ealing, in the first hurry and confusion, went into a room to remove a box containing 70 gold and filver watches, but miltook another for it of no value; to that the whole was confumed, with all the valuable stock in trade, partly the property of many hundred poor people.

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A fire broke out at Limehouse-hole, by which Mr. Grant, at whose house it happened together with his wife, two children, a brother of Mrs. Grant's, and a lodger, were all burnt to leath; Mr. Lucas, who lived next foor, and his wife, with a child in her arms, jumped out of the window to fave themselves; but the poor woman broke her back, and the man had his jaw fractured in a terrible manner; the child received but little hurt; but two of their children perished in the tlames.

At a numerous meeting of the electors of the borough of Southwark, fir Joseph Mawbey proposed to petition his majesty for redrefs of grievances, particularly with respect to the late determination of the h - of c -- s, in oppofition to the declared fense of the county of Middlefex, at the election of a representative. Having explained the motives of that determination, he concluded, that the only hope that remained was from his majesty's goodness in a dissolut tion of p-----t. A petition for this purpose, ready drawn up, was produced and read, affented to, and approved; and committees appointed in every parish to get it properly figned; but no perions were appointed to present it.

Dublin, Oct. 17. His excellency lord viscount Townsend went in the usual state to open the Irish parliament; when the peers took their seats, and the members of the house of commons their proper oaths; after which, they proceeded to the election of a speaker, when the right hon. John Ponsonby was proposed for that important office.

A dreadful fire happened in the town of St. John's, in the island of Antigua, on the 17th of Angust last, by which it was almost reduced to ashes, together with the custom-house and store-houses. His majesty has given orders for the sum of one thousand pounds to be paid into the hands of Mr. alderman Harley, to be shipped in specie for the immediate relief of the poor sufferers

in that town, and has directed the distribution of it to be under the care of the governor and ten prin-

cipal merchants there.

Joseph Stackhouse and William Litchfield, for robbing Mr. Jeslop on the highway; Geo. Low, for itealing money and linen; John Allen, for forgery; Henry Godwin, for robbing Mr. Savery on the highway, and Joseph Simpson, for the like offence, were all executed at Tyburn.

A very numerous meeting of the freeholders of Somerfetshire was held at Wells, when a petition to the throne was unanimously agreed on, praying for " a diffolution of

the present parliament."

Tofeph Priest, Jacob Sarbow, John Hindmarch, Patrick Murphy, Anne Claxton, alias Darling, alias Underwood, Sarah Haycock, John Hill, and John Stafford, were refpited during his Majesty's pleafure.

The feffions ended at the Old Bailey. At this fellions eleven prisoners were capitally convicted, among whom were two of the desperate gang of cutters. An arrestor judgement was moved in fayour of two others of this gang, which is to be determined by the twelve judges. At this fessions also Mr. Baretti, attended by his bail, was brought into court, and indicted for stabbing Evan Morgan, who died of his wounds in the Middlefex hospital. He was offered a jury of half foreigners, but refused it, The evidence against Mr. Baretti were, a woman of the town, who admitted that her companion had provoked him by a very indecent outrage, and two men, who confessed that they had joined with the deceased Morgan in acts of injurious

violence, and of whom the fecoal contradicted, in some important par ticulars, the evidence of the fill Another witness from the holping repeated the account which here ceived from Morgan, who feemed to think himself wounded withou fufficient provocation. The count then called upon Mr. Baretti for b detence, who read from a written paper his narrative of the whole transaction; the purport of which was, that an unexpected violent a fault was made upon him by a wo man, who struck him in the tends parts, which gave him exquire pain; whereupon he hit her over the hand, when she called him French bougre, woman-hater, and other opprobrious names; and three men coming up, they shoved him about and struck him. The sud denness of the attack intimidated him, it was dark, no refuge at hand and he being near-fighted, and thereby unable to judge of his day ger, endeavoured to get away, but was hard preffed, repeatedly frud, and purfued feveral yards by the populace, who were now increased it number; at last, he drew out hi knife (an instrument which for reigners generally carry about them, and told the affailants, that he com bear no longer their ill ufage, but would defend himfelf, and warned them to keep off; but they repeating their infults, he, in the violend of his agitation, did the injury, a which he was fcarce fenfible him felt. In confirmation of this name tive, he produced such telliming from Mr. Wyat, the furgeon, what attended Morgan, and from a gentlewoman who accidentally bear the whole fray, as was fully family tory to the court. Mr. Baretti's character was the

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nested by several gentlemen, with hose names the world is very well equainted, and among whom were Ir. Beauclerk, fir Joshua Reynolds, r. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fitzerbert, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldmith, Mr. Stevens, and Dr. Halliix, &c. Mr. justice Bathurst sumed up the evidence on both fides ith great judgement; and the jury, fier a deliberation of a few miutes, acquitted him of the charge. As it was much to the honour of e country, in which a stranger not nly met with justice, but even suport and protection; it was not less his, who, destitute of natural inrest and connection in it, could one, from the unblameable tenor his life and actions, procure

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by an abstract from the minutes in the short-hand writers, it appears, at, from 1748 to 1769, 10,474 primers have been tried at the OldBaily. The comet was again observed at the royal observatory at Greenwich, 18½ deg. of Scorpio, and in 17 eg. N. lat. with a short, broad, and tail. It will recede slowly from the sun, moving eastward, and pass the sun, moving eastward in the sun and su

ch undeniable testimonials to the

The new navigation of the river on heing finished, the first barge me this day to Bishop Stortsord, the colours flying, drums beating, ended by a band of music. On a occasion, Mr. Plumer, member the county, gave an ox, and Mr. Iderly, who formerly kept the own at Hockerell, a pipe of wine. The supporters of the bill of this ordered 3001, to be carried by

Mr. Oliver to Mr. Wilkes, in the King's Bench prison.

Lord Eglington, and lord Kelly who was at his lord-24th. ship's feat at Ardall in Scotland on a vifit, went out in their chair to take the air; they were followed by fervants, who had guns and dogs; near the fea-fide, in his lordship's inclosures, lord Eglington heard a gun go off, and espying one Mungo Campbell, whom he had long known for a poacher, he alighted from his carriage, purfued Campbell, and came up to him, and demanded his gun for shooting on his manor; he was answered by Campbell, in very rude language, that he would not deliver up his gun, but, if his lordship infifted on it, he " would give him the contents." Lord Eglington then took a large flick from lord Kelly, who by this time had come up to the fpot where the fray happened. Lord Eglington was advancing faft with this flick, which the fellow perceiving, leveled and prefented his piece; lord Eglington upon this withdrew a few paces back, and and cried out, "Oh, are you for that fport!" and called one of his fervants to reach him his fowling. piece, which was accordingly Lord Eglington faced brought. about to Campbell, with the gun in his hand, but before he could could either cock or prefent it, the fellow fired, and unhappily the whole charge, wadding and all, entered on his right fide, about two inches from the navel, of which wound he lingered about twelve hours, and then expired. The fellow was to confused, or to frightened, that he fell on his back the instant he fired, but not before. Lady Eglington, my lord's mother, is for affected with the loss of her fon, that

that it is feared the distraction and indisposition she is thrown into will

prove mortal.

Lord Eglington has left behind him a great character. His lordship was some time since one of the lordsof the bedchamber; but, on his not voting on a late occasion according to the pleasure of the ministry, it was figuration would be accepted, and he has since lived a retired life in Scotland. that Pinnel absolutely murdered to captain, or that Moore was propriet, they were both acquitted of the fact, and directly indicted for single the single that the single that Pinnel absolutely murdered to captain, or that Moore was propriet, and directly indicted for single the single that Pinnel absolutely murdered to captain, or that Moore was propriet, and directly indicted for single the single that Pinnel absolutely murdered to captain, or that Moore was propriet.

A circumstance is mentioned in extenuation of Campbell's crime, that, being a Highlander, if he had suffered himself to be disarmed, he had been for ever disgraced, and been deemed utterly unfit to mix with people of character any more. Poor Campbell, knowing this, declared repeatedly, when lord Eglington infisted upon taking his gun, that he would never undergo the shame; but his lordship's perseverance produced the melancholy catastrophe.

The commissioners of excise in Scotland, to express their concern for this unfortunate accident, have issued their orders, strictly forbidding their officers from poaching, upon pain of being immediately discharged from their service.

At the court of admiralty, Bedward Pinnel and James More were indicated, for the murder of capt. Alexander Henderson, on the high seas, on the 9th of April last. It appeared by the evidence, that Pinnel had, from his conversation, repeatedly given hints of his design to destroy the captain, who, on the evening abovementioned, was down in his cabbin, where Pinnel went, and some time after came up with the body quite dead in his arms; he then called Moore to as-

fift him, and the latter and Pine threw the body overboard; but me of the witnesses being able to pre that Pinnel absolutely murdered captain, or that Moore was prive it, they were both acquitted of t ing the ship on the high seas. Um this indictment it appeared, that ter the captain was thrown on board, Pinnel ordered the f which was failing for Dantzick be steered to the Texel, swearing was captain, and threatening rest that they should share the of Henderson it they did not on him. On this they endeavourd make for the Texel; but the wi proving contrary, they flood Flamborough-head, and three mi from the coast of Yorkshire, Pinn ordered the ballast to be heaved on one fide, and the long boat to hoisted out, in which several end and capt. Henderson's cloaths put by Moore. Pinnel then dire ed them to open one of the por and let in the water, which was mediately done, and the ship t in a few minutes after. Pinnel very little in his defence, and jury brought him in guilty; but Moore feemed to act entirely u his influence, they acquitted his He was, however, a third time dicted, for robbing the thip of above effects, &c. and was allo

quitted.

At the fame court, Thoma II lips, elder and younger, Will and George Phillips, Mark Confield, Robert Webb, Thomas Samuel Ailfbury, James and Ruard Hyde, William George Wood, I mas Knight, and William II ham, were indicted, for pines invading and entering a lips.

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by, called the Three Sisters, Peter potes commander, about 2 leagues on Beachy-head, and itealing 60 en's hats; and, being convicted, ceived sentence of death, together ith Pinnel already mentioned.

A court of common-council was dd at Guildhall, when the thanks the court were given to Mr. dety John Paterson, for his histord collection of papers, evidency divers of the rights of the city London, and he was requested to mplete the same. It was likewise letted at this court, that the town of all the bye-laws passed since accession of James I. and that pies thereof be printed, and given the members for their better inmation.

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A middle-aged Frenchman, detly dreffed, hanged himfelf at a blic house in Old Street Road. A markable letter, written in French, s found in his pocket, setting th, that some years ago he dreamt was to die that day: if not, he s to be damned; and therefore, the salvation of his soul, he had ught it necessary to put an end is life.

About feven in the evening a beautiful Aurora Borealis e its appearance in the N. E. of the horizon, which in about an hour formed itself into an to the S. W. and continued till 8 o'clock, at which time the rent streams of light flew tois the centre, and formed a cirfrom whence a most glorious t displayed itself of different coslike the shades of the rainbow. es rather terrible in its appearas that part of the heavens whence it first appeared, as on the S. W. feemed as if on or. XII.

fire, from whence streams issued of a very deep red, like to blood, many of which did not appear till about 10 o'clock. The evening was very calm, and the stars shone with uncommon brightness.

It was likewise seen on the 24th, and several nights afterwards: a gentleman just arrived from Portugal saw it on the coast of Spain; it was likewise visible in France, Holland, and Scotland.

Boston, New-England, Aug. 24. The following remarkable notice was this day published in the Gazette of this town:

"Whereas I have full evidence that Henry H----, Charles P----, William B----, and John R----, esquires, have frequently and lately treated the character of all true North Americans in a manner that is not to be endured, by privately and publicly representing them as traitors and rebels, and in a general combination to revolt from Great And whereas the faid Britain. Henry, Charies, William, and John, without the least provocation or colour, have represented me by name to be inimical to the rights of the crown, and difaffected to his majesty, to whom I annually swear, and am determined at all events to bear true and faithful allegiance; for all which general as well as personal abuse and infult, fatisfaction has been personally demanded, due warning given, but no fufficient answer obtained. Thefe are therefore humbly to defire the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his principal secretaries of itate, particularly my lord H---, the board of trade, and all others whom it may concern, of who may condescend to read this, to pay no kind of regard to any of the abufive infifepre-

milrepresentations of me or my country, that may be transmitted by the faid Henry, Charles, William, and John, or their confederates, for they are no more worthy of credit than those of sir ———, or any of his cabal, which cabal may be well known from the papers in the h of c and at every great office in England. JAMES OTTS."

The New Nancy, capt. Bryan, from Leghorn to London, was burnt to the water's edge at Nice, in September laft, where the was taking in part of her cargo. The fire was between decks; and the captain finelling it, ordered the hatches to be opened, when the flames instantly burst out, and destroyed her and her cargo, which was very valuable, confisting of 370 bales of filk. Large infurances were done on this ship, which will fall heavy on the underwriters.

Brefcia, Sept. 8. The republic of Venice has granted 30,000 du-cats for the relief of the fufferers by the blowing up of the gun-powder magazine. Befides this, feveral families who were the greatest sufferers are exempted from paying taxes 20 years, and others for 10 years.

Venice, Sept. 22. Last Saturday night a dreadful fire broke out here, in the convent of the Servi, supposed to have happened by one of the friars falling afleep in the library, and leaving a burning taper on the table amongst books and papers. It continued burning two or three days, and destroyed a confiderable part of that large convent; there were two hundred butts of oil in vaulted magazines just under the flames, which put the whole city in great danger and agitation; but, fortunately, the oil was removed in time, though with confiderable lofs to the proprietors. The great part of the library, and many pie tures and other effects of value, and confumed.

A very great fickness has prevaled this year at Rome. The hospital are all full, and in order to accommodate the numbers who are in brought into the hospital of the Ho ly Ghost, they have been obligat to place them in rows in the church of that foundation. The great part of these fick come from the Carpagna of Rome, where they are tacked with fevers, occasioned, i is faid, by the intemperature of the

Letters from Paris give a furph ing account from Amiens, of a me and his wife and four hories being killed, as they were at work in harvest field, by something which came out of the earth, and of what no traces were afterwards to found, but only the fmoaking he from whence it issued. Two three other people were struckdom but not much hurt. The furger who inspected the bodies of the who were killed, did not discort the least wound, but only a co derable fwelling, and great deform ty of the features. The work who was young and handlome, peared a very shocking spectacle

Several persons of distinction, whom the king had granted apments in the palace of Luxent have received orders to prothemselves with lodgings ellern That palace is going to be fittel in a most magnificent manner; people imagine it is intended the reception of the emperor, it is faid is expected here at marriage of the archduchels fifter, to the dauphin of France

Naples, Sept. 9. A few

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arrived in this port, from Palera fmall veffel of only twelve keel, with three masts and all rigging of a ship, navigated onby one man. This veffel is the e man who conducted her is a enter, and worked in the arfenal Trapeni, but being diffatisfied his employers, left them and to Trieste, where he built this el, on which he embarked with men for Messina. From thence aled alone to Palermo, and atards came hither, to present malter-piece of workmanship to king. His majesty, attended by principal officers of his marine, been twice to fee the working is fingular veffel, at which they all expressed great admiration. Peter's in Sardinia, August 12. governor has received advice fome ships of the religion of which left Marfeilles the end of last month, met upon pair of Sardinia, fome days afheir departure, a xebeck and alliots from Barbary: that they one of the latter, and feized ther, together with the xebeck. ed lately, Samuel Wilson, esq; latton-garden.--This gentlehas left by his will 20,000l. lodged in the chamber of Lonto be lent out to young freein finall fums at a low interest, sufficient fecurity for the Something of the fame of Reading; but, for want of the money was feldom when claimed, it was gelot; to that much of the pal is dwindled away, and remains is of no benefit to whom it was originally in-

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At Barnfley, in Yorkshire, Martha Preston, aged 123; she had been married to five husbands, and has had twenty-seven children.

Hannah Winter, a widow woman, at Black Hadley Port, who had been tapped 79 times, and had at least 355 gallons of water taken from her in five years.

John Chump, of Kildare in Ireland, aged 120 years.

#### NOVEMBER.

The recorder made his report to his majesty of the prifoners capitally convicted last fession, when William Troy, for robbing Henry Tomlinfon, in London-field, Hackney; Richard Bransby, for stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel from Mrs. Fonnereau in Welbeck-street; and George Crowder and John Symonds, for burglary in the house of John Risborough, elq; at Hoxton; were ordered for execution on Wednesday next. Andrew - Henry Ludgreen, for burglary in the dwelling house of William Norman at Limehoufe; William Clarke, accomplice with Crowder and Symonds; James Fife, for horse stealing; Mary Davidson, for privately stealing 351. from the person of John Blois; and John Maycock, for assaulting Luke Sherborn on the king's highway, were respited during his majesty's pleafure. Doyle and Valine, two of the cutters, are left for a further fentence.

The form latted the whole day. The fpray was carried over the whole garrifon, the tide was very high, and the fea ran in a most turbulent manner. Nine of the dockmen,

dockmen, who lived at Gosport, were drowned in going home to their families.

Last week a young recruit appeared at the Rotation-office in Bowthreet, to be fworn into the fervice of the East-India company, when a gentleman present observed, that from voice and features he suspected the recruit to be a woman; on a more particular observation, every one present was of the same opinion, and two women were defired to examine the party in an adjoining room. On returning into court, and declaring her to be a woman, the recruit burst into tears, said that her motives for this action were, her having a husband, whom she dearly loved, at that time in India, that her life was miserable without him, and nothing should prevent her in her resolution of going there. Every one present was affected with her tears; and on her confenting to return to her parents, who live in reputation in Southwark, Sir John Fielding humanely promised her, that if the continued in the fame mind, and her happiness depended on it, he himself would speak to some of the directors, and procure her a passage to India, in character of a lady's maid; the poor creature was melted with his kindness, which the acknowledged in the most grateful terms. She is a very agreeable young woman, and feems about 18 years of age.

In digging, a short time ago, for repairing the turnpike-road, near Eland-hall, not far from Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, was found an earthen vessel, containing several humdreds of Roman coins, chiesly of the tyrants, many of which were fold to a tinker at 1s. 4d. per hundred. They were mostly the coins of Carausius, Tetricus the elder

and younger, Victorinus fenioral junior, Clodius Gothicus, and a one of the emperor Gallienus. Not of the reverles were curious or common.

A poor man, a patient in the London hospital, had his arm and tated at the shoulder joint. It is markable, this operation has not in performed in England these 20 years.

His majesty's frigate Boston and ed from Spithead for Jersey, in three companies of the first ment, to quiet the disturbances to The riots have fince ceased.

On the Suffolk great road, a Norwich, a blackbird's neft war covered, near feven feet from a ground, with a litter of you mice, almost full grown, in it

A respite, during his maje pleasure, was, near eleven last in sent to Newgate, for George Co der and John Symonds, who, i Richard Bransby, were to have to executed.

This morning Richard Bam for stealing goods and appard considerable value, in the dwe house of Mrs. Ann Fonneran, executed at Tyburn, purto his sentence. The above unit sufficient was about 18 months discharged out of Newgate, when had been imprisoned two years affaulting a man with an intercommit an unnatural crime.

They write from York, to bout a fortnight ago as form were digging on the mount, Micklegate-bar, for gravel to the adjoining turnpike-road found the foundation of a band a decayed wailt, in which a lead coffin, also greatly cayed, containing form This is supposed to be the pel of St. James, brother John the evangelist, mentions

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all the grant of flate of flate of chancelle to attended the matter of the control of the contro

historians, where the archbishops f this province used to rest a while n their pontifical habits, and from hence to walk upon cloth to the athedral for initaliation. In the eign of Henry VIII, there were everal remarkable fufferers; and it probable the above-mentioned offin contained the body of one of em, at least of some great person.

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This day William Beckford, the efq; the fecond time lord ayor, accompanied by the late lord ent with the usual ceremony to Veilminster-hall, and, at the exhequer bar, took the accustomed ths, and, having recorded the city arrants of attorney, returned in ate to Guildhail, where a magnicent entertainment was provided. is flate coach was drawn by a fet beautiful horses, purchased at a eat price from abroad; the whole ocession was grand, and a greater acourse of people, expressing their isfaction by repeated acclamaons, has not been known upon any e occasion.

It is, however, not a little rearkable, that only five aldermen, fides the late lord mayor, attended her the procession or the entertainent; but whether from fear or dife, can only be guessed. The reider neither went with them to eliminster, nor returned with em, but met them at the excheer court, and quitted them there. all the great officers and minifs of state who were invited, the d chancellor was the only person o attended; and of the judges, onthe matter of the rolls, Mr. justice ales, and Mr. baron Perrot; of mobility, the right hon. earl mple, lord Effingham, and lord

and gentlemen and ladies of fortune. a numerous and splendid company. Lady Temple made a most brilliant appearance, the diamonds and jewels the wore, being estimated at no less than 50,000l. The celebrated Paoli, though invited, declined the invitation. Sir James Hodges retired to Bath; and the common ferjeant went out of the way. The aldermen who appeared without dread of popular difgrace, were Stephenfon, Trecothick, Crosby, Peers, and Halifax; the sheriffs were, Townshend and Sawbridge.

Another turn has been given in the public papers to this general defection of aldermen:

"The true fense of the city, fays a writer in the Public Advertiser, and their disapprobation of the regular and customary fuccession to the lord mayor's chair, having been violated by the mean and contemptible practices of Mr. B. and his instruments, is fufficiently manifested by the slight put upon him at his fellival. The most respectable and the major part of the corporation withdrew their attendance on this mock patriot (asthey would have done from his imperious task-master); and have declared by that act, in most forcible language, that they are not the dupes of the lightest bubble the earth has."

When the right hon, the lord mayor, when to take water at the Three Cranes, a number of boats crowding with passengers in them to see him, three were overlet, and feveral persons lost their lives; in particular Mr. Theophilus Huddlestone, cutler in Barbican, his wife, and two fons; Mr. Thomas Brown, watch-maker in the Strand; and Mr. Adams, boat-builder at Limehouse-hole.

Came on in the court of roth. common pleas, before lord chief justice Wilmot, the long-expected trial between lord Halifax and John Wilkes, efc; relative to the feizure of his papers, and the imprisonment of his person. Ser-jeant Glynn, counsel for the plantiff, opened the cause, and, in a very elegant and spirited manner, explained the unconstitutional nature of the injury. He was answered by ferjeant Whitaker, who endeavoured to prove, that what the detendant did was not of that unconstitutional nature as had been reprefented, but that it was merely official, and authorized by an invariable fuccession of precedents from the earlieft times.

Mr. Blackmore, one of the king's messengers, was the first person examined, and honeftly confessed, that upon Mr. Wilkes's refuting to him the keys of his bureau, he, agreeable to his orders, " pickt the lock, and fwept away every paper he

Earl Temple was about half an hour under examination, relative to his being refused admittance to Mr. Wilkes when in the Tower.

Matthew Brown, who was fervant to Mr. Wilkes at the time his house was riffled, and was to have been examined on the trial in behalf of his master, was by foine unaccountable means kept out of the way.

The counsel for the plaintiff were ferj. Glynn, ferj. Leigh, and Mr. For the detendant, ferj. Leigh. Whitaker, ferj. Davy, ferj. Nares,

and Mr. Waliis.

The jury, after a most excellent charge given by the lord chief juftice, to give " liberal but not exceffive damages," found a verdict

for the plaintiff with 4000l. damen The damages were laid for 20,000 fo that the verdict was much than the friends of the plantiff & pected, and fo little to the fatish tion of the populace, that the junmen were obliged to withdraw vately, for fear of being infine It is reported that they were min divided; some being for more, form for less; but it feems to have on rated in some measure, that by minute book of the treasury, his me jesty's pleasure had been signific that all expences incurred in conquence of actions or profecula relative to this affair should be frayed by the crown: and that, farther fecurity to the earl of Ha his lordship had, previous to his fignation in 1765, obtained a profesal, that is, a warrant figned the lord privy feal, by way of demnification for whatever dama Mr. Wilkes should recover, whi warrant was figned by his grace Mariborough, who then held office.

Several gentlemen gave two neas to obtain admittance into court early, at about ten them fell to a guinea, and at three un afternoon people got in for five three pence.

Copy from the treasury min book, produced on the trial.

" Whitehall, Treasury-Chan Prefent. 31it May, 1765. Grenville, lord North, Mr. Hu and Mr. Harris.

Mr. chancellor of the quer fignifies to my lonis his jesty's pleasure, that all ex incurred, or to be incurred, in fequence of actions brought the earl of Halifax, one of his jesty's principal decretanes di the under-fecretaries and meles

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and the folicitor of this office, for proceedings had by them in executing the business of their repective offices against the publisher of feveral feandalous and feditious libel. thould be defrayed by the crown; and that a fufficient fum of money should be, from time to tirhe, iffued to the folicitor of the treatury, for that purpose,

Read a paper from Mr. Webb, fating what the expences are likely o be, and that a farther fum of 3000l. may probably be wanted for dif-harging the fame.

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Islue to Mr. Webb, from time o time, as the faid fervice may reuire, a fum not exceeding 3000l. irecting him to apply to the fame, ccording to his majesty's commands, o discharge the several expences aovementioned."

At a meeting of the burith. gefles of Newcastle, fir F. . Delaval was placed in the chair; petition was agreed to, and orered to be ingroffed for figning. here are two petitions will be preinted from this town; one in the ane of the burgefles, the other in decounty.

A meeting was held at Derby, in e county-hall, in which a peti-

on was read and agreed to.

A premium is offered by his may to the students of the Royal Ademy in Pail-mall, for the best inting on the following fubject, . Time discovering Truth. The wards are, first, a gold medal for best performance, which is to be termined by the prefident and nmittee, and the person to be t to Rome to study at his majesty's

There are already five candidates the above premium, whose pieces are now placed in the exhibition room, for the inspection of the committee.

One captain Hollymore, an officer on half-pay, who, for foine time past, lodged at the Nine Elms, near Vauxhall, has of late, when in perfect health, been heard to fay, that his mother had frequently told him, he would die on the 10th of 1769. The captain November, himself was strongly prepossessed with this notion. On Friday last, the 10th instant, without any visible figns of illness, more than apparent depression of spirits and a frequent fighing, he made his will; executed it, and gave orders about his funeral; at the fame time affuring his friends that he should die that night. As there was no appearance of illness, more than a depression of spirits, his friends confidered this affair as merely ideal; however, in the morning, he was found dead in his bed, without the least figns of his not having died a natural death.

This day both houses of parliament met at Westminfler, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further propagued to Tuesday the 5th of January, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

Lottery tickets fold for 12l. 16s. which is 4s. under the original price paid for them to government; an instance scarce ever known before.

A precept having been iffued by the fecretary of flate to the sheriffs of London and Middlefex, directing the execution of the two weavers to be in Bethnal Green as this day, the sheriffs waited on Monday night on the lord mayor, with their doubts of the legality of this ex-traordinary direction. It appeared, that the precept was contrary to the minal should be executed at the usu-AL PLACE of execution." In consequence of a remonstrance to his majesty on this subject, the convicts were respited for one week.

The right worshipful sir Thomas Salusbury, LL.D. judge of the high court of admiralty of England, made the report to his majesty of the pirates now under sentence of death in the cells of Newgate; when Edward Pinnel, for sinking a ship, Thomas Ailsore, Samuel Ailsore, William Geary (otherwise Justice, otherwise Wood), William Wenham, and one of the Hydes (but which, there being two of the same name, is not publicly known), for robberies and piracies on the high seas, were ordered for execution, on Wed-

nefday the 20th instant.

About twelve o'clock at night, a most barbarous and premeditated murder was committed on the body of Mr. Deighton, a fupervifor of excife at Halifax, and it is supposed by fome of those desperate and daring villains who have fo long been a nuitance, and are now become a terror, to that whole neighbourhood; the first shot him through the head, but not thinking him fufficiently difpatched, they stabbed him in feveral parts of the body; after which they had the amazing effrontery to rifle his pockets of ten guineas; and all this within a few yards of his own house. Mr. Deighton had been publicly very active in apprehending those iniquitous rascals, the diminishers and counterfeiters of the current gold coin of this kingdom, who knowing him to be a principal evidence against those already secured, as well as a terror to those, who, to the difgrace of our laws it may be faid, yet walk at large unnoticed; they thought the only way to be off their brethren upon trial, a render themielves fecure in the villainous and treasonable proces, was to take him off; which have effectually done. What make this melancholy affair still more lamitous is, that Mr. Deighton left a wife and seven children

great diffress.

At William Clayton's, esq. a Hariyford, Bucks, was tried and and curious pump, invented by Rev. Mr. Gainsborough, at Henry when, contrary to the opinion of vers workmen, who had rashly p nounced it impossible, it answer to great admiration, raising then ter, by the power, of the atmosphe ingeniously aided by the weight the water, 50 feet perpendin from the furface below to the above, with the fame eafe, as as in the fame quantity and as upon common principles of have been done only half that ance. The pistons of this en which are three in number, at doubtedly the compleatest of kind ever invented; having non friction than a column of water out them, yet fo exactly filling the barrels, which are of lead the usual inaccuracies, as toll not the least water to escape; fame time being fo simple and that to a common eye they will ly fail of appearing ridiculous

Wednelday last the ship Mercury, from Stockholm, bound to Cadiz, laden with tar, and other goods, in a swind northerly, ran on the Goodwin-sand, where se soon filled with water, and to tom beat out. The people of stairs, seeing the distressed in of the ship's crew, had the

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to man two boats, and go off from he harbour there to the fand, in order to fave their lives. When they came near the fand, the wind and fea were so violent, that it was impossible to reach the wreck; but afer many attempts, and waiting there feveral hours, they at last effected it. They found two of the ship's crew drowned, and one perished by fatigue and the feverity of the weather; and in the evening landed the captain and feven others (being all of them then remaining alive) at Ramfgate. The great hazard and difficulty attending this act of humanity much inhances the merit of it, especially as the whole ship's crew must, in all probability, have foon perished without it.

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A cause was determined in the court of king's-bench, wherein the king, on the profecution of William Bartin, a nominal person, was plaintiff, and Mr. Robert Barfoot, of Ashton, Hants, a creditable farmer, defendant, for having in his custody a brace of hares, catched on his own farm; and for which he was, on the 21st day of April last, before some gentlemen then affembled at the house of Mr. H--- (where there is a monthly meeting held for the preservation of the game), convicted in the penalty of 10l. which he refused to pay, and removed the conviction into the court of king's-bench; and that court were unanimously pleased to quash the conviction.

The court of king's-bench was moved for an information against Mr. Samuel Vaughan, and a rule granted for him to shew cause.

It is faid the lawyers will find fome difficulty in fixing the nature of the above offence, as it does not some within the statutes against

bribery, they prescribing punishments on those taking bribes, and not on those offering them.

Black-Friars bridge was opened for the passage of carriages yesterday morning. No cattle will be allowed to pass, until the road on the Surry side is made and finished. It is now one year since it was opened for horses, and three years for foot passengers.

The report of peace being concluded with Heider Ally was confirmed by the directors of the E. I. company. The particulars whereof are faid to be, The forts and piaces on both fides to be reflored. Each to be at their own expence. A perpetual league offensive and defensive, mutual exchange and releasement of prisoners, and a freedom of trade both in the Mysore country and the Carnatic.

John Burn, esq; mayor of Berwick, at the request of several of the burgesses, held a guild, to confider of a petition; when, notwithstanding much influence used to discountenance the measure, the motion was carried by a great majority.

A motion was made in the court of king's-bench, to enlarge the imprisonment of Mr. Bingley, and that he might have the benefit of the rules; but the court were of opinion that it could not be granted, as no precedent could be found in such a case.

Not long ago, a lady of fashion took lodgings in a private manner in the parish of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and at the expiration of the month, made proposals of marriage to her footman; with this rettriction, that he was to wear the livery as before. The man consented, and the lady ordered her coach, and

drove to St. Martin's church, with her intended husband in the character of fervant behind it. They were married accordingly. About a month ago, the lady died, and the widower is now possessed of 700l. Last week her relations ; per ann. came to London to examine into the particulars of the marriage, obtained a certificate of the marriage being duly folemnized; and, after trying every fruitless method to let it aside, are retired into the country, leaving the widower in full poffession.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, Sept. 11, 1769. " On Thursday the 7th of this month, after many dreadful clouds, frightful in their imagined contents, had been fwagging about, as the fields, loaded with their crops of corn and tobacco, were very promising, and every thing most delightful to the poor, a wind at north-east arose, and, as foon as it had spread them over the face of the heavens for one general rain, it died away till near bed-time, and then began to blow beyond the power of expression: it did not rain till two o'clock in the morning; but when the diffolving rains came on, every one had cause to wish for broad day, to fee but a chance to fave themselves: for the Arongest and newest built houses, by the violence of both wind and rain, were hardly a fecurity against their dreadful effects. The water pouring down in fuch mighty torrents, iome few thought of boring holes in their floors to give it vent: in this fituation it continued till two in the afternoon, when the unhappy eye law itfelf furrounded with tence of death; when they unante the most deplorable destruction. moully gave it as their opinion Honfes crashed down; fruit-trees that his majesty has a power of of all kinds blown up; the woods fixing the place of the executional

haid mostly level. Our corn, by near hard for gathering, beaten to on the earth; and, to be fure, in evident danger of rotting: the the bacco in the fields blown into fareds that which was housed before the storm quite crushed down and pounded, and the mills entirely de stroyed, as far as the ear has at prefent reached. Numbers of velles in every harbour bulged upon the shores; and some drove into the very ports, by the extreme height of the tide, except where the proprietors thought of boring had through their bottoms and finking them; for neither anchors nor a bles could stand the dreadful hurricane. A particular description of every loss would be tedious in such a general devastation; level fields in many places, diffolved into deep gullies. In short, had the storm continued but a few hours more the present view must fatisfy every fenfible person, that this part of America must have ceased to exist.

Accounts of great damage have also been received from other parts."

happened, which is likely to afford matter of discussion to the a itronomers. About twelve, Macury passed over the fun's dik, on which he appeared in the form of a fmall, round, black spot, extremely vitible to the naked eye, and com tinued fo till two o'clock, when it became again invisible,

A confultation was this day held at lord Mansfield's house, at which all the judges attended, in order to determine the place for the execution of the two cutters under lenany crit quently his for The

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18, fays, which c the 3d the pack Collegenear For ters or o yesterday ing to th Paul's cl person v note for Alderman have bea mail that lin, the before th vern, the had made

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The Americans, to shew their dislike of that, as well as every other commodity that comes from England, who used, on an average, to take off at least an eighth part of the lottery, we are well informed, have not, this time, sent orders from throughout all the colo-

nies for an hundred tickets.

A letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 18, fays, on Wednesday last the bag, which contained the English mail of the 3d instant, taken from one of the packet wherrymen last week in College-green, was found in a field near Fortick's-lane, without any letters or other articles therein. yesterday morning a waiter belonging to the Queen's-arms tavern, St. Paul's church-yard, was fent by a person who called there, with a note for 500l. to a gentleman in Aldermanbury; which appearing to have been taken out of the Irish mail that was lately robbed in Dublin, the waiter was detained; but before they could fend to the tavem, the person who sent the note had made off. It feems, by the description given of him, that he is well known at fir John Fielding's.

Yesterday morning came on, before lord Mansfield, &c. the motion for granting a rule of court for Samuel Vaughan, esq; to shew cause why an information should not be field against him, at the fuit of his grace the duke of Graston, for an attempt to bribe his grace. After many arguments, several letters, and Mr. Vaughan's affidavit being read in court, which lusted till 4 o'clock, the rule of court was made absolute. Mr. Vaughan's counsel were, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Wedderbustn, and Mr.

Waller. Mr. Vaughan was in court the whole time.

Extract of letter from York,

"The week before last they had a fevere shock of an earthquake at Inverness, which did considerable damage; several houses were thrown down, and many persons killed."

Capt. Gordon, known in France by the name of lord Gordon, was beheaded at Brest, for being concerned in a conspiracy to set that fortification on fire, and burn the shipping in the dock. This mysterious affair occasions much speculation. What end could it serve to a youth but just come of age? who fet him to work? or who was to reward him? The condemnation of a British subject on such an improbable pretence must furely deserve an enquiry, as, by his fentence, an injurious reflection feems intended against the British government.

At eleven o'clock, came on in the court of king's-bench, 27th. before lord chief justice Mansfield and the rest of the judges of the court, the long expected motion, "Whether Samuel Vaughan, etq; should not shew cause, in a complaint at the fuit of his grace the duke of Gratton, relative to the sum of sive thousand pounds offered by that gentleman to his grace, for procuring his son the reversionary grant of clerk of the crown in the island of Jamaica."

The lawyers employed on both fides supported the sentiments of their leaders, which continued till after four o'clock, when my lord Mansfield (after observing on the fact and pleadings, with great good sense and accuracy), with the unimous consent of his brother judg-

es, made the rule absolute.

Lawyers

Lawyers for the defendant, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Leigh.

For the plaintiff, the folicitor general, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Ranby.

A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Kent was held at the town-hall, in Maidstone, when the late address procured from that county was difavowed, and the equestion for a petition was put, and carried by 700 against 7.

The bill for the augmentation of the forces on the Irish establishment, notwithstanding positive reports to the contrary, passed the house of commons in Ireland by a very respectable majority. The debate lasted many hours, and fome members held their hands upon their fwords while their friends were warm in the argument. The augmentation bill having paffed, the next point which the court party had to carry was, the money bill; but in this they found more opposition than they expected. In the course of the debate Sir George Macartney, fon-in-law to lord Bute, and fecretary of state for Ireland, faid, in defence of the manner of bringing it in, "that taking its rife in the privy council was a tax the commons of Ireland paid for a continuance of their conftitution; that Ireland was a dependent government, and owed to England the highest obligations for the free exercise of invaluable privileges;" upon which the whole house became turbulent, and it was with difficulty the fpeaker could bring it to order. At length the question being put, it palled in the negative. This untucky incident threw the whole bufinels of the fession out of its course, and occasioned a short prorogation, as, according to order, a tecond money bill could not be again ta, who has fent them to Leghorn

proposed during the same session,

The remonstrance and petition from the freeholders of 20th the county of Buckingham was presented to the king at the levee, by the hon, Tho. Hampden, chairman at the general meeting, the hon. Henry Grenville, John Aubrey, John Calcraft, and Edinund Burke, eigrs. all members of the house of commons. Lord Verney was unable to attend; and the hon. fir Wil. liam Stanhope, who had engaged to make the motion at the general meeting, was prevented by illness from giving his attendance either at Aylesbury or at court; he has figned the petition, which is figned also by above 1800 freeholders-Lord Temple was at the levee.

The following pirates were carried from Newgate in two carts, and executed at Execution Dock, viz. Edward Pinnel, for finking and destroying the Isabella merchant ship, capt. Henderson; Thomas Ailsbree, William Geary, alias Justice, alias Ward, William Wenham, and Richard Hyde, for piratically entering a Dutch ship, two leagues from Beachy-head, and stealing 60 hats, &c.

It is faid Pinnel, before his execution, confessed that he was the person who murdered capt. Henderfon on board the Isabella, on the German sea, in April last, and that two others of the crew were concerned with him.

Pinnel was tried for the above murder at the Old Bailey, but acquitted, through a mistake in the ly embarralled indictment.

The emperor of Morocco, having let at liberty 37 Fuscan capaves, fent them as a profent, by a French veffel, to the grand matter of Malmed cut to pieces rather than

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Private of Oct. 1 fovereign of his fut approbati England, establishm hospitals, gen, for d tel of the under the chitect of ments of of kings in the Dan fashions a capital; a by the ki pious and circumsta

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Private advices from Copenhagen of Oct. 16, fays "The king our fovereign, ever attentive to the good of his subjects, having testified his approbation, during his residence in England, of many civil and military establishments, intends to build two hospitals, at Copenhagen and Bergen, for disabled seamen. The hotel of the invalids is already begun, under the direction of the first architect of the court. These monuments of the beneficence of the best of kings will immortalize his name in the Danish annals. The English fashions and furniture prevail in the capital; and the young noblemen, by the king's defire, learn that copious and energetic language; a circumstance very agreeable to the queen."

They write from Constantinople, that fince the late execution of the grand vizir, above three millions sterling, in gold and precious stones had been discovered in a secret place in that prince's feraglio, by means of a Greek flave, who also informed against two Jews, who had large

huns in their possession.

By letters from Bagdat we learn, that the greatest part of that city was destroyed in May last, by an earthquake; and we further learn, that Kerim Kahn, fovereign of Perha, was marching an army towards that place: if this should prove true, the Porte will find itself greatly embarraffed.

Letters from Leghorn advise, that a Corlican chief, with about 500 men poffesses an advantageous post to the tyrannic yoke of France. Letters from Warfaw, dated Och 7, fay, " A spectacle, very capable of infpiring every one with pity, has prefented itself before us for fome days past: nine gentlemen, who had their hands cut off at the wrift, have been conveyed to this place. This cruel execution was perpetrated by orders of general Drewitz, and by fome is faid to be done by himself. The grand general of Lithuania has taken great care of these unfortunate people, and intends to provide for their maintenance."

Elfineur, Nov. 4. The following is a lift of the Ruffian fquadron under admiral Elphinston, new in the Sound: Le l'etronia, the flag ship, of 66 guns. Le Saratoffe, capt. Boschentzoff, ditto. Another of the same force, capt. Ignatiefs. Le Sweetelloff, capt. Borch, of 80 guns. Le Nadeschie frigate, capt. Poluvanoff; and L'Afrique frigate, of 45 guns each. And two pinks and a transport vessel of 12 guns

A Danish ship bound from Hamburgh to Cadiz, faid to be worth 20,000 dollars, has been lately taken ance of their ot

by the Algerines.

The king of Portugal has lately iffued an edict, by which widows of more than 50 years of age are forbidden to marry. " Because, says the edict, experience has shewn that women of that age commonly marry young men of no property, who diffipate the fortunes which fuch marriages put them in possession of, to the prejudice of the children and other near relations of their wives."

A thunderbolt fell-upon the conbehind a mountain north of Mu- vent of the Uriuline nuns of Mende mitig and they feem determined to in Languedoc, without any previbe cut to pieces rather than fubmit ous explosion, which set the convent on fire, and it was with difficulty the nuns escaped with life.

A fire broke out this morning between twelve and one, ar the King of Pruffia's head, an alehouse, between East-lane and Three-Mariners-stairs, on Rotherhithe-wall, and in lefs than an hour entirely confumed the faid house and three others; with the fign of the Three Mariners, and fix others, on the opposite side of the freet; from whence the flames communicated backwards to the houses of Mr. Hucks, cooper, capt. Lee, and capt. Forbes, at the top of the rope-walk, and confumed the two captains houses, and greatly damaged the cooperage. The wind being to the norward, no damage was done among the shipping, which must have been the case if the wind had been foutherly. A large boatbuilder's yard belonging to Mr. Sheffield was confumed, and feveral boats burnt; and feveral other houses much damaged.

On Thursday came on to be tried at Guildhall, at the fittings after term, before Mr. justice Yates, an action, which had been brought upon the statute of the 12th of Q. Anne, for usury, when the jury. brought in a verdict for the plaintiff

with 2841. geodornges.

Died lately James Sibbon, a fhip corpenter, aged 105; he was journeymen in the yard when the czar Peter the Great came to England-to learn the art of ship-build-

Mr. George Welling, aged 102, formerly an eminent wheel-wright-

in Bloomfbury.

Mr. Thomas Crosby, aged 102, formerly coach-master. He has left to backney coachmen upwards of cook the field giors " ..

Margaret M'Dermot, who had acquired 1000l. by lending out money to market-people by the day.

Mrs. Anne Bennet, a widow h.

dy, aged 110.

### DECEMBER.

The lift of the penfions on the the establishment of Ireland, as it appeared before an august affembly on the 3d instant, amounted on the civil lift to 81,096l. 7s. 6d. and the military to 4176l. 8s. 4d; in all, 85,2721. 158. 10d.

Mr. Bristow, who left 21,000l. to three charity-schools, promised an aged fervant, upwards of 70, who had lived with him 40 years, a comfortable subfistence at his death, which proved, alas! upon reading the will, only the poor fum of five pounds. The trustees of the above schools have taken this affair into confideration, and unanimously have agreed to allow her an annuity of 30 pounds. An act truly generous and equitable, and reflects the greatest honour upon the feveral truitees.

A very large brown eagle was taken alive, in a decoy 4th. trap belonging to Thomas Earle Drax, elg; near Wareham, in Dorfetfhire, which meafured from panion to pinion, when his wings were stretched out, eight feet two inches; and when he stood upright was four feet high; his talons were two inches and a half long, and in all other respects proportionably large He is supposed to be the largest bird of the kind ever feen in England, and is preferved there as a great cut sar dimegentant riofity.

The flates general have iffued a placart, for encouraging the importation of foreign cattle, to supply the los of those that have lately been carried

carried off facal diftem

5th eial king's benc of a noted b a noted wh ant. The the recovery bill, of whi The copy of

Mr. M-

1767. From Jan. Cafl

1768. From 171 From 14 J Cath From

> 13S 27 Au For je

Deduct for di

Ba The plain neffes to fupp whom proved be unjuit, an third was tot jury, without found a verd with costs of being a marr prefumed he bill to preve But the exort determined hi nce of it.

6th Lord express Hampshire, to rapied off in the provinces by the

fatal distemper.

A cause was tried by a spe-5th end jury, in the court of king's bench, in which the keeper of a noted bagnio was plaintiff, and a noted whitter in Surrey defendant. The action was brought for the recovery of the remainder of a bill, of which 525l. had been paid. The copy of the whole bill is as follows:

Mr. M--- Dr. to --- H---n, l. s. d. 1767. From 17 Dec. to \ 71 19 3

Cash for ladies, 10 10 0

1768. From 17 Mar. to \$ 158 11 5 17 May, From 15 June to \$ 374 11 6

> Cash for ladies, 79 0 0 From 27 Aug. to 3 569 18 0

> 27 Aug. cash lent, 25 00 For jellies, 87 00

87 00

Deduct for draught paid, 525 00

Balance due, 765 11 0
The plaintiff produced three witnesses to support her action, two of whom proved the whole charge to be unjust, and the evidence of the third was totally discredited. The jury, without going out of court, with costs of suit. The defendant, with costs of suit. The defendant being a married man, the plaintiff presumed he would have paid the bill to prevent his being exposed. But the exorbitancy of the demand determined him to paintiff the of it.

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6th. Lotd Northington fent an express from his feut in Hamphite, to his majesty's secre-

taries of state, acquainting them that the distemper among the horned cattle was broke out in that county. Previous to which, in order to prevent its spreading, he gave public notice, that all who should comply with the terms of the former order of council, by killing and burying the distempered beasts, as soon as seized, should be paid the same sums as directed by the above order.

The petition from the city and liberty of Westminster was presented to his majesty at St. James's, complaining of a violation of the rights of election, and praying a dissolution of parliament. It was presented by Sir Robert Barnard, and Robert Jones, esq; and signed by 5137 inhabitants.

The sheriffs of London having been in doubt with regard to the place at which Doyle and Valine, the two cutters, should be executed. a letter was fent to them by authority, informing them, that the judges had given their opinion upon the matter; which being laid before his majesty, it was his pleasure that there should be no farther respite for the two abovementioned convicts, as the sheriffs warrant is lawful, both as to time and place of execution. They were therefore this morning taken in a cart from Newgate through the city to Whitechapel, and thence up the road to Bethnal-green, attended by the sheriffs, &c. with the gallows, made for the purpose, in another cart; it was fixed in the crofs-road, near the Sak mon and Ball. There was an inconceiveable number of people affembled, and many bricks, tiles, stones, &c. thrown while the gallows was fixing, and a great apprehension of a general tumult, notwithstanding

the

the persuasion and endeavours of feveral gentlemen to appeale the fame. The unhappy fufferers were therefore obliged to be turned off before the usual time allowed on such occafions, which was about eleven o'clock; when, after hanging about so minutes, they were cut down, and delivered to their friends.

John Doyle, before he was turned, off, made the following declaration-

"I John Doyle do hereby declare, as my last dying words, in the presence of my Almighty God, that I am as innocent of the fact I am now to die for as the child unborn. Let my blood lie to that wicked man who has purchased it with gold, and them notorious wretches who fwore it falfely away."

Valine likewise persisted in his innocence to his latest moments.

The theriffs gave strict orders to the executioner, neither to strip the unhappy fufferers, nor to compound for their cloaths, but to deliver them to their friends, and they would pay him for them. Immediately after the execution, a number of evil-disposed persons came in a riotous and tumultuons manner to the house of Lewis Chauver, elq; in Spital-fields, broke into hishouse, broke the glass of the windows, and pulled part of the windows down, and also damaged and defroyed part of his furniture; his majefty's pardon, and a reward of 50l. are offered for the discovery of the offenders.

A cause came on to be tried oth at Westminster, in which an innkeeper of London was plaintiff, and major Spinage, a justice of the peace, defendant. The cause was for the recovery of 51. in which penalty the plaintiff had been convicted by the detendant, for having

his name "indented only" on air plate, and not painted on his car, when travelling on the turnpike road, as the late act requires; and many learned arguments, the jury were of opinion the conviction was legal, and found a verdict for the fendant, with treble costs of fint Of this verdict every person travel ling with cart or waggon frould

take special notice.

Was tried in the king's-bench, at Guildhall, a caufe wherein Henry Levy, of Portsmouth, goldsmith, was plaintiff, and William Clarke and Richard Clarke, stage-coachmen, were defendants, and a verdict was given for the plaintiff with damages, of 21 173. 6d. The case appeared to be that a box, containing filver spoors, and steel chape filver buckles, to the value of 211. 178. 6d. was delivered by Mr. William Cox, of Little Britain, goldfnith, to the deter dant's book-keeper in a general man ner, and paid therewith ad. for booking it, which was all the book keeper asked, and is a common proc paid with any parcel brought to the warehouse in the same manner; and it appeared that the defendants had been robbed of these goods.

The fessions ended at the Old Bailey, when fix convicts received fentence of death, Edward Davis a watchman, Joseph Brown, John Randal, and John Carmichael, fordis ferent burglaries; William Hors field and William Eastman, m cutters, for cutting and defrovi work in the looms; the former a fine handsome young fellow, a 23 years of age, who declared the most foleinn manner, "That ke was not guilty of the facts from against him.

At this fellions Mr. baron Adam declared the opinion of the judge

on the mi ment, in fey, who fions at th was disch ppearing was conti

holders of ford, to c fures to be right of ele nimoufly najesty for At a co ool was c e chamber

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Their loss is

um of 400 ery warm ween two ri en, on the offuence. At Hicks' hevalier, a having for f Lewis Ch elds, and fer

ears imprison At the fame as convicted nd sentenced isonment in Was tried nd chief just herein the ste the faid shi

overy of go account of th captain deta fertion, on th des; when it VOL. XII.

on the motion for an arrest of judgement, in the case of Perrin and Feffey, who were found guilty last sef-fions at the Old Baily; when Perrin was discharged; but other matter ppearing in the case of Fessey, he was continued.

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At a numerous meeting of gentlemen, clergy and freeholders of Effex, held at Chelmsford, to confider of proper meafures to be taken in support of the ight of election, it was almost unmimoully agreed to petition his najesty for a dissolution of p-t.

At a court of common council sool was ordered to be paid out of he chamber of London, to the poor lufferers by fire in the town of St. ohn, in the island of Antigua. um of 400,000 l. At this court ery warm altercations passed beween two right honourable gentleen, on the fubject of ministerial

At Hicks's-hall, one Cornelius hevalier, a cutter, was convicted having forcibly entered the house f Lewis Chauvet, esq; in Spitalelds, and fentenced to fuffer three ears imprisonment in Newgate.

At the fame time one John Neale as convicted of the fame offence, nd fentenced to fuffer a year's imisonment in Newgate.

Was tried at Guildhall, before nd chief justice Wilmot, in the out of common-pleas, a cause herein the steward of a West Inman was plaintiff, and the master the faid ship defendant, for the overy of goods shipped on board account of the faid fleward, which captain detained, as forfeited by ettion, on the usual feamens ardes; when it was clearly proved, VOL. XII.

to the fatisfaction of the whole court. that the cause of desertion was entirely owing to fevere and cruel usage of the mate, and the articles deemed of no force as to goods shipped on board; and were humoroufly compared by Mr. ferjeant Davy to those in Oliver Cromwell's time, where the words, &c.&c. werefworn to be observed, and which were the only precedents he knew of. The trial lasted two hours; and the jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the plaintiff with 50 L

damages.

A meeting of the journey. men weavers of Spittal-fields having been advertised to be held as this day, at a public house in Moorfields, the sheriffs of London, at-Their loss is estimated at the immense tended by the civil officers, afternbled early in the morning at the place of rendezvous, and were met by some of the most active justices of the peace for the county, fupported by a party of the guards; by which prudent precaution, the intended meeting was prevented. The weavers, however, who were to have affembled, retired to a field in Kingsland-road, to which place Mr. theriff Sawbridge followed them, and perfuaded them, if they had any grievances to complain of, to appoint a committee of eight of their body to represent the whole, and to petition his majesty in a modest and becoming manner for relief. The intent of their meeting was to fign a petition to his majeffy, in favour of their unfortunate brethren new under fentence of death.

> Sir John Fielding attended the fame day near the queen's palace, with the constables and peace officers of Westminster, to oppose and prevent any tumultuous proceeding that [M]

might happen from the weavers, had they attempted to force their way with their petition to the king.

A few of the weavers, in number about one hundred, went to the queen's palace, with a written paper in the form of a petition, praying that mercy might be extended to the unhappy convicts of their body, now under fentence of death. They behaved with great decency, and after having given their petition to one of the pages, in order to be delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, they went back to their respective homes.

When the guards were drawn up in Moorfields, the lord mayor fent his compliments to the commanding officer, and acquainted him, that he would not give him the trouble to bring his men into the liberties of the city, as he hoped to preferve the peace with the civil power.

Was presented to the So-20th. ciety of Arts, a large root of the true officinal rhubarb, raifed by Mr. English at Hamstead, with some of the fame prepared in powder; and also a quantity of the seed. As Mr. English is not the only gentleman who has cultivated, and is now cultivating, the true Turkey rhubarb, there is the greatest reason to hope, that this drug, fo very high in credit with the medical faculty, will soon he introduced into the gardens of the curious throughout the kingdom, by which means a very confiderable quantity of it may be raised at home.

Carmichael, Horsford, Eathman, and Brown, the three first of them cutters, were executed at Tyburn, without the least tumult.

Maler, was convicted at Hicks'shall of breeding a riot, throwing stones, &c. into the house of Les Chauvet, esq; and destroying is houshold goods, after the execute of the cutters, when he was a tenced to suffer three years implicationment in Newgate.

Likewise one Ferreter, a went in Spital-fields, was sentenced to lifer one year's imprisonment in Norgate, for shooting a woman through the hand with a pistol, for resist to deliver up her husband, in our that he might be placed on a jacket for a misdemeanor, according to a scandalous custom practised among the weavers.

Cornelius Mahoney, who may esterday convicted at Hick's had of going armed with 17 others, as making a great riot in the street, as cutting a man's nose, and great terrifying the people in Spital field was sentenced to suffer sive year imprisonment, and to enter into the own recognizance at the end of the time, to keep the peace,

The petition of the corporate of Berwick upon Tweed was presented to his majesty at St. James by fir Joseph Mawbey, bart attacked by William Currie, Thom Wilkinson, and Jacob Wilkinson, and Jacob Wilkinson of the faid boruge together with Mr. George Rankey, folicitor to the corporation.

His majesty has been pleased, with the advice of his privy council, to prohibit the important of hay and straw into this kings to prevent the introduction of distemper among the horned by all possible means. It is remarked, that no mention is make the London Gazette of the distent per being broke out in Hans.

On Monday came on at L dinburgh, before the him court of justiciary, the trial of

o Cami lyr, in ight hou I doubt vhether t ras the red the lead upo lae and M f the pan ell and I at of the earned ple etency of hich the e made up uthorities by the la huriday l ad adjourne three o'c he court orenoon til

Affrebroker, in Shoe-leathoufand pefore it was
Orders are
mifting a mention the fervious

The petition Southwark agefty at St. Jawbey, barra that borong nel Bennet St. John Endand Carper ichard Carper Id Lowdell, et al.

the And three and the New R idewell precin at and all the re with the lar with the

white.

o Campbell, late officer of excise at lyr, indicted for the murder of the ght hon, the late earl of Eglington. doubt being frarted by the judges, whether theirs or the admiral court ras the competent one? they dered the counfel on both fides to lead upon that point; when Mr. ae and Mr. Dalrymple, on the part fthe pannel, and Mr. Illay Campell and Mr. folicitor Dundas on at of the profecutors, had long and earned pleadings, upon the cometency of the two courts. thich the court ordered minutes to e made up, with full notes of the uthorities and precedents referred by the lawyers, to be given in on huriday last, at twelve o'clock; ad adjourned advising till yesterday three o'clock in the afternoon. the court fat from ten in the brenoon till five in the after-

Aftre broke out at Mr. Cox's, jeweln, in Shoe-lane, which did upwards fathouland pounds worth of damage fore it was extinguished.

Orders are fent to Scotland for milling a number of Highlanders or the service of the East India

The petition from the borough Southwark was presented to his agely at St. James's, by fir Joseph lawbey, bart, one of the members that borough, attended by Sauel Bennet Smith, Thomas Watte, John Eusset, John Crooke, ichard Carpenter Smith, and Thodd Lowdell, esgrs.

th This morning between two and three o'clock, a fire broke it in one of the offices belonging the New River company, in idewell precinct, which confumed at and all the other offices, togetr with the house of Mr. Bull,

one of the clerks, and all the furniture, books of accounts, &c.

They write from Paris, that on the 27th of November last a banker. who had been but a fhort time fettled in that city, after being employed all the morning with the treasurer of the prince of Conti, at his return home enquired if any body had been there from Mr. De St. Julien, receiver general for the elergy, in order to receive the money for a bill of exchange for 10,000 crowns. Being antwered that the receiver general's clerk had been there, but was defired to call again in the afternoon; the banker fent immediately to Mr. De St. Julien, defiring him to fend for his money. When the clerk came with the bill, the banker took it, and told him he would go and fetch him the money, but he went into another room, locked himself in, tore the bill of exchange, and that himfelf through the head.

The king of Naples, as possessor of the allocials of the family of Farnese, and by the defire of the king of Spain, has given orders, that the usual triumphal arch should be erected in Campo Vaccino, for the solemn function of the pope's taking possession of the popedom, which will be performed the roth, if the arch can be made by that time; otherwise the ceremony will be deferred till the 26th.

We learn from Verona, that a poor woman, aged 65 years, fell, on the 22d ult, into the Adige, and was not taken out till she had lain a considerable time under water. She was senseless, and thought to be dead, when the sieur Canestrari, physician of that city, came to her, applied his mouth to hers, into which he breathed for 25 minutes,

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when

when the recovered her fenfes, and by this unhappy accident for being taken proper care of, was pertectly restored to health in about

eight or ten days after.

As Robert Jones, efq; was cros fing Hounflow-heath in a postchaise and four, a man on horseback pushed from behind a hedge, and, with horrid imprecations, attempted to strike one of the postillions, but the blow fell upon the carriage; he afterwards struck the footman, who was riding behind the carriage; but on coming up to the coach door, he was shot at and wounded by Mr. Jones. He appears to be a farmer in that neighbourhood, who is frantic in his cups, and it is supposed this was one of his drunken frolics, which probably will cost him his life.

Madrid, Nov. 14. Capt. Don Antonio Barcelo writes from Malaga, that on the 30th of October last, he took off Algiers a large Algerine zebeck of 30 guns and 300 men, after an obstinate engagement of fix hours, in which 52 of the Moors were killed; on our fide only one man was killed, and nine wounded. The above corfair is faid to be the largest fitted out at Algiers.

They write from Gibraltar, that an agent from the court of Peterfburgh had just contracted with some principal merchants there, to supply the Ruffian fleet with fuch military stores, provisions, &c. as should be wanted during their intended ex-pedition to the Morea.

Arnheim, Dec. 33. When the Dyke, called Rhyndyck, gave way in the night of the 27th instant, the waters had rifen here 20 feet and an inch, which is one foot higher than in the year 1740. This inundation happened in a place where the dyke lowed to fail out of the harbour was supposed to be the strongest, and

perfons and a great number of the were drawned. Several be were feat from this tall place with the poor wretches w found means to lave themselve a on the high grounds.

The baggag of the earl of I fingham was fent to Plymouth be put on board a Ruffian ship lordship having obtained permit to take a command in the czani

fervice.

Salem, New England, Oct a Capt. Dodge, in the floop En beth, in twenty days from St. I tatia, arrived at Ipswich last San day, and informs, that he was Dominica on or about the 20th September, when the town of feau was almost ruined by produced our torrents of water from themos tains, occasioned by excessive me that about twenty buildings we washed away and lost in that plan and many persons drowned; the town was fo over-flowed, as to dered it very dangerous to pals in one part of it to another, the w being in many places four let bove the furface of the earth; that many articles were feen at a which were carried away by the pidity of the streams of water, ticularly the roof of a house, w tour persons on it, who were fa be twelve leagues from land be they were discovered.

We hear from Lisbon, the Moorish vessel of 20 guns, and men, which was taken by Portuguese men of war, who not know of the treaty of peace ly entered into between the king Portugal and the emperor of Mor co, was lately fet at liberty, and the Moorish colours flying.

We he out half el of Seg en, who f his age ealth and ays lall h le attends a confide hummer, er; and fe especie, as re, till of l f it was, t f fix child bout the en ime; but i e was born of the mic nd ruddy co Died at Su ane Heronf At Malden ev. Mr. José minister.

Mr. Mofes the last mo f all his fac

A general bill and burials, 1768, to De

Christened.

Buried. M Fe

Decreased in Died under 2 Berween 2 a

with Bring.

We hear from Aberdeen, that about half a mile north from the chael of Seggar, lives one Peres Garlen, who is now in the 12 ad year if his age. He still anjoys good ealth and spirits, and for several may half harvest performed the imary work of a labouring man. He arends the parish church, though a considerable distance, regularly number, and frequently in winr; and feems now to be, in every espect, as intelligent as ever. His e, till of late, could not be exactly certained; the account he gave f it was, that he was the fecond f fix children, whose father died bout the end of Oliver Cromwell's ime; but it appeared lately from minscription in an old Bible, that was born in the year 1648. He of the middle fize, and of a fresh nd ruddy complexion.

Died at Swalwell, near Newcastle,

ane Heronson, aged 110.

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At Malden in Effex, aged 92, the ev. Mr. Joseph Billers, a differting minister.

Mr. Moses Amsel, aged 99, who the last moment enjoyed the use of all his faculties.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials, from December 13th, 1768, to December 12th, 1769.

Christened.		••	8569
ob a one	Females	2	8145
No. or Assist	apl a		134

	In all,	16714
Buried. Males		11033
Fema	les	10814

Decreased in burials this year,

Died under 2 years of age 8016
Between 2 and 5 and 2045

guiya synde from

*	and	10			877
10			-		
40	and	30	1	.1	670
Sept 0	and	40		. 2	941
40					998
50					610
Betwee	n 6	o an	nd 70	1 0	353
70	and	80		-	921
80	and	90		1-1	383
90	and	100		-	37
100	-	-	-	-	0
101	-	-		-	0
102			-	-	. 0
107					1

21847

At Paris; births 19445. Deaths 18427. Marriages 4860. Found-lings received in the hospitals 6426. Increased in the births this year, 1867. Decreased in the deaths,

2381.

The number of vessels which have passed the Sound, as well in going as in returning, amount to 7378, of which 99 are from Bremen; 10 from Courland; 1032 from Denmark; 262 from Dantzick; 1840 from England; 13 from France; 2508 from Holland; 20 from Hamburgh: 49 from Lubeck; 296 from From Prussia; 35 from Russia; 62 from Rostock: 1149 from Sweden; and 3 from Spain. These numbers surpass those that passed the Sound in 1768 by 449 vessels.

The following is an abstract from Mr. Gurney's minutes, of the number of prisoners tried at the Old Bailey, from the first sessions in the mayoralty of fir William Calvert, knt. Dec. 1749, to the last of Mr. alderman Turner, Oct. 1740.

Aldermen Prifoners
Calvert - 670
Penrant and Blachford 670
Cockayne - 615
[M 3] Winter-

166]	ANNU	AL REG	STER
1000	72		

Winterbottom and	Alfop	555	Fludyer 311
Gascoyne		523	Beckford 50
Rawlinfon		514	Bridgen (0)
Jansen		400	Stevenson 55
Bethel		451	Nelfon G
Dickenson		411	Kite 6
Afgill 4	di l	349	Harley 641
Glyn		337	Turner 616
Chitty	-	318	A A STATE OF THE S
Blakiston	4 2	322	Total 10473
	,	3	10413

A List, shewing the state of the Distemper among the horned cattle, is the districts of South and North Holland, in the month of September, 1766

### SOUTH QUARTER, or Province of HOLLAND proper,

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Districts	Sick	Died of the Sick- nefs	Recovered	In Health
Amfterdam 1	5786	4919	816	2954
Brielle	2426	1607	483	1349
Delft	3868	2390	690	6801
Dordt	889	552	141	1313
Gornichem	733	508	149	1193
Gouda, or Tergou	5679	4193	1142	3848
Haurlem	1523	1087	326	2539
Leyden	3906	2642	941	5225
Rotterdam	344	231	47	440
S. Hage, or Hague	151	III	25	230
Schiedam	2251	1612	326	2265
Schoonhoven	1699	1231	282	2914
M3001 02.1	29,255	21,083	5,368	31,071

N. B. Every town here specified (in alphabetical order) have each or them their Ambagt, which denotes as far as their power of criminal stice reaches, although their lands are in property of their owners or a cupiers. Every town also has its own lands or fields, which are let leases to several farmers; though some possessors of land, paying land tax, so rent them to boot.

### NORTH HOLLAND, or WEST FRIESLAND

Recovered Cathe, old	& young Yet Sic	k Grown Sic	k Dead In He
. 5037_ 41,6	2,331	19,288	11,824 22,3
" A Charles The Char	Thus from Apr	il to August	inclutive, 1769,
7-40	D . 1 C . 1 . 1 . C		Y / area at 0
K 115 300	Dead of the dilear	e, in the So	uth quarter 21,00
	Dead of the difeat	in the No	orth quarter 11,82
10,405 got through	3 16 1	- in the No	orth quarter 11,8

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March 2. Co

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April 3. La

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BIRTHS for the year 1769.

Jan 6. Lady of his excellency lord Townfend, lord lieutenant of Ireland, of a fon.

12. Dutchess of Athol, of a

daughter.

Princes of Hesse, sister to the king of Denmark, of a prince.

Ladyof fir George Bridges Rodney, of a daugh-

24. In Dublin, lady Caldwell. of a daughter. She was baptized by the name of Georgiana Sophia Selina; the ceremony was performed by the bishop lieutenant, the duke of Northumberland, the counters of Moira, and lady Shelburne were fponfors.

Feb. 4. Lady of fir John St. Aubyn bart. of a daugh-

13. Lady of fir Edward Aftley bart, of a daugh-

19. Lady Petre, of a fon.

March 2. Countels of Essex, of a fon.

11. Lady of fir James Langham, of a fon.

a daughter.

Lady Lifford, of a daughter.

April 3. Lady of earl Spencer, of a daughter.

D

Countess of Elgin, of a fon,

12. Countess of Strathmore, of a fon.

13. Lady of lord Gower, of a daughter.

Lady of lord Percival, of à daughter.

Lady of Col. Twifleton, of a fon.

19. Lady of fir John Hynde Cotton, of two fons.

22. Her royal highness the princess of Orange, of a dead child.

26. Relict of the late col. Brudenell, of a fon.

Lady of baron Hardenburgh, of a daugh-

27. Lady Craven, of a daugh-

Countels of Winterton, of a fon.

Her Danish majesty, of a prince.

of Clogher; the lord May 16. Great dutchess of Tufcany, of a prince, at Florence.

19. Lady of the right hon. Mr. baron Winn, of a daughter.

Dutchess of Buccleugh, of a daughter.

Lady of lord viscount Torrington, of a daughter.

27. Lady Palmerston, of a fon, still-born.

> Lady of fir Brook Bridges, bart, of a fon.

> Lady Mary Walter, of a fon.

21. Counters of Egmont, of June 2. Lady of the earl of Portsmouth, of a fon.

14. Lady of fir John Palmer, bart. of a fon.

21. Lady of lord Willoughby de Brooke, of a daughter.

Lady of fir Tho. Champneys, bart of a fon.

[M 4] 25. Coun-

## ess ANNUAL REGISTER

of a daughter.

Strelitz, of a daughter.

26. Her royal highness the princess of Bruns-wick, of a princess. 28. Lady of the hon. Mr. For, fon to lord Holland 30. Countess of Stamford, of of a daughter. a daughter. Lady Mountague, of a fon. July 28. Lady of earl Cornwallis, of a daughter. 31. Lady of fir Francis Pierpont Burton, of a · The hard Aug. 5. Lady of fir Gervas Clifton, bart. of a fon. . 12. Countess Donnegal, of a 14. Lady of fir Wm. Cunningham, bart. of a John Mordaunt, elq deft fon of Sr 19. Lady Forbes, of a fon. 28. Countefs of Scarborough, DTOL of a fon. Dutchess of Manchester, he ouke of of a fon. 31. Lady of Lord Clive, of a fon. Sept. 6. Counters of Dalhousie, of 26. Hon. Edwyn Sandry, a daughter. a daughter. 19. Counters of Darnley, of Sandys, to mrs. King a fon. Countels of Cork, of a Northamptonshire -mad to hanfon. Oct. 12. Countess of Abingdon, of a fon. 18. Dutchess of Marlborough, ter of earl Wands of a daughter.

ford.

Lady of the earl of An- Feb. 16. Peter Delme, elq; to be card by control of a for and Caroline Howards. that or ladact heir. At a similar the duke of Grafton,

helf.

The elector of Saxon, the prince of Deport.

The control of Control Mov. 3. Lady Garlies, of a daughRoy. 3. Lady Garlies, of a daughWalter Rawlinfon

of a fon.

Walter Rawlinfon

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Walter Rawlinfon

of a fon.

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25. Countels of Macclesfield, Princels of Mecklenburg

Dec. 9. Countefs of Hopton, of fon.

29. Lady of Sir Armin Wodehouse, of 1 المراق المراق القالفان

## MARRIAGES. 1760

Jan. 2. Right hon. lord Brown low Bertie, to mil Township Art on Layard.

Charles, to mis Ilizabeth Prowle.

18. At Dublin, William Morray, efq; to mis Kitty Hamilton, & cond daughter tolord viscount Boyne.

eldest fon to lon of Finchamitead

John Butler, efq; of Inland, to lady Anne Wandesford, daugh-

Caroline Howard, filter to the earl of Car-

March 8.

26.

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April 6. By

11. Sir

19. Sir ] MILY WAY

to Miss Ladbrooke, fecond daughter to fir Robert Ladbrooke, knt. and alderman, and one of to miss Farnham.
the representatives of 6. Robert Travis, esq. to Miss in parliament.

March 8. His grace the duke of Kingston, to the hon. mis Chudleigh, one of the maids of hodowager of Wales.

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Grafton, daughter of North Paragraph of North Parag to the hon. mifs Lidlord Ravensworth.

By special licence, at Audley Chapel, John Wodehouse, esq; el-dest son of fir Arbart. of Kimberlymis Berkeley, of Bruton-abbey, Somersetshire, niece to lord Berkeley of Stratton.

28. Lord Frederic Campbell, to countefs dowager Ferrers.

WatkinsWm.Wynn, bart. to the right hon. lady Henrietta
Somerset, fister to his

3. Lord Montcashel, to lady Somerfet, fifter to his Beaufort.

bart. to miss Mil-Ralph.

the fifter of fir Cecil Wraye.

knt. and alderman, 30. Sir Kildare Burrowes, to mis Higginson. 100

May 2. Col. Templer, to lady Sinclair.

3. Sir Charles Halford, bart.

the city of London ...... Gunning, infler to the dutchess of Hamilton.

9. Edward Hulse, esq; eldest fon of fir Edward Hulfe, bart. of Brenour to the princess mer, in Hants, to mis Lethuillier, 2 26. Right hon. earl of Offory, young lady of immense fortune.

mis Hougham.

18. John Parker, to the hon, miss Robinson, daughter to lord Grantham.

mine Wodehouse, 26. His grace the duke of Grafton, to mifs Wrottesley, third daughter to the rev. fir Richard Wrottefley, bart. dean of Worcester.

> Hon. capt. Knollys, fon to the earl of Banbury, to mis Sherwood.

April 6. By special licence, fir June 1. Anthony Compton, of Carham Hall, efq;

grace the duke of Helena Rowden, fecond daughter to the 11. Sir Pennington Lamb, earl of Moira, in Ireland.

bank, daughter to fir 20. Hon, capt. Pigot, brother to lord Pigot, to the 19. Sir James Innes, bart. to hon. mils Wrottefley, maid of honour, and

Die einologicher

cathearn

John Shuckburght, efq; to

milis Craven, eldest

At St. Margaret's Church Westminster, John Jolliffe, esq; member for Petersfield, in Hampshire, to min Hylton, only daughter and fole heires of the late fir Richard Hylton, bart. of Hyl ton Caltle, in the county of Durham, Dec. 6. Sir John Wedderburn, we lady Margaret Ogl-7. Sir Thomas Browne, but to mis Henrich Seymour. ther to his grace the Auke of Someriet, a
Mifs Bonnell, a
Queen-Anne-free,
only daughter ad Reitels of the b fir John Bonnell, ex fon of fir Robert 21. Sir Henry Hunloke, but to mifs Dering, fifter of fir Edward Deall his majesty's hips, manors,

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Wragg, efq

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Suffolk.—Ho

governor and of the island all the coast of

Sloane Cado master and w

efty's monies, in the Tower where in Eng

efq; the office

c in England

- 19. Rev.

ronet.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the year 1769, from the London Gazette, &c.

Feb. 9. The duke of Dorfet, lord lieutement of the county of Kent.—Dr. Rofs, a prebend of Durham.

- 19. Sir Fletcher Norton, chief justice in eyre, with a falary of

3000l. a year.

Mar. 22. Right hon, fir Fletcher Norton, a privy councellor.—Wilham Young, etq. lieutenant governor of the illand of Dominica, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

architect to his majesty, is appointed comptroller general of the boards of works, in the room of Henry Flit-

croft, deceased.

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April 16. Andrew Stokes, efç; chief juffice of the province of Georgia, in America. — William Wragg, efq; juffice of South Carolina, in America. — David Yeats, efq; register of grants, patents, and records, and Alexander Skinner, efq; to be naval officer of the province of East Florida, in America.

June 3. The duke of Grafton, bord lieutenant of the county of Suffolk.—Hon. John Byron, efq; governor and commander in chief of the ifland of Newfoundland, and all the coast of Labrador.—Charles Sloane Cadogan, efq; the office of master and worker of all his mately's monies, both gold and silver, in the Tower of London, and elsewhere in England.—Peter Burrell, esq; the office of surveyor general of all his majesty's honours, castles, lord-ships, manors, forests, chaces, parks, the in England and Wales.

19. Rev. Dr. Shipley, to the

of the late Dr. Newcome.—Rev. Dr. Barrington, to the bishopric of Landaff.

July 1. The duke of Grafton, was installed chancellor of the uni-

versity of Cambridge.

Aug. 4. Walter Paterson, esque captain general and governor of the illand of St. John, in America.—
Tho. Desbrisay, esq; lieutenant governor.—Elias Durnford, esq; lieutenant of West Florida.— James Purcell, esq; lieutenant governor of the illand of Tortola, and of the Carribbee islands, commonly called the Virgin islands.

Aug. 19. Hon. and rev. William Digby LL.D. to the deanery of Worcester.—John Jeffreys, M. A. canon of the cathedral of Christ, in the university of Oxford.—Rev. Mr. Wilson, prebend of Gloucester.—Lord viscount Coningham, of the kingdom of Ireland, vice admiral of

the province of Ulster.

Sep. 20. His grace the duke of Gratton, a knight of the garder, in the room of the late earl of Winchelsea. — Right hou the earl of Jersey, a lord of the bedchamber. — The earl of Stormont, one of the

fixteen peers of Secotland.

Oct. 5. Dr. Newton Ogle, to the deanery of Winchester, in the toom of Dr. Shipley, translated to the see of St. Asaph.—William Varey, esq; superintendant of all his majesty's gardens belonging to all and every his royal palaces in England.—Robert Wilkie, esq; to be his majesty's consulat Alicant, in Spain.

Nov. 20. Rev. Dr. Hincheliffe, vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge, to the brishopric of Peterborough, in the room of the late Dr. Lamb.—Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, master of Bennet-college, Cambridge, is appointed prebend in that

cathedral

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cathedral church.-Right hon. fir James Gray, bart. a privy counfellor. - Robert Taylor and James Adams, esqrs; to the office of architects of his majesty's works.

Dec. 1. Col. Mathew, equerry to her majesty's houshold, in the room of col. Montgomery, now earl of Eglington. - Hon. George Monfon, one of his majesty's aid de camps. -Col. Burgoyne, governor of Fort William, in the room of gen. Kingney, deceased.

- 13. Hon. Mr. Shirley, deputy ranger of Hyde and St. James's parks, in the room of the late earl of Eglington .- Tho. Boone, efq; one of the commissioners of the

cultoms.

Terbett da:

- 23. Right hon. the earl of Dunmore, captain general and governor in chief of the province of New York.

#### DEATHS, 1769.

Jan. r. Vice admiral Broderick, of a cancer in his face.

The rev. Mr. James Meyrick, known to the learned by his translation of Tryphiodorus, and his elaborate notes on that ancient author.

6. His grace Charles Sackville, duke of Dorfet, in the 58th year of his age; a lover of learning, and a patron of learned men; author of feveral exteemed pieces in profe and

11. Sir Joseph Styles, bart. of

Wateringbury, in Kent.

Relict of Edward Norton, efg; and aunt to ladies Ramfden and Rockingham.

17. Lady Sewell, wife to the

mafter of the rolls.

The margrave of Bareith. He a brottord ?

is fucceeded by the margrave of Anspach.

Maximilian de Hervart, knt. of the holy Roman empire, at Chelles,

Feb. 2. At his lordships feat a West Wycombe, in the county of Bucks, the lady of the right hon. lord Le Despencer. Her ladyship was daughter of the late Henry Gould, esq; but has no issue.

His holiness the Pope, aged 76. He was born at Venice, made cardinal in 1737, and pontiff in 1758.

3. Lady dowager Litchfield, mother of the present earl.

Hon. Hugh Stuart, uncle to lord Blantyre, in Ireland. Lady Tyrawley,

at Somerfet

House.

11. Sir Francis Clarke, bart # Finchley.

Lady of fir John Glynne, in Flintshire.

13. The counters dowager of Pembroke, mother to the pretent

19. Lady dowager Bateman, mother to the present viscount.

Hon. John Belasyse, brother to the earl of Fauconberg.

23. At Waterford, Herts, laty Ann Paddey, wife of John Paddey, efq; and fifter to the duke of Clete land.

Feb. 26. Wm. Duncombe, etc. in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square in the 80th year of his age, univerfally known, respected, and admired, for his amiable temper, and many ingenious publications.

Mar. 1. In Ireland, lady Anne Dawson, fifter to the earl of Pom

6. Sir Andrew Lauder, bart, 18 Scotland.

At Bath, Mr. Derrick, Mafferd the ceremonies.

9. At Verfailles, in the 84th year

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19. At square, la John Cott

22. Rig Arundell, rundell of the present.

Right ho majesty's m Lady do

to fir Richa 23. Sir Earlston, in April 1. chamberlain

ger of Wale 8. Sir Ric 9. Lady of his age, lord George Seton, a Scottish peer, and a baronet of Great Britain.

Ernest Francis, baron de Cranfield, in Upper John-street, Golden-

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10. At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, fir Kenrick Clayton, bart, member for Bletchingly, in Surry, which place he has reprefented in fix parliaments. fucceeded in title and estate by his fon, now fir Robert Clayton, bart. who was joint representative with his father for the above borough.

At Edinburgh, fir James Murray,

of Hillhead, bart.

14. In Argyle buildings, Miss Lowth, third daughter to the bishop of Oxford.

16. At his feat at Combe-abbey, in Warwickshire, the right hon. the lord Craven. The title devolves to the hon. William Craven, esq; of Albemarle-street.

At his house in Hackney, Thomas Fludyer, knt. member for

Chippenham, in Wilts.

19. At her house near Cavendishsquare, lady Cotton, relict of fir John Cotton, bart. of Bedfordshire.

22. Right hon. Mary baroness Arundell, relict of the late lord Arundell of Wardour, and mother of the present.

Right hon. James Ofwald, of his majesty's most hon. privy council.

Lady dowager Wrottelley, mother to fir Richard.

23. Sir Thomas Gordon, of Earliton, in Scotland, bart.

April 1. Lady of lord Boston, chamberlain to the princess dowager of Wales.

8. Sir Richard Wolfeley, bart.

9. Lady of Sir Stephen Ander-

10. Sir John Ramsden, of Byram, in Yorkshire, bart.

16. Hon. Mr. Sondes, fon to lord

Sondes.

19. At Edinburgh, lady Catherine Lindfay.

23. The second fon of the duke

of Beaufort.

Near Edinburgh, the right hon. the counters of Cromartie.

24. Lady Louisa Spencer, daughter of Earl Spencer.

In New Bond-street, fir Charles Eggleton.

Frederic Meyers, esq; a favourite

of his late majesty.

Charles Philip baron Diede de Furstentein, minister for the affairs of Hanover.

Rev. Mr. Zachariah Mudge, prebendary of Exeter, univefally known

by his writings.

25. Hon. Robert Herbert, esq; brother to fir Nicholas, and purveyor general of crown lands, at High Clare, Berkshire.

27. At Powerberry, in Northumberland, the right hon. lady Jean Ramfay, spouse to John Strother Ker, of Little Dear, efq; Her ladyship was first married to George lord Ramfay, by whom the had issue, the present earl of Dalhou-

In Burlington Gardens, the right hon. lady Henrietta Cholmondeley, fifter to the present earl of Cholmondeley, descended from the ancient family of Egerton, barons of Malpas, in the time of the Conquest.

May 8. Rt. hon. James Touchet, earl of Castlehaven.

16. In South Audley-street, the countels dowager of Denbigh.

In South Audley-street, the countess Chabot, fifter to the late lord Stafford; 1747

Stafford; the lately came from France, where the married the count of that name, who has been dead fome years.

At East-haddon, in Northamptonshire, the rev. fir Anthony Chef-

21. At Paris, the hon. William Monckton, eldest fon of lord Gal-

29. Lady of fir John Hynde Cotton, bart. and daughter of the late

alderman Parsons. Lady of fir Gilfred Lawfon, bart.

June 1. Lady of lord vifcount Palmerston.

3. Dr. Newcome, bishop of St.

13. Lady Susan Lindsay, daughter of the late earl of Crawford, at Edinburgh.

17. Sir Wm. Scott, bart.

Philip Bendlowes, efq; of Dar-lington. He has left the bulk of his fortune to his lady and three daughters for life; but after their decease 10001 to the British church at Dantzic, 2000l. to the County infirmary at York, 3000l. to the Magdalen house at London, and the refidue to the Foundling hospital.

At Stockholm, Gust. Fred. count de Rosen, who accompanied Charles XII. into Turkey.

28. Sir Joseph Hankey, knight, alderman of Langbourn ward, and prefident of St. Thomas's hospital.

The dutchess of Perth, in Scotland.

July 3. At Bristol, Mr. Powel, the celebrated comedian.

7. At his palace of Hamilton, in Scotland, the most noble George James duke of Hamilton, &c. His grace, though not quite fourteen years and a half old, was about five feet eight inches high; his growing fo exceeding fast is faid to have be the cause of his death. He is fuc ceeded in his estate and honour w his brother, lord Douglas Hamilton now duke Hamilton.

20. The rev. fir Richard With tefley, bart. one of his majely chaplains in ordinary, and deand Worcester; father of the dutcher of Grafton, brother-in-law to ead Gower and the dutches of Beford. He is succeeded in title and eftate by his only fon, now fir John Wrottesley, bart, member for the county of Stafford.

Miss Rich, fifter to fir Rober Rich, bart. and to lady Lyttelton.

At Kenfington, the new lady Henrietta William lady Henrietta Wynn, lady of fir Watkin William Wynn, bart. Her ladyfhip was the third daughter of the most not Charles Noel Somerfet, late duke of Beaufort, by the most noble Elinbeth dutchess dowager of Beautors, fifter to the right hon. the lord losretourt. She was born March to O. S. 1748, married April 13, 10 died July 24, 1769.

27. Right hon. lady Wation, file

to the earl of Hopton.

In Ireland, the right hop. Co therine dowager countels of Tyron baroness la Poer.

Aug. 2. At Peterborough-bous on Parfon's Green, in the Sift in of his age, the right hon. Du Finch, earl of Winchelfea and No tingham. His lordship has left & veral daughters, but no fon; therefore fucceded in title by his phew George, fon of his near br ther, the hon. Wm. Finch, deces

4. Lady of the late fir Thou Hales, bart.

14. Right hon, the earl of B hington.

19. La ote, bart Sir Hei rwell. 23. Sir

ih-fquare Aged ( ame Ann te fir He 29. Age n Cavendi is celebra f whist,

Right he f Jersey, v ord, and b najesty's pr At her 1 or-street, fitzwilliam arl, and f

Rockinghan Sept. r. Peter Fraser Lady of Clifton.

At his ho adilly, Joh brother to le II. Hon. prother to J Sir Georg

Nottingham Lady of agginton, I Sir Nath rufe, Glou - Parl

it of fir tratford-upo Sir John

Lady dow he late fir

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19. Lady of fir Gilbert Heathote, bart.

Sir Herbert Lloyd, bart. of Pe-

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23. Sir Tho. Whipham, Cavenih-Iquare.

Aged 92, in Grofvenor-street, ame Anne Brandon, relict of the te fir Henry Brandon, bart

29. Aged 97, Edmund Hoyle, efq; a Cavendish-square, well known for is celebrated treatise on the games f whist, quadrille, &c.

Right hon. William Villiers, earl f Jerley, viscount Villiers, of Dartord, and baron Hoo, and one of his najesty's privy council.

At her house in Upper Grosveor-street, the countes dowager of fitzwilliam, mother to the present arl, and fifter to the marquis of Rockingham.

Sept. r. Lady Fraser, relict of fir Peter Fraser, of Aberdeenshire.

Lady of fir William Draper, at Elifton.

At his house in Bolton-row, Picadilly, John Howe, esq; youngest prother to lord Howe.

11. Hon. col. Charles Leflie, next brother to John, late earl of Rothes.

Sir George Smith, bart, at Stoke, Nottinghamshire.

Lady of fir John Every, bart. of

Sginton, Derbyshire.

Sir Nathanael Nash, of Stonetoule, Gloucestershire.

— Parker, esq; only son and
ear of fir Henry Parker, bart. at
trasford-upon-avon.

Sir John Goring, bart. of Suf-

Lady dowager Gresham, reliet of he late fir Marinaduke Gresham, ar. In Queen's-square, Ormond-

heet, Humphrey Elletton, esq; he ded possessed of 16,000h per ig. Lad

annum, which he left to an only

daughter, aged 14.

At Cambray, the right hon, lady Barbara Radcliffe, fourth daughter of the late Countels of Newburgh, and fifter to the present earl; a peeress in her own right.

Lady Carolina Adair, wife of Robert Adair, esq; and fifter to the late marchioness of Tavistock, and

to the earl of Albemarle.

Oct. 2. Lady of fir Robert Wilmot, bart.

3. Charles Leopold, prince of

Anhalt, at Cassel.

Abbe marquis Nicolini, a Florentine, well known in the literary world.

15. Lady Anne Vernon, relict of H. Vernon, esq; Ormond-street.

17. Right hon, the earl of Wig-

24. Earl of Granard, in Ireland. His excellency fir Henry Moore, bart. governor of New York, greatly lamented.

In France, lord Clancarty.

At Huntingdon, fir Tho. Mackworth, bart.

Hon. Raby Vane, brother to the earl of Darlington.

Lady dowager St. John, mother to the present earl.

Nov. 3. Right rev. Dr. Lamb, bishop of Peterborough.

8. The counters dowager of War-

wick. 10. Lady of fir Robert Burdett,

bart. 16. Right hon. Henry Paget, earlof Uxbridge. By his dying without iffue, the title is extinct.

17. Right hon. lord Forteleve,

Golden-square.

18. Lady Bonet Cecil, youngest daughter of the earl of Salisbury.

21. In Dublin, the earl of Ely. At Paris, aged 20, Lady Cecilia Lenox,

#### ANNUAL REGISTER 1767

Lenox, youngest fister to the duke of Richmond.

At her house in Brudenell-street, Lady Ann Pawlet.

At Paris, the dutchess of Laura-

gais.

Fran. Jos. de Choiseul, marquis de Stainville, father of the present prime minister in France.

26. Sir Tho. Hay, bart. The hon. lady Colville. Lady Frances Arundel.

Dec. 2. Prince Diederic, of Anhalt Dessau, field marshal of the king of Pruffia's armies.

3. Sir Tho. Rawlinfon, alderman

of Broad-street ward.

5. Lady of the right hon. George Grenville.

8. The hon, lady Trevor.

16. Lady Betty Germain. her will she has left to lady Vere 20,000 l. to lord George Sackville

20,000 l. with Drayton-houie, w the manor thereunto belonging; lady Cath. Beauclerk 1000l. and la best diamond ring; to earl Best ley, a gold cup; to Mr. Berker 5000 L to the counters of Grand 3000 l. to lady Craven 3000 l. lady Temple 5001. for a ring; le jewels, plate, &c. to be fold, and with the refidue of her estate to h equally divided between lord and lady Vere, and lord George Sad

At Breflau, Erneft William burn Schlaberndorf, minister of state and war, in the fift year of his age.

Sir John Head, bart., D. D.

17. Hon. mifs Wrottelley, mad of honour to her majesty, and file to the dutchess of Grafton.

30. Right hon, counters of Budinghamshire.

# APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE

The PROTEST of the House of . Lords of IRELAND.

Die Veneris, 22 die Decembris, 1769.

A Motion being man be de-fpeaker of this house be defired that no protest, of any perfon whomfoever, who is not a lord of parliament, and a member of this house, and which doth not respect a matter which had been previously in question before this house, and wherein the lord protesting had

taken part with the minority, eith in person or by proxy, be enter in the journals of this house:

And a debate arifing thereupon the question was put, and the hou

was divided.

The earl of Drogheda reports that the contents below the were five, and the not contents the house were thirty.

It passed in the Negative. Dissentient.

First, Because we conceive

is the io rivilege nd a men is protest his house arliament ouse can ntered, ex hously in q ith the m by pro Secondly at this re f protesting rinciple, if his privileg he lords, an ntatives of er, weappre fied by the thom they ords, who ac heir own ri lly responsib ofterity. Th ent justificati cen deemed pon a body nvilege of p rd, against w eclared, migl of vindicati me, which t ferting the na urnals, with the question flary. And end, as it would to justify h

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hich the lord

part, and in w

Vot. XII.

tis the fole and exclusive right and rivilege of a lord of parliament and a member of this house, to have is protest entered in the journals of his house; and that even a lord of arliament and a member of this rouse cannot have his protest so mered, except upon a matter presoully in question before this house, therein the lord protesting took part in the minority, either in person

t by proxy.

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Secondly, Because we conceive at this regulation of the privilege rinciple, in confequence of which his privilege hath obtained among he lords, and not among the repre-matives of the people. The lat-The latr, weapprehend, are confidered by e constitution as actuated and jusfied by the fentiments of those thom they represent; whereas the ords, who act not as deputies but in heir own right, are more personlly responsible for their conduct to offerity. The practice of a permaent justification, also seems to have cen deemed a more necessary guard pon a body whose power was pernament. Hence we conceive the rivilege of protesting arose; that a rd, against whom the majority had clared, might have an opportuniof vindicating himfelf to future me, which the original custom of sering the name of each lord in the urnals, with the part he had taken the question, rendered more neflary. And we therefore appreand, as it would be abfurd for a also justify his conduct where he d not acted, that the privilege of otelling hath been, by reason, as ell as practice, confined to cases in hich the lord protesting had taken part, and in which, upon question, Vot. XII.

the majority had been of a different

opinion.

Thirdly, Because we conceive that the earl of Strafford, who first attempted, and that but in a single instance, to enter his protest as chief governor upon the journals of this house, was a person of such an arbitrary spirit, and the times in which he lived of so bad an example, and his said protest so informal and faulty in itself, that such his proceeding ought not to be considered as a precedent.

Fourthly, Because we apprehend that the only subsequent instance, to wit, the protest of lord Sidney, which was made in heat by that governor, whose conduct was disapproved on his recall to England, which soon followed, and sounded upon the former example, which ought not to have been imitated, was still more irregular and improper; inasmuch as it related to a matter which had never been before this house, and respected the privileges and proceedings of the other house of parliament.

[N. B. The prorogation by lord Sydney was not in confequence of orders received from England, as there was not time between the rejection of the privy council money-bill, and the prorogation, for any fuch orders to be had. The true reason was, that his lordship expected to be called to account by the then house of commons, for his having fraudently taken possession of the estate of lord Tyrconnel.]

Fifthly, Because we conceive it to be peculiarly necessary at this time, to express our sentiments upon this subject, when we have reason to apprehend that it is intended that a protest be entered upon the

journals of this house, relative to the proceedings and privileges of the other house of parliament, in imitation of the last mentioned protest.

Sixthly, Because we apprehend that we ought not to suffer this distinguishing privilege of the lords to be invaded or assumed, by any person, in whatever station; and that we ought particularly to resist any such attempt, when it may be thought to involve a breach of the privileges of the other house of parliament also, and may therefore be productive of dissention between the two houses.

LOWTHE, CHARLEMONT, MOUNTMORRIS, POWERSCOURT,

On Friday the 22d of December, the above protest was entered; not-withstanding which, on the Tuesday following, the lord lieutenant went to the house of lords, and entered his protest upon the lords journals, against the proceedings of the commons, in throwing out the privy council money-bill, alledging their reasons for so doing. The house of commons have, however, given orders to their clerk, that the lord lieutenant's speech be not entered upon their journals.

Extract from the Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

In the last will and testament of SamuelWilsonlate of Hatton-Garden, in the county of Middlesex, esq; deceased, bearing date the 27th day of October 1760, and now remaining in the said registry, among other things therein contained, is as follows, to wit:

A ND, after payment of all my just debts, the legacies herein before by me given and bequeathed,

my funeral charges, and expense incident to the probate and execution of this my last will, I do here by will, order, and direct, that the before-named John Swale, Thoma Philips, and William Syms, m executors, the furvivors or furvivor of them, shall pay the fum of twenty thousand pounds, if the refidue of my estate doth amount to that fim; but, if not, then the amount only of fuch refidue; unto the chamberlain of the city of London for the time being, to and for the uses, in tents, and purposes, and subject to the trusts, herein after mentioned: they my faid executors, at the time of payment thereof, giving notice in writing of fuch payment (which I hereby require of them to do) unto the lord mayor, the two fenioraldermen, and the recorder of the faid city for the time being, to whom, jointly with the faid chamberlain, I commit the trust, care, and management of the faid trust-money, not doubting but they will take an that the fame be effectually fecure for and appropriated to the purpole intended by this my will. And my mind and will further is, that the faid fum of twenty thousand pounds, or whatever fum be so paid by my faid executors to the faid chanberlain, shall be and remain as perpetual fund to be lent to your men who have been fet uponeyear, o not more than two years, in fometra or manufacture in the city of Lor don, or within three miles thered and can give fatisfactory fecurity h the repayment of the money to let to them. And my mind and will a that not more than three hundre pounds, nor less than one hundre pounds, be lent to any one perfor or persons in copartnership, nor hi à longer term than five years; an

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this money shall be lent, do, for the firit year, pay one per cent. per annum for the fum borrowed, and for the remainder of the time he shall keep the fame, two per cent. per annum, and no more; and that the borrowers do punctually carry the interest due from them every half year to the faid chamberlain of London. And my mind is, that fuch part of the capital of the faid fund, as shall at any time remain unemployed in the manner herein before by me directed, shall or may be placed out, by and with the confent and approbation in writing of the faid lord mayor, the two fenior aldermen, the recorder, and chamberlain, at interest on government fecurities, but not fo as to impede my primary intentions of lending this money to young men, as above directed. And my mind and will is, that all the interest arising from the faid money fo to be lent be applied, first, to pay such a falary, not exceeding forty pounds a year, as the lord mayor, the two fenior aldermen, the recorder, and chamberlain of London, shall think proper to give to a clerk in the faid chamberlain's office, who may be appointed to keep the accounts of the loan of this money, and transact other matters incident thereto; and to defray all other charges relating to this trust: secondly, to pay to Richard Wilkins, nephew of my late wife, thirty pounds a year; and to my fervant, Durance Hall, if she be in my fervice at the time of my decease, twenty pounds a year; during his and her respective natural lives, by four equal quarterly payments: the first quarterly payment to begin when William Syms shall no longer pay the faid annuities to

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that every person, to whom any of the said Robert Wilkins and the said Durance Hall as he is herein and hereafter directed to do. And thirdly, my mind and will is, that all the refidue of the interest arising from the faid money fo to be lent fi 1 be added to the principal, to make up losses which may happen, or to increase the capital of the said perpetual fund. And I do humbly request that the faid lord mayor of the city of London, the two fenior aldermen, the recorder and chamberlain thereof, for the time being, do direct and appoint the persons to whom, and the proportions in which, the faid money shall be lent, not exceeding the above mentioned limited fum of three hundred pounds to one person, or persons in copartnership; and also not less than one hundred pounds to one person. I do defire that no part of this mongy may be lent without the order and direction in writing of the faid lord mayor, two fenior aldermen, the recorder, and the chamberlain. And I do also defire, that, at every meeting of the faid gentlemen to transact any affairs relative to the management of this trust, those who are actually prefent, if the bufiness they meet upon be effected, will please each of them to accept half a guinea. And my mind and will is, that the beforementioned fum of money bequeathed by me may be lent, as far as the best information can be obtained, only to persons of honesty, sobriety, and industry; and who can make it appear, that, or the time they have been in bufiness, they have, on the whole, gained, and not lost thereby; and that they do not owe more than they are able to pay. And I defire that no person who may offer himself as a borrower of part of this money be [N 2] refused

refused on account of the religion he may profess, provided he be a Protestant. And I earnestly request that this fund may never be made fubfervient to any party views. And, further, my mind and will is, that no part of this money shall be lent to an alehouse-keeper, a distiller, or a vender of diffilled liquors. And I defire that a particular regard may be had to all fuch persons as shall be recommended by my executors as borrowers of part of this money. And, as I repose full confidence in the integrity of my executors, my mind and will expressly is, that it, by the account they shall give into the faid chamberlain's office, it shall appear that, after payment of my debts, my specific legacies, and my funeral charges, and the expences attending the probate and execution of this my will, the refiduum of my estate doth not amount to the said fum of twenty thousand pounds, then the account so given in by them, or the furvivors or furvivor of them (if no errors appear therein) shall be accepted at the faid office as just and right; and the fum therein stated to be the refiduum of my estate shall be received by the faid chamberlain in lieu and full fatisfaction of and for the faid fum of twenty thousand pounds; and his receipt shall be a good and sufficient difcharge for the fame to my faid executors. And my will further is, that my faid executors, or any of them, thall not be fued or molested by any person or persons whatsoever touching fuch refidue of my estate, unless any error shall appear in their or his account thereof, which error they or he refuse to rectify. And my mind and will also is, that my faid executors shall not be answerable one for the other, nor for the

act, deed, or receipt of the other And whereas it may happen that fome of the debts or fums of money due and owing to me, upon mongages, bonds, notes, or other fecurities, may be attended with hazard or trouble in the recoverythere. of; I do therefore hereby autho. rife and fully impower my executors, the furvivors or furvivor of them, to compound any fuch debts or fums in fuch manner as they or he, in their or his diferetion, shall think fit, And I do hereby will and direct, that whilst William Syms (one of myerecutors) shall be indebted to my estate in fuch a fum as the interest thereof, at four per cent. per annum, shall amount to fifty pounds, that he, the faid William Syms, do pay the two annuities of thirty pounds and twenty pounds a year to Richard Wilkins and Durance Hall, in the manner as in this my will before & rected. And when he, the faid William Syms, shall have paid what he may be indebted to my estate, or fo much thereof as that the interest of the remainder shall not amount w the faid fum of fifty pounds, then my mind and will expressly is, and I hereby order and direct, that the faid annuities of thirty pounds a year to Richard Wilkins, and twenty pounds a year to Durance Hall, be punctually paid, according to the directions before given in this my will, out of the interest arising from the money bequeathed by me in trust to be paid to the chamberlain of London, to be lent to young men.

Proved at London, with four codicils, the 24th of October, 1769, before the worshipful Arthur Collier, doctor of laws and furrogate, by the oaths of John Swale and William

HEN. So JOHN So G. Gost

Genuine co between sheriffs between of state, Doyle a

O N Sa day corder of I the Old Ba (among wh John Valla words:

"You, it the bar, shall place from thence execution; verally hange are dead; as the merciful

On Thursdevember, the following copthe recorder, John Doyle and

London and Middlesex.

William Syms, the executors named in the will, and John Blake, efq; the other executor named in the first codicil, to whom administration was granted, being first fworn duly to administer.

HEN. STEVENS,
JOHN STEVENS,
G. GOSTLING,
DeputyRegisters

Genuine copies of letters which paffed between the lord chancellor and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and between the sheriffs and the secretary of state, relative to the execution of Doyle and Valline.

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O N Saturday, the twenty-first day of October, 1769, the recorder of London passed sentence at the Old Baily on several convicts, (among whom were John Doyle and John Valline) in the following words:

"You, the feveral prisoners at the bar, shall be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the usual place of execution; where you are to be severally hanged by the neck till you are dead; and may God Almighty be merciful to your souls."

On Thursday the ninth of November, the sherists received the following copy of a warrant from the recorder, for the execution of John Doyle and John Valline.

Landon and Middlefex. To the sheriff of the city of London, and to the sheriff of the county of Middlefex, and the keeper of his majesty's goal of Newgate.

W HEREAS at the fession of gaol delivery of Newgate, for the city of London and county of Middlefex, holden at Justice-hall in the Old Baily, on Wednesday the 18th of October last, John Doyle and John Valline received fentence of death, for their offence in the indictment against them mentioned: and whereas it hath been duly fignified to me, that it is his majesty's pleafure that the faid fentence be executed in the most convenient place near Bethnal-green church, in the county of Middlefex. Now it is hereby ordered, that the execution of the faid fentence be made and done upon them the faid John Doyle and John Valline, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of this instant month of November, at the most convenient place near Bethnal-green church, in the county of Middlefex.

Given under my hand and feal, this 9th day of Novem. 1769. JAMES EYRE, Recorder.

The sheriss were much startled at this variation from the sentence which the recorder had pronounced in court: they therefore laid their doubts before council; and, in consequence of that opinion, which the reader will find hereaster, wrote the following letter to lord Weymouth, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state:

My lord,

THE inclosed will inform your lordship of the difficulty we are under, respecting the execution of Doyle and Valline, two convicts now under sentence of death in Newgate. We propose to wait on his majesty to-morrow morning, to deliver a like paper into his own hands, of which we think it proper previously [N 3]

to transmit you this copy, that his majesty may be apprized of it.

We are, my lord, Your lordship's most obedient servants,

JAMES TOWNSEND. London, JOHN SAWBRIDGE. Nov. 13, 1769.

(Inclosed Copy.)
To the king's most excellent majesty.
Most gracious sovereign,

THE recorder of London having fignified to us, the meriffs of the county of Middlesex, that it is your majesty's pleasure that the two convicts, John Doyle and John Valline, now under fentence of death in Newgate, who, at the last festions of gaol delivery holden for the city of London and county of Middlefex, were fentenced to be hanged at 'the ufual place of execution, should, notwithstanding, be executed in the most convenient place near Bethnalgreen church: we humbly conceive it our duty to lay before your majesty our doubts, whether we can lawfully comply with this your majesty's pleasure, to which, upon all occasions, it is our most carnest wish to be able to conform.

On the most mature deliberation and inquiry which the time has permitted, we are advised that the sequence pronounced by the court is our warrant for the execution, to which we must look; and that we shall not be justifiable by departing from it.

We therefore humbly pray, that your majefty will be graciously pleafed to respite the said execution, that the same may be re-considered; and to give us such farther directions as may fatisfy our doubts.

James Townsend.
John Saweringe.

Lord Weymouth's answer.

Arlington-street, Nov. 13, 1769, Gentlemen.

Have received your letter of this day's date, which was left at my office by Mr. Reynolds at near eleven o'clock this night, inclosing a paper, to which you refer me for the difficulty you are under respecting the execution of Doyle and Valline, and acquainting me, that you propose to wait on his majesty tomorrow morning, to deliver a like paper into his own hands, of which you think it proper previously to transmit me a copy, that his majefly may be apprized of it. I beg leave to inform you, that your intended mode of application to the king is irregular. I am ready to receive, and lay before his majely in a proper manner, any doubts which you may entertain with regard to the discharge of your duty on this occasion, and shall not fall to fignify to you his majesty's further commands thereupon.

> I am, gentlemen, Your humble fervant, WEYMOUTE,

The next morning, Tuesday, November 14, the sheriffs waited on lord Weymouth, and delivered into his hands a petition, to be by him presented to his majesty, of which tee the copy before given.

On Tuesday night, Novemb. 14 the sheriffs received the following letter from lord Weymouth:

St. James's, Nov. 14, 1769.
Gentlemen,

I Did not fail to lay before the king
the paper which you transmitted to
me last night, a copy of which you
put into my hands this morning,
relative

relative under 1 Doyle at has been the exect the most quiry v mitted, fentence is your 1 which yo shall not from it; ] to you hi you transn informatio which you cation, tha better enab ther directi

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And first, is agreed by pronounced is cution, to we every execution fuant to the rantable: the

the sentence varies from the been held mu

relative to the difficulties you are under respecting the execution of Doyle and Valline; and his majesty has been graciously pleased to respite the execution for a week. - As, upon the most mature deliberation and enquiry which the time has permitted, you are advised that the fentence pronounced by the court is your warrant for execution to which you must look, and that you shall not be justifiable in departing. from it; I am commanded to fignify to you his majesty's pleasure, that you transmit to me, for his majesty's information, the opinion or opinions which you have taken on this occasion, that his majesty may be the better enabled to give you fuch further directions as may fatisfy your doubts, according to your request.

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Your most obedient servant,
WEYMOUTH.

Letter from the sheriffs to lord Weymouth.

My lord,

W E desire your lordship to express our thankful acknowledgment of his majesty's great goodness, in graciously condescending to our request, and permitting us to lay before his majesty the reasons which induced us to doubt of the legality of the recorder's directions relative to the execution of Doyle and Valline.

And first, my lord, we suppose it is agreed by all, that the judgement pronounced is our warrant for execution, to which we must look: every-execution, which is not pursuant to the judgement, is unwarrantable: the sheriff is to pursue the sentence of the court: if he varies from the judgement, it has been held murder; and the judge-

ment pronounced on Doyle and Valline is, that they be carried to the

ufual place of execution.

The king cannot by his prerogative vary the execution, fo as to aggravate the punishment beyond the intention of the law: and the ends of public justice are effectually answered, if the offender suffereth death, the ultimum supplicium, without any circumstances of infamy or rigour, which the judgement doth not import. The king undoubtedly can wholly pardon the offender, or he can mitigate his punishment with regard to the pain or infamy of it. The mercy of the crown is not bounded; but it cannot go beyond the letter of the law in point of rigour; for the law proceedeth in both cases with a perfect uniformity of fentiment and motive. fame benignity of the law, which hath left the prerogative free and unconfined in one case, hath set bounds to it in the other. Now, my lord, it will not be faid, that the present alteration is, or is intended as, a mitigation of the judgement pronounced. To force, in a manner, the wives and children of the unhappy fufferers to be fpectators of the infamous death of their husbands and fathers, by executing them as near as conveniently may to be their own houses, cannot be intended, nor will it be effeemed, a matter of royal grace; nor is it granted at the prayer of the parties or their friends. Custom may fometimes give a fanction to a practice founded in humanity, and not repugnant to any law of fubstantial justice. But we do not suppose that either immemorial usage or custom can be urged in behalf of this alteration; or, it they could, that they would make it justifiable; because it would not be a

practice founded in mercy; and undoubtedly, where that is not the case (perhaps even where it is) judicium est legibus, non exemplis.

3. Our doubts, my lord, are still farther increased, and become more important, when we confider the confequences to which an admission of this power would lead us. If the crown can in one instance, contrary to the fentence, appoint a different place of execution, it may in all: if it can change the ufual place of execution to Bethnal-green, it may to Newgate-sfreet, or even to Newgate itself: and thus our boasted usage of public execution (not less necessary to the fatisfaction and fecurity of the fubject than public trial) may make way for private execution, and for all those dreadful confequences with which private executions are attended in every country where they have been introduced.

4. Had the power of alteration been in the crown (which we humbly conceive not to be the case), yet we imagine that his majesty's pleafure has not been properly notified to us; and that the recorder's authority alone would not be sufficient to justify us for acting in consequence of it, and for departing from the sentence pronounced by

For these reasons, and for those contained in the opinion, which, since your lordship requests it, accompanies this; we humbly pray his majesty either to suffer the sentence of the court to be executed at the usual place of execution, or permit us to have the fanction of the judges opinion on a matter of so great importance to ourselves, and as we conceive, to the whole nation.

We are, my lord, Your lordship's most obedien ferwants,

Nov. 15, James Townsend, 1769. John Saweridge.

Inclosed case, and Mr. serjeant Glynn's opinion.

A Man convicted for felony without benefit of clergy, received fentence in the court in the words following, viz. "That you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the usual place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

For the execution of this fame man, the following is fent by the recorder.

[Here follows the recorder's warrant verbatim, as inferted above, acept the omission of the days of sentent and execution, and the convicts name.]

Your opinion is defired, whether a sheriff will by law be justified in executing such a warrant of the corder.

Mr. ferjeant Glynn's opinion. I Confess a very great difficulty in answering this question. If the place is a material part of the fentence, the omission of which would vitiate the judgement, the execution must be conformable to it; and I know ro authority that can justify a deviation The king may pardon all or part of the fentence, but cannot alter it; the sheriff's authority is the fentence, he is bound to look to it, and fee it rightly executed. If the place is not material, then I should conceive it to be in the sheriffs difcretion, he being responsible for the fitness and propriety of the place. I know not how to account for the

many inf different comman circuit, c and Mide dations to indemniti **l**equences ent ulage. in which fuch com command vate room I am not ment with of the place no doubt o ollow from t is materi it; if it is intrusted he fentence power to jud dvise the s najesty the hem; the oubt of the is majesty' ecorder, be my case be nands of the ected to the

The opinion of the control of the containing mands for refuse a fortning piration of the control of the control

Nov. 13, 1

On Novem eived a letter ellor, in which the case an many instances of execution in places different from the judgement, by command of the judges upon the circuit, or his majesty in London and Middlefex, than as recommendations to the sheriffs, and intended indemnities to them against the confequences of departing from anci-There are certain cases ent ulage. in which the sheriffs must disobey fuch commands, viz. If the crown commanded an execution in a private room or a church, &c. Though I am not determined in my judgement with respect to the materiality of the place in the fentence, I have no doubt of the conclusion that must follow from either proposition: if t is material, no power can change t; if it is not material, the sheriff s intrusted with the execution of he sentence, and must have it in his ower to judge of the place. I should dvise the sheriffs to represent to his najesty the doubts conceived by hem; the more fo, as I cannot but oubt of the propriety of fignifying is majesty's pleasure through the ecorder, being much inclined to hink that the sheriffs cannot in my case be justified but by the comhands of the king, or the court, diected to them.

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Nov. 13, 1769. JOHN GLYNN.

The opinion of Mr. ferjeant dynn is fucceeded by a letter nom lord Weymouth to the recort, containing his majesty's comtands for respiting Doyle and Value a fortnight longer, after the spiration of the term of the forter respite.

On November 23, the sheriff retived a letter from the lord chantior, in which was inclosed a copy the case and question referred to the twelve judges, which his lordfhip had laid before them that morning. In reply to the lord chancellor, the sheriffs inform his lordship, that the case is not so stated as to bring the points upon which their doubts are conceived fully and compleatly before the judges, and they give their reasons for thinking so. This produced the following

Letter from the lord chancellor to the sheriffs.

Gentlemen,

I Received your letter at Westminster this morning, and have transmitted it to lord Weymouth; and am
inclined to believe, that when you
have seen the judges opinion that
was sent to me last night, and which
I have desired lord Weymouth to
send you a copy of, you will be satissized that the recorder's warrant is
a lawful authority for you to see execution done according to the tenor
of the warrant.

If the warrant is a lawful authority, I conceive that you will be under a necessity to obey it. I will only add, that your reasons and petition, together with serjeant Glynn's opinion, were transmitted by me to lord Manssield, and I date say have been perused by the judges, though they make no part of the case.

After you have perused the judges opinion, I should be obliged to you it you would state your own case with your question, which will be taken into consideration, if you remain dissatisfied, and it should appear that any material sact has been stated that ought to be omitted, or any thing omitted that ought to have been stated, or if the question has been desectively or improperly drawn.

I have the honur to be, with the greatest respect, Westminster- Your most obedient, Hall, faithful fervant, Nov. 25, 1769. CAMDEN.

On Friday the first of December the sheriffs received the following letter from lord Weymouth.

St. James's, November 30, 1769. Gentlemen,

HIS majesty having thought proper to take the judges opinion upon the difficulties you were under with regard to the execution of Doyle and Valline; in order to fatisfy your doubts upon that head, I am commanded to acquaint you, that the judges are of opinion, " that the time and place of execution are in law no part of the judgement; and that the recorder's warrant was a lawful authority to the sheriffs, as to the time and place of execution."

> I am, gentlemen, Your most obedient humble WEYMOUTH. fervant,

To the sheriffs of London and Middlefex.

On the 2d of December the sheriffs fent a letter to the lord chancellor, in which they mention, that by lord Weymouth's letter their doubts are over-ruled without being fatisfied. The fame day they wrote thus to lord Weymouth:

My lord, London, Dec. 2. THE opinion of the judges, as conveyed to us by your lordthip, hath over-ruled our doubts; and we must request your lordship to prefent to his majesty our most humble thanks for his majesty's royal condescension, in directing our case to be laid before the judges.

> We are, my lord, Your lordship's most obedient humble fervants,

JAMES TOWNSEND. JOHN SAWERIDGE.

John Doyle and John Valling were executed at Bethnal-green, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1769.

The next fentence which Ma recorder of London passed, was on Monday the eleventh of December; when he pronounced the following words only:

"You the feveral prisoners at the bar shall be severally hanged by the neck till you are dead; and may God Almighty be merciful to your fouls."

Thus ended this affair; from the proceedings in which, this writer thinks it is evident, that there is fettled plan, a wicked conspincy, to expose and fet afide the cit power of this country.

It is pretended that the cirl power is too weak to keep the pear in the neighbourhood of Spin fields; a barrack has been there fore built, and foldiers have regul larly mounted guard there for a long time past; they have likewise been employed as constables, to apprehend offenders; for which purpole and not to quell a riot, they were first fent thither. Yet, after ever method had been used, still more exasperate and incense those unhap py people, the civil power is of dered, out of the common count into that very neighbourhood, execute the criminals it could no apprebend.

The sheriffs faw plainly the share and the wickedness of those wh laid it for them; but being as fol citous to preferve, as the others!

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My lord O N S f foldiers ut any pr he lord ma eturn, befo nd through ith drums ng; and m f the peace f a town g

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estroy the authority of the civil ower, they were determined to suport it at the hazard, and, if neestary, at the expence of their lives. Without the affiftance of the miliry, the sheriffs executed those whom ord Barrington's worthy magistrates ould not apprehend.

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I am, with great respect, Your lordship's most obedient, and very humble fervant, WILLIAM BECKFORD.

Gemine letters which passed between the lord mayor and the secretary at war.

to the right hon. lord Barrington, fecretary at war.

Mansion-house, Dec. 18, 1769. My lord,

N Saturday, December the J 16th, a relieved detachment f foldiers from Spital-fields (withut any previous notice given to he lord mayor) marched, on their turn, before the Manfion-house, nd through the heart of the city, ith drums beating and fifes playng; and made a very warlike apearance, which raised in the minds f the peaceable citizens the idea f a town garrifoned with regular

I shall be much obliged to your ordship, if you will be pleased to form me, whether this unufual ppearance of foldiers marching brough the heart of the city, with rums beating and fifes playing, as occasioned by the order of our lordship, or of any other comiffioned officer.

Ever fince I have had the honour being the first magistrate of this etropolis, I have not heard of by not or disorder within my mult should be excited by evilsposed persons, the force of the mi power will be fufficient to fube all disturbances, and bring the To the right hon, the lord mayor of London.

War-office, Dec. 19, 1769. My lord.

Received your lordship's letter of yesterday, informing me that " on Saturday last a relieved detachment of foldiers from Spitalfields, without any previous notice given to you, marched, on their return, before the Mansion-house, and through the heart of the city, with drums beating and playing."

Your lordship defires I will inform you " whether this was occafioned by me, or the order of any

commissioned officer."

The detachment from the footguards, relieved every twenty-four hours, which has for fome time past done duty in Spital-fields, at the requisition of the worthy magistrates acting there, in order to fecure the public peace, went by order from hence; but no particular directions were given as to the manner in which they should march, which was left, as ufual, to the difcretion of the commanding officer.

I am very clear in opinion, that no troops should march through the city of London in the manner deferibed by your lordship (though I find, on enquiry, it is fometimes done) without previous notice given to the lord mayor; and I shall take care that the officer who commanded the detachment, which returned from Spital-fields last Saturday, shall know my opinion. I will also take such measures as shall, I trust, for the future, prevent any just offence being given to the city, or its chief magistrate.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect,
my lord,
Your lordship's
most obedient,
humble servant,
BARRINGTON.

Copy of a letter to J. Ellis. esq; of Gray's-inn, from Dr. Solander, of the British Museum, now on his voyage round the world, in company with Joseph Banks, esq; and the astronomers sent to observe the transit of Venus, by the Royal Society, at the new discovered islands in the South Seas.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 1, 1768.

My dear fir, IN my last from Madeira of the 18th of Sept. I only had time to let you know we were all well, and that we there met with a very good reception, which is more than I can fay of this place, where the vice-roy has been so infernally cross and illnatured, as to forbid us to fet our feet upon dry land. How mortifying that must be to me and Mr. Banks, you best can feel; especially if you suppose yourself within a quarter of a mile of a shore, covered with palms of feveral forts, fine large trees and shrubs, whose very bloffoms have had fuch an influence upon us, that we have ventured to bribe people to collect them, and fend them on board as greens and fallading for our table.

Now and then we likewise box nized in company with our hea and goats, when grafs has been fent on board for them. Once! have ventured, as belonging to the watering boat, to land at the watering place, which is in the middle of the town, where happening to meet with a civil captain of the guard, and telling him I wa the jurgeon's mate, and should be glad to go up to fome apothecana shops to buy drugs, he granted me a guard; which happened to be a very good natured ferjeant, the followed me not only all round the town, but likewise a little way into the country, where I collected a few plants and infects; but I could not get so far as the uncultivated places where the palms grow. The place is very large and well built very regular and well paved. The reckon 37,000 white inhabitant, and above 400,000 blacks; ione fay half a million. Their churchs are very rich, as are their number less convents. The opera-houles large, but they fay the performen are indifferent. Every body that lives here cannot be called any thing else but a flave: none dare do any thing without the vice-roy's leave.

We have, nevertheless, by immeans and foul, got about 300 species of plants, among them severanew, and an infinite number of new sish. We can hardly buy a plate shrimps, without finding a dozend your Pennatula reniformis, or kidney-shaped sea pen, among them. This harbour swarms with ray and sharks; among the last, the zygæna and tiburo of Linnæus, a hammer-headed and shovel-not sharks, have given us a great determine the same and the same and should be sharks, have given us a great determine the same and should be same

f pleafur harks do ind open etween I well as a ucky enou ariety of a Thalia, bu im. We r ten new ther too en above ollusca, e ecalmed n rery day h oat, and ught boat-illed fea-bi ey were all on became hers, that th fferent nam r what we nfequently, w ones; fo oved very u Many of ou ra few day m a billio r furgeon g We have lot Our fir. Madeira. If any of you ra, advise th adations to more influe remor. He her as my fri nicative. His thematical and

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val Society of ed a little to 1

cured us acces in they heard f pleasure. It is never heard that harks do any harm, but in the fea nd open roads. In our voyage etween England and Madeira, as vell as afterwards, we have been ocky enough to meet with a great ariety of mollusca, especially of the ibe which Dr. Peter Browne calls halia, but very ill described by im. We have made above eight ten new genera, and, I believe, ther too few: I think we have en above an hundred species of ollusca, especially when we were ecalmed near the line; we then ery day hoisted out Mr. Banks's oat, and fometimes might have ught boat-loads of what the failors iled fea-blubbers, and thought ey were all of one kind; but they on became fuch good philofoers, that they even recollected the fferent names, and could rememr what we had shewn them, and, affequently, could look out for w ones; fome of the failors have oved very useful hands.

Manyof our ship's company have, ra few days, been low spirited m a billious complaint, which r surgeon generally cured in a

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We have lost no men yet by fickfs. Our first mate was drowned Madeira.

If any of your friends go to Mara, advise them to get recommaterials and the more influence there than the remor. He is just such a philother as my friend, and very commicative. His many instruments, thematical and optical, have proted him the name of il Doctore

so. His being a member of the ral Society of London, has not a little to his reputation. He cured us access into a numnery:
they heard that Mr Banks and

myfelf belonged to the Royal Society, they immediately took us for men of fupernatural knowledge, and defired us to walk into their garden, and shew where they might dig for water; they wanted to know by what figns they should be able to foretel tempests, rain, and thunder and lightning. The answers and explanation of all this would have taken us up several days; but our captain would not stay for the gratification of the nuns.

The governor was highly pleafed with the performance of the new electrical machine; it worked prodigiously well at Madeira, but not half so well near the line; perhaps

the air is too damp at fea.

These letters are fent to Europe in a Spanish king's packet, that came here in her way to Buenos Ayres; there is on board of her an officer that has lived feven years in the missions of Paraguay, which he describes as the finest country under the fun. It was not a little mortifying to us, to fee all the Spaniards get leave to hire a house on shore, when we were denied to land on any island, or other place that we defired the vice-roy might appoint, and that under a guard, the very day when our ship was keeled for to clean her fides, fo that we could hardly make a shift to walk. I hope I shall live to see the day when conte de Azambuja, the new vice-roy of Brazil, shall be ashamed of his impolite behaviour towards us. letter goes in a Spanish man of war; my last, from Madeira, was sent in an Irish ship. The Spanish officers are the only people that we are allowed to converfe with; they are very civil and agreeable, and feem to be unreferved. The captain has been in the South Seas, and went

round Cape Horn, which, I believe, will be our route. The fruits of this country are nothing near fo good as ours are in Europe. Their pine-apples are extremely fweet, but no flavour; their grapes bad, fo are their few apples, likewife their melons; oranges are good, but rather want acid to give them flavour. Bananas, plantains, very little better than those you might have tasted at Water melons very good. Mangoes are not fo good as they are described in 20. 18.; taste of a disagreeable turpentine.

Their other fruits, as Iamboeira (Eugenia Iambos of Linnæus), Papayas, Mammeas, &c. can no ways be equivalent to our fruits; but they have one advantage, that they have here a fuccession of fruit the whole year round. Their few peaches are abominable; their greens tough and leafy. The country people eat almost every fruit that grows, but very few of them would be acceptable, even to boys,

in Europe.

DAN. CH. SOLANDER.

Narrative of captain Kennedy's lofing bis weffel at sea, and his distresses afterwards, communicated to his owners.

TATE failed from Port Royal in Jamaica, on the 21st day of December last, bound for Whitehaven; but the 23d day, having met with a hardgale at North, we were obliged to lay to under a forefail, for the fpace of ten hours, which occasioned the vessel to make more water than the could free with both pumps. Under this fituation we fet fail, in hopes of being able to make the island of Jamaica again, which,

from our reckoning, we judged by about ten leagues to the eathran But, in less than an hour's time, in water overflowed the lower ded and we could scarce get into the yaul, being thirteen in number, be fore the veffel funk, having only with much difficulty, been able take out a keg, containing about is teen lits of biscuit, ten lits of chee and two bottles of wine; with white fmall pittance we endeavoured make the land. But the wind on tinuing to blow hard from the North and the fea running high, we wa obliged, after an unfuccessful anen of three days, to bear away for a bayof Honduras, as the wind feet to favour us for that course, and being the only visible means well of preferving our lives. On the venth day we made Swan's Illan but, being destitute of a quadra and other needful helps, were uncertain what land it was. He ever, we went on shore, under flattering hopes of finding fome freshments; but, to our unspeak regret, and heavy disappointme we only found a few quarts of be kish water in the hollow of an and a few wilks. Notwithstan there was no human nor visible spect of finding water, or any of of the necessaries of life, it was the utmost reluctance the po quitted the island; but being length prevailed upon, with difficulty, and through perfu means, we embarked in the eren with only fix quarts of water, the Bay of Honduras. Between 7th and 14th days of our bei the boat, we were most miracula supported, and at a time when ture was almost exhausted, he nothing either to eat or drink. the Almighty Author of our

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furnished us with fupplies, which, when feriously confidered, not only ferre to display his beneficence, but fills the mind with admiration and Well may we cry out, wonder. with the royal wife man, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him! or the fon of man, that thou visitest him!"

In the evening the wild fea fowls lovered over our heads, and lighted on our hands when held up to reeive them. Of these our people at the flesh and drank the blood, eclaring it to be as palatable as ew milk: I eat twice of the flesh,

nd thought it very good.

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It may appear very remarkable, hat though I neither tasted food nor hink for eight days, I did not feel he fensations of hunger or thirst; ut on the 14th, in the evening, by drought often required me to argle my mouth with falt water, nd on the 15th it increased, when, appily for us, we made land, which roved to be an island called Amergris, lying at a fmall distance om the main land, and about fouren leagues to the northward of St. eorge's Quay, where the white cople refide, in the Bay of Hondus; though the want of a quaant, and other necessaries, left us ill in suspence. We slept four ghts on this island, and every ening picked up wilks and conks next day's provision, embarking ery morning, and towing along e shore to the southward. On first evening of our arrival here, found a lake of fresh water, by hich we lay all night, and near it ned one of our people.

On walking along the shore, we und a few cocoa-nuts, which were bread, thinking it a delicious repast, although eaten raw, having no implements whereby to kindle a fire. From the great support received by this shell-fish, I shall for ever revere the name.

On the third day after our arrival on this island, we buried another of our people, which, with four that died on the paffage, made fix, who perished through hunger and fa-

tigue.

On the fifth day after our arrival at Ambergris, we happily discovered a fmall vessel, at some distance, under fail, which we made for; in the evening got on board her, and in a few hours, being the 10th of January, we arrived on St. George's Quay, in a very languid state. cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from foaking my cloaths twice a day in falt water, and putting them on without wringing.

It was a confiderable time before I could make the people comply with this measure; though, from feeing the good effects it produced, they, of their own accord, practised it twice a day. To this discovery I may, with justice, impute the prefervation of my own life, and that of fix other persons, who must have perished but for its being put in use.

The hint was first communicated to me from the perufal of a treatife, written by Dr. Lind, and which, I think, ought to be commonly understood, and recommended to all

fea-faring people.

There is one very remarkable circumstance, and worthy of notice, which was, that we daily made the fame quantity of urine, as if we had drank moderately of of milk. The fubstance of the any liquid, which must be owwe eat with the wilks, instead ing to a body of water being ab-

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forbed through the pores of the fkin. The faline particles remaining in our cloathing became encrusted, by the heat of our bodies and that of the fun, which cut and wounded our posteriors, and, from the intense pain, rendered fitting very difagree-But we found, upon washing out the faline particles, and frequently wetting our cloaths without wringing, which we practifed twice a day, the skin became well in a fhort time; and fo very great advantage did we derive from this practice, that the violent drought went off, the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes, after bathing and washing our cloaths; at the same time we found ourselves as much refreshed, as if we had received fome actual nourishment.

Query, Whether bathing in faltwater would not be of infinite fervice in hot burning fevers, and break the too great adhesion of the blood, which is the cause of in-

flammatory fevers?

It is to be remarked, that the four persons who died in the boat drank large quantities of falt-water, and they all died delirious; but those who avoided drinking it had no such symptoms.

As this year has been the remarkable ara of Addresses and Petitions to the Ibrone, and as the number of both makes it impracticable to insert them all in this work, we shall select for our readers a few of those which, from the matter they contain, or any other circumstance, seem to be the most particularly curious or interesting. The Addresses being first in order, and having given birth to the long train of Petitions that followed, we naturally begin with them.

I HE following address of the lord lieutenant and nobility, high sheriff, grand jury, gentlement and clergy of the county of Essential was this day presented to his majety, by Daniel Mathew, Essential by Daniel Mathew, Essential high sheriff of the said county, being introduced by the lord of his majety; bed-chamber in waiting; which address was most graciously received. To the king's most excellent

The humble address of the lost lieutenant and nobility, high the riff, grand jury, gentlemen and clergy, assembled at the assembled in Chelmsford, in and to the county of Essex, on Thurday the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and

fixty-nine.

Most gracious sovereign, WHILS'F we feel the happy effect, and retain in our breats a most grateful fense of the mile nefs and benignity of your majety's government, we cannot fee, with out the utmost abhorrence, the sprit of fedition and licentiousness which hath lately manifested itself in fuch various shapes, with delign to lessen the respect and affection due to your majesty, to traduce and mifrepresent your parliament, and draw into contempt the authority of the courts of justice, which in m time were more happily or more ent nently fupplied.

Every part of the conductor these disturbers of the public reports appears to us as weak and unreasonable as it is wicked; yet we think such a proceedings, it not under the constitution, and destroy that libert which has been made the species but false pretence for committee outrages of the most dangerous and

alemnin polis ha fecurity. the feat been me the lawf violently comes ou constituti your ma iments at relying, v on your m md vigor tore peace s; and w that, beir he preferv quillity and parable fro ajetty's go mined, at nd proper oyal authorized

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Vol. XII.

the feat of your government hath been most infolently invaded, and the lawful administration of justice violently obstructed. It therefore becomes our duty, as friends to the constitution, and faithful subjects to your majesty, to lay these our fen-iments at the foot of your throne, relying, with the firmest confidence, on your majesty's wisdom and justice for the exertion of fuch prudent md vigorous methods as may refore peace and good order amongst is; and we do affure your majefty, hat, being fully perfuaded that he preservation of the public tranwillity and our own fafery are infesarable from the security of your majethy's government, we are deter-mined, at the risque of our lives and properties, to support your oyal authority in suppressing and bibduing all seditious and riotous mempts, which threaten destruction othe state, and disturb the happies and honour of your reign.

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The humble address of the high sheriss, grand jury, gentlemen and clergy of the county of Kent, assembled at the affizes at Maidstone, March the fixth, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine. SIRE,

WHILE we, your majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, eny all the happiness and advantage your majesty's mild and auspicious tign, we cannot help lamenting the centiousness that hath appeared on may public occasions, tending to nempt the peace and good order your majesty's government. We Vol. XII.

alarming kind. Already the metropolis hath been frightened from its fecurity, your majesty's repose in must attend such a general spirit of the seat of your government hath the most insolently invaded, and tional and legal authority.

We beg leave to affure your majesty of our warmest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of your government, and our determined resolutions to support it with our lives and properties; and, as much as in us lies, we shall always exert ourselves in discountenancing that spirit of sedition, so artfully somented and propagated by various orders of people in many parts of your majesty's dominions, and in every instance approve ourselves (as we are in duty bound) your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects.

St. James's, March 21.

The following address of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, has been presented to his majesty, by the rev. Dr. Wetherell, vice chancellor of the said university; which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

W E your majesty's most loyal and faithful subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, in full convocation assembled, humbly defire to approach your throne, with hearts sull of dutiful affection to your royal person, and impressed with a most grateful sense of the invaluable blessings derived to these nations from the preservation and free enjoyment of those civil and religious rights, which have been the great and constant objects of your majesty's paternal care and conduct.

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The interests of true religion and liberty, fo effentially interwoven with our excellent constitution, claim the peculiar attention of this feminary, which has long fubfifted under their influence, and can only flourish under their protection.

But when the facred name of Liberty is prostituted to the designs of faction and fedition, and converted into an engine of party rage, to deitroy that glorious fabric of which it is the ornament and support, such unjustifiable measures become more dangerous and alarming, by the specious and fair appearances under which they are difguifed; and, unless seasonably defeated, may termi-

nate in that ruin of our happy con-

stitution, which the lad experience

of former times has taught us to dread.

We cannot, therefore, without anxiety and concern, behold the repeated attempts formed by men, whose clamours against imaginary abuses of their constitutional rights and privileges, under pretence of preserving inviolate our civil liberties, tend to raise a spirit of discord and tumult among your faithful subjects, in open defiance of justice and legal authority, and in violation of the peace and good order of government, so happily established under your majesty's royal protection.

We have feen the course of execurive justice daringly obstructed, and every part of the legislative power infulted and reviled; we have feen every art of malice and falshood employed, to destroy all reverence for magistracy, and confidence in government; we fee the , daily and unremitted indignities offacred personages: we therefore cellor, masters, and scholars of the think ourfelves bound, by every tie, university of Cambridge, hund

focial, civil, and religious, by even principle of conscientious duty, in express our hearty abhorrence of fuch violent and unconstitutions, proceedings; and to affure your me jesty that it has ever been, and fill is, the constant object of our unwerried care, to instil into the minds of the youth of this place the genuine principles of religion and liberty; the fecurity of which (under God) effentially depends upon the fater of your, majesty's person, the dignity of your crown, and the authority of the laws, in the due and vigorous execution of which, true constitutional liberty confists, and by which alone it can be supported

And we farther beg leave to affure your majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our part to dicountenance irreligion and profus nefs. We have been always for fible of their evil tendency, to in the principles of loyalty to the king and obedience to the magillary, and to diffolve every tie of duy affection, and allegiance: but wear now fully convinced of their growing influence, by the dangerous afforations of men, who, under the plan fible pretext of supporting our ngm and privileges, are, by their prociples and practices, the real in verters of them.

HE following address of the university of Cambridge, prefented on the same day. most excel To the king's majesty.

The humble address of the chance lor, mafters, and scholars of the university of Cambridge.

WE your majesty's most dual

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St. Ja HIS body o s, and other beg leave to express the grateful fense we have of your majesty's conflant and unwearied attention to promote the happiness of all your people.

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Fully convinced that this or any other nation never enjoyed the invaluable bleffings of civil and religious liberty in a greater degree than what we experience under your majesty's mild and most gracious government, we cannot but see with concern and abhorrence the evil designs of bad men, who, under the specious pretence of promoting the public good, are labouring to seduce the ignorant and unwary from their duty, by infusing into their minds needless sears and jealousies, as if the constitution was in danger.

We trust, it ever has been our constant endeavour, and humbly entreat your majesty's acceptance of our most faithful assurances that it ever shall be our particular care, to instil into the rising generation committed to our charge, true principles of religion and loyalty, and such a sense of gratitude for your majesty's royal protection of this seat of learning, as will tend to make them good citizens and good subjects, and fully to answer the ends of our institution.

To this testimony of our duty and idelity, we shall add our unseigned rayers to the throne of grace, that t may please Almighty God long to reserve your majesty, the beloved overeign of an united, loyal, and stectionate people.

Given under our common feal, this 17th day of March, 1769.

St. James's, March 22.

THIS day a most numerous body of the merchants, trading and other principal inhabitants

of the city of London, waited on his majesty; and being introduced to his majesty by the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of the house hold, they presented the following address.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal fubjects, the merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants of your city of London, truly fenfible that it has been your majesty's constant care and principal object, fince you afcended the throne of your illustrious ancestors, to fecure to your people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws, and liberties inviolable, and to make them happy and flourishing under your majesty's most auspicious government, beg leave to profes our steady loyalty and duty to your majesty, and our firm resolution to exert our utmost power in supporting the honour and dignity of your majesty's crown, in preserving the fafety, peace, and tranquillity of your majesty's realms, in maintaining public credit, and promoting commerce, for the benefit of your subjects throughout your dominions.

And we beg leave to express our concern and abhorrence of every attempt to spread sedition, to inflame the minds, and alienate the affection of a tree and loyal people from the best of kings, and his government; which we apprehend has of late been encouraged, without the least shadow of foundation, by some ill-designing persons, to answer finister and selfish purposes.

And we most sincerely pray A'mighty God, that your majesty's great and bright example of piety, goodness, and clemency, may ope.

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rate so effectually upon the minds of your people, as to suppress that spirit of licentiousness, profaneness, and irreligion, which has been industriously propagated to delude the tunwary to their own destruction; and that the same good Providence will grant your majesty a long and happy reign over a dutiful and loyal people, and bless your endeavours with success, in a firm and permanent establishment of our excellent constitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign nations.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

of my defire to secure to my people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws, and liberties; and the strong assurances you give me of your resolution to support the dignity of my crown, to preserve peace among my subjects, to maintain public credit, and to promote commerce, afford me the greatest statisfaction; as well as your abhorrence of that inflammatory spirit of sedition, which it has been the business of artful and specious misrepresentations to propagate.

The warm wishes you express for the stability and permanence of this happy constitution, and the interest you take in my prosperity, will always deserve my favour and protection.

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour to kis his majesty's hand.

Our readers will fee a farther account of this address, in the Chronicle, p. 80 and 84.

ON the ninth of April, the following address from the counry of Surrey was prefented to his majesty by John Thornton, esquish fherits; which his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, and afterwards to confer the honour of knighthood on Richard Hotham, esq; of Merton, and Timothy Waldo, esq; of Clapham.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

WE your majesty's most dutifulfree, and loyal subjects, the high sheriff and grand jury assembled at the assizes at Kingston upon Thames, and the nobility, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Surrey, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence, with unseigned assurances of our inviolable attachment to your majesty's person and government, and of our hearty aversion to that spins of anarchy which has of late been ative in seducing the people from their constitutional subordination to the legislative and executive powers.

Our fittuation near the capital will we humbly hope, render this expression of our loyalty not unaccepable to your majesty.

The happiness our county enjoy of being honoured with your road refidence, when the cares of government permit you to retire to the exercise of your many private virtues, inspires us with a with the distinguished among the most faithful subjects of so excellent aking

We owe the happy establishment of your majesty's illustrious house the throne of these realms to the principles of liberty; and it shall our steady purpose to encourage as cherish those principles, at the same time that we check every tendent to licentiousness among the people.

The bleffings of the glorious ke volution, which we have hither enjoye

enjoyed tection, dence the mitted water poil atest post

therefore, ral stations of the su which that in your monitest the essential times to the surface of the surface

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in the affitation, lead counties and ing petition on the 24th o the ki

he humble holders of t fex. Most gra

loyal full soft the country with all a humility our royal feet, one your pater iterances, of all the whole iterances for fearful

of justly alarm

enjoyed under your majefty's proection, give us the greatest confidence those bleffings will be transmitted unbroken and intire to our

ateit poiterity. Grantude, as well as interest, herefore, will oblige us in our feveal flations to contribute our utmost o the support of the legal power which that great event hath placed n your majetty's hands, and to maniest the truth of our present proellion of exerting ourselves at all imes to the utmost in defence of our majesty, and our happy conintion in church and state.

Addresses were also delivered from hissol, Liverpoole, the terron of Lei-user, Coventry, and the county of alop, besides some other places in Engand; and from almost every part of colland. Set to and doud in vide

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be county of Middlefex, which thought itself particularly injured in the effential point of representation, led the away to the other counties and towns, by the following petition, which was delivered on the 24th of May.

the king's most excellent majesty.

he humble petition of the freeholders of the county of Middle-

Most gracious sovereign,

VE your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholdof the county of Middlefex, beg we, with all affectionate submission d humility, to throw ourselves at our toyal feet, and humbly to imore your paternal attention to those trances, of which this county the whole nation complain, and fearful apprehensions with ich the whole British empire is of justly alarmed.

With great grief and forrow, we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil-minded persons, who attempt to infuse into your royal mind, notions and opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counsel such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony and confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous prince and

a free and loyal people.

For this disaffected purpole, they have introduced into every part of the administration of our happy, legal constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary power; to prevent which, is the fole aim of all our laws, and was the fole cause of all those disturbances and revolutions which formerly diffracted this unhappy country; for our ancestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty, and fafety end. Under the pretence of this discretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called, law of state, we have seen

English subjects, and even a member of the British legislature, arrested by virtue of a general warrant, iffued by a fecretary of state, contrary to

the law of the land-

Their houses rifled and plundered, their papers feized, and used as evidence upon trial-

Their bodies committed to close

imprisonment-

The habeas corpus eluded—

Trial by jury discountenanced, and the first law-officer of the crown publicly infinuating that juries are not to be trusted-

Printers punished by the ministry in the fupreme court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all-

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The remedy of the law for false imprisonment barred and deseated -

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, punished by expences and imprisonment, and made by forced engagements to defift from their legal claim—

A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable in the first instance; contrary to law, because all appeal is thereby cut off, and inserior courts and juties instruenced by such predetermination—

A person condemned in the said court as the author of the supposed libel unheard, without defence or trial

Unjust treatment of petitions, by selecting only such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and resusing to hear those which might procure him redress—

The thanks of one branch of the legislature proposed by a minister to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of screening him from law—

Attachments wrested from their original intent of removing obstructions to the proceedings of law, to punish, by sentence of arbitrary fine and imprisonment, without trial or appeal, supposed offences committed out of court—

Perpetual imprisonment of an Englishman, without trial, conviction, or sentence, by the faint mode of attachment, wherein the same person is at once party, accuser, judge, and jury—

Instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patroling the streets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants—

The lives of many of your majefty's innocent subjects destroyed by military execution—

Such military execution folemay adjudged to be legal—

Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded—

The civil magistracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable persons—

The civil magistrates tampered with by administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their duty—

Mobs and riots hired and raided by the ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your majesty's mind by falle infinuation against the loyalty of your majesty fubjects—

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpunished violence and murder-

The just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, orangled by false representations to you imajesty; and the determinations of the law set aside by new, upposedented, and dangerous means; thereby leaving the guilty without redress, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your majesty's subjects at the mercy of each rushian protected by administration-

Obfolete and vexatious claims the crown fet on foot for partial a election purposes—

Partial attacks on the libert of the prefs: the most daring and micious libels against the continuous, and against the libert of subject, being allowed to pass un ticed, whilst the slightest liberage a minister is punished with the most rigour—

Wicked attempts to increase a establish a standing army, by early vouring to vest in the crown

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Repea he impo iament ender ti dministr hreats h ninisters ebate; a enounced ifed by th Refoluti egislature, and, bein he rights o nd therefo nent of the Public n ered and equiry into e civil list iftry-Inquiry in counts sto hough the fi hat pay-max

Public loan inifferial pur Profitution wards to m lead public v Irreligion minently differies proval

The fame di inded by the your majesty' a, and has p ing fellow fu e world, grie

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which, should they succeed, must, some or later, subvert the constitution, by augmenting the power of administration in proportion to their delinquency—

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Repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of members of parlament individually, in order to ender them more dependent on dministration collectively. Even threats having been employed by ministers to suppress the freedom of lebate; and the wrath of parliament enounced against measures autho-

Refolutions of one branch of the egillature, fet up as the law of the and, being a direct usurpation of herights of the two other branches, and therefore a manifest infringement of the constitution—

ifed by the law of the land-

Public money shamefully squanered and unaccounted for, and all equiry into the cause of arrears in the civil list prevented by the miistry—

Inquiry into a paymaster's public counts stopped in the exchequer, aough the sums unaccounted for by nat pay-master amounted to above only millions sterling—

Public loans perverted to private inifferial purpofes—

Profitution of public honours and wards to men who can neither lead public virtue nor fervices—
Irreligion and immorality, fo minently discountenanced by your ajesty's royal example, encouraged administration both by example in precept.

The same discretion has been exnded by the same evil counsellors your majesty's dominions in Ameca, and has produced to our sufting sellow subjects in that part of world, grievances and apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at home.

Most gracious sovereign,

Such are the grievances and apprehensions which have long difcontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your majesty's loyal fubjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repose, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your majesty's service, and for the constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our own representatives: but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented feating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his feat in parliament, under the pretence of an infignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a minister, that whoever opposed our choice, though but with four votes, should be declared member for the county. We fee ourselves, by this last act, deprived even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of flavery, and lest without hopes or means of redrefs but from your majesty or God.

Deign then, most gracious fovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your majesty's subjects; and to banish from your royal favour, trust, and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights, and who have trai-

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teroufly dared to depart from the pirit and letter of those laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the house of Brunswick; in which we make our most earnest prayers to God, that it may continue untarnished to the latest posterity,

Signed by 1565 freeholders.

Narrative of what happened previous to the presenting of the petition of the livery of London to his majesty, with a copy of the petition.

HE 26th of June, the right lord Rochfort, to know when it would be convenient to prefent the petition of the livery of London; and received for answer, that it was a matter not in his department. Lord Weymouth, being then out of town, did not return till Wednefday; accordingly on Thursday morning the lord mayor went to lord Weymouth's, but did not fee his lordship; he therefore left his bufmefs, which produced the following card:

True copy of a card fent by lord Weymouth to the lord mayor.

"Arlington-street, June 27, 1769. Lord Weymouth presents his compliments to the lord mayor of London, and begs leave to affure his lordship, that he should be extremely glad to give him any information relative to the prefenting the petition of the livery of London to his majesty, as the fecretary of fate never takes the king's pleafure with regard to the time and place of vecceiving petitions. They are ufually prefented to the king, either on Sunday, as his majety is going so or returning from chapel; or on appland

Thursday, as he goes to or return from the drawing-room."

On the 30th of June, the fleriff went up to court, and requested a audience; which being granted the petition was to be presented the

5th of July.

Accordingly, the right hon. Sam. Turner, efq; lord mayor, fir Rt. Ladbroke, Mr. ald. Beckford, and Mr. ald. Trecothick, together with the theritts, accompanied by Pag Roberts, esq; the city's remembrancer, proceeded in state to St. James's with the petition of the livery of London; where, after waiting a short time in the anti-chamber, his lordship fent in a message by the remembrancer to the lord of the bedchamber. He was defired by Mr. Pitt, groom of the bed-chamber, to deliver his message. The remembrancer anfwered, his bufiness could only be delivered to the lord of the bedchamber, and that his orders were to communicate it to none but his lordship. Soon after lord Huntingdon came out, and acquainted the lord mayor, that lord Orion was in waiting, that the levee was begun, and therefore he could not leave the king; but if they had any thing to present, they might walk in to the levee. Mr. Beckford and iwered, they were ready to obey the king's commands; and lord Huntingdon returned. After some time lord Orford, the lord in waiting came out, and told them, that, if they had any thing to deliver, the might walk in to the lever, which they immediately did; and the king being near the door, the lord mirror addressed him to the following st fect:

" Most gracious sovereign We, the lord mayor, the reprefentatives in parliament, together

with th ancient prefume fon, am all hum dutiful : your m fubjects, commor ing of g paternal your fub to hope, cioufly c just com fuch rel known w

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WE, y loya city of L lity which to their la all the and the presen dread of f in our min fore your tolerable people ha conduct o intrusted w your maje from the

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with the sheriffs, of your majesty's ancient and loyal city of London, prefume to approach your royal perfon, and beg leave to present, with all humility, to your majesty, the dutiful and most humble petition of your majesty's faithful and loyal fubjects, the livery of London in common hall affembled, complaining of grievances; and from your majesty's unbounded goodness, and paternal regard and affection for all your subjects, they humbly presume to hope, that your majesty will gracoully condescend to listen to their just complaints, and to grant them fuch relief as in your majesty's known wildom and justice shall feem meet."

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After which, his lordship presented the petition to his majesty, who delivered it to the lord in waiting. It was as follows:

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the livery of the city of London, in common hall affembled.

Most gracious fovereign,

WE, your majesty's dutiful and loyal fubjects, the livery of the city of London, with all the humility which is due from free fubjects to their lawful fovereign, but with all the anxiety which the fense of the present oppressions, and the just dread of future mischiefs, produce in our minds, beg leave to lay before your majesty some of those intolerable grievances, which your people have suffered from the evil conduct of those who have been intrusted with the administration of your majesty's government, and from the fecret unremitting influence of the worst of counsellors.

We should be wanting in our duty to your majesty, as well as to ourselves and our posterity, should we forbear to represent to the throne the desperate attempts which have been, and are, too successfully made to destroy that constitution, to the spirit of which we owe the relation which subsists between your majesty and the subjects of these realms, and to subvert those sacred laws, which our ancestors have sealed with their blood.

Your ministers, from corrupt principles, and in violation of every duty, have, by various enumerated means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable right of trial by jury.

They have, with impunity, iffued general warrants, and violently feized persons and private papers.

They have rendered the laws non-effective to our fecurity, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

They have caused punishments, and even perpetual imprisonment, to be inflicted, without trial, conviction, or sentence.

They have brought into difrepute the civil magistracy, by the appointment of persons who are in many respects unqualified for that important trust, and have thereby purposely surnished a pretence for calling in the aid of a military power.

They avow, and endeavour to establish, a maxim absolutely inconfistent with our constitution—that "an occasion for effectually employing a military force always presents itself, when the civil power is trifled with or insulted;" and, by a satal and salse application of this maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly sacrificed the lives of many of your majesty's innocent subjects, and have prosituted your majesty's sacred name and authority, to justify, applaud,

applaud, and recommend their own

illegal and bloody actions.

They have fcreened more than one murderer from punishment, and in its place have unnaturally substituted reward.

They have established numberless unconstitutional regulations and taxations in our colonies. They have eaused a revenue to be raised in some of them by prerogative. They have appointed civil law judges to try revenue causes, and to be paid from out of the condemnation mo-

ney.

After having infulted and defeated the law on different occasions, and by different contrivances, both at home and abroad, they have at length completed their design, by violently wresting from the people the last sacred right we had lest, the right of election: by the unprecedented seating of a candidate notoriously set up and chosen only by themselves. They have thereby taken from your subjects all hopes of parliamentary redress, and have lest us no resource, under God, but in your majesty.

All this they have been able to effect by corruption. By a feandalous misapplication and embezzlement of public treasure, and a shameful profitution of public honours and employments; procuring deficiencies of the civil list to be made good without examination; and, instead of punishing, conferring honours on a paymaster, the public defautter of unaccounted mil-

lions.

From an unfeigned fense of the duty we owe to your majesty and to our country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the throne those great and important truths, which it has been the business of

your ministers to conceal. We most earnestly beseech your majesty to grant us redress. It is for the purpose of redress alone, and for such occasions as the present, that those great and extensive powers are intrusted to the crown by the wisdom of that constitution which your majestry's illustrious family was chosen to defend, and which we trust in God it will for ever continue to support.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble petition of the electors of the city and liberty of Well-minster, within the county of Middlesex,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, having in common with the rest of your majesty's loyal subjects, selt the weight of a variety of grievances and oppressions, cannot longer be filent on the subject of a late violent and most alarming invasion of their liberties, which threatens the certain and speedy annihilation of our excellent constitution itself.

Your petitioners do, therefore, most humbly beg leave to lay before your majesty, that the freeholden of the county of Middlesex did, in obedience to your majesty's writ of election, on the 13th day of April last, freely and indifferently elect John Wilkes, esq; a person duly qualified according to the statutes on that behalf made and provided; that such election was ascertained by a poll regularly taken by the fieriff, by which poll it appeared that 1143 freeholders voted for the land John Wilkes, efq; and only 296 for Henry Lawes Luttrell, efq; that the fheriti, according to the directions of the statute, and the oath taken by

him to 1 fentative a majori (who, y reason to immedia ity's mir faid elect and void; Luttrell fworn in r That you proceedin to the free tion of th and fubve of the Br your petit redress but that they d nettly impl great guare this free na royal autho parliament, speedily as a

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election

John V

And your bound, shall

THE waite James's, with freeholders of the hon. Pet Vincent, babey, bart. Josthony Chapmatefg:

To the kin

The humble holders of the Most grad WE your mand loya

all returning officers, declared the election to have fallen upon the faid John Wilkes, efq; and returned him to parliament one of the reprefentatives of the faid county; that a majority of the house of commons (who, your petitioners have great reason to apprehend, are under the immediate influence of your majehy's ministers) have declared the faid election and return to be null and void; and the faid Henry Lawes Luttrell they have admitted and fworn in representative of the county. That your petitioners affirm, thefe proceedings to be unjuit, injurious to the freedom of election, a violation of the rights of the people, and subversive of the first principles of the British constitution. That your petitioners have no hope of redress but from the throne; and that they do most humbly and earnettly implore your majesty, as the great guardian of the liberties of this free nation, to interpole your royal authority, by dissolving this parliament, and calling another as speedily as may be.

And your petitioners, as in duty

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THE following gentlemen waited on his majetty at St. James's, with the petition from the treeholders of the county of Surry: the hon. Peter King; fir Francis Vincent, bart. fir Joseph Mawbey, bart. Joseph Martin, esq; Anthony Chapman, esq; Joseph Clarke, esq;

To the king's most excellent

majetty.

The humble petition of the freeholders of the county of Surry. Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the free-

holders of the county of Surry, from a grateful fense of the ineftimable bleffings which this nation has enjoyed under the mild and, equal government of your majesty, and your illustrious predecessors of the house of Brunswick; and from a steady attachment, zeal, and affection to your royal person and family; think it our duty to join with our injured fellow-fubjects, in humbly offering to your majefty our complaints of the measures adopted by pernicious counfellors, who, we apprehend, have countenanced and advised a violation of the first principle of the constitution.

The right of election in the people, which is the fecurity of alltheir rights, is also the foundation of your majesty's; we cannot, therefore, forbear being alarmed, when we see that first principle violated, in the late instance of the Middlesex

election.

We have feen, royal fire! with great concern, an application of the freeholders of the county of Middlefex, made by their humble petition to the house of commons, complaining of that measure, defeated: and it is with the utmost reluctance we now find ourselves constrained to appeal to your facred person, from whose justice and goodness we alone hope for redress.

We therefore most humbly implore your majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to give us such relief as to your royal wisdom shall seem meet, by an exertion of that prerogative which the constitution has so properly placed in your ma-

jesty's hands.

And your majesty's petitioners shall ever pray.

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OUT STORE LINE TO THE

HE following remonstrance of Buckingham, was prefented to undoubted right to elect, by a mathe king at the levee, by the hon. Thomas Hampden, chairman at the general meeting, the hon. Henry Grenville, John Aubrey, John Calcraft, and Edmund Burke, eigrs. all members of the house of commons: lord Verney was unable to attend; and the hon. fir William Stanhope, who had engaged to make the motion at the general meeting, was prevented by illness from giving his attendance either at Aylesbury or at the court; he has figned the petition, which is figned also by above 1800 freeholders. Lord Temple was at the levee.

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To the king's most excellent and town live majefty.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the freeholders of the county of Buckingham, beg leave to approach your majesty with unfeigned affurances of our zeal and attachment to your facred person, and to the principles of that glorious Revolution, in confequence of which the crown was, by our great deliverer, by the house of peers, and by the representatives of the people, freely and legally chofen, fettled on your majesty's family, as the most effectual fecurity for the full enjoyment of all our rights and franchises.

We prefume, at the fame time, most humbly to remonstrate, that it is declared by Magna Charta, "That no freeman shall be differzed of his freehold or liberties, but by lawful judgement of his peers, or by the law of the land " and it is declared by the Bill of Rights, that "Election of members of parliament ought to be free," By virtue of these two

and other fundamental principles of the constitution, all the and petition from the county electors of Great-Britain have an jority of legal votes, any perfor for their representative, who is not rene dered incapable of that high mut by the law of the land. We are thoroughly fenfible, that the house of commons may also judicially de termine upon the election of members of their own body; but the law of the land is superior to, and cannot be fuperfeded by, any refolution of either house of parliament; no new incapacity can be enaded, except by the authority of the whole legislature. The claim of either house of parliament to make ordinances which should have the forte of laws, hath once already proved fatal to the crown and to the confid tution, and will, we fear, if the exercise of it be tolerated, prove again destructive to both.

Notwithstanding which, in defiance and contempt of these our just and ancient rights, coeval with the very being of the house of commons, two days before the last election for the county of Middlefex, your majetty's fervants thought proper, either by their own authority or by their advice to your majety, to confer a nominal office on agentleman to vacate his feat in paritament, with the avowed purpose of bringing him into the house of commons, as knight of the fine for the faid county, by a fmall number of votes against a great majoring of legal electors; which purpole of theirs hath fince been fatally carried into full execution.

Juilly alarmed at an attempt of this formidable nature, thus planned and avowed by divers evil counted lors and ministers; duty to our for

vereign, calls upo manner, the fatal this viola election i earnestly of your n nefs, to a tutional effectually pled grien other just complaint the contin rights, an in the gra people.

> HH fign holders. Genuine

To the

May WE you faith ers of the folicitous i majesty's g prefervatio excellent co approach y humbly to the anxiet matter of th

As the co eminently ( for your in: to has it eve to that fyste majesty's ar protect. B taught, tha right of the vereign, and to our injured country, calls upon us to represent, in this manner, with all possible respect, the fatal confequences with which this violation of the rights of free election must be attended; and we earnestly implore the intervention of your majesty's wisdom and goodneis, to afford, by legal and conftitutional methods, the means for effectually removing this unexampled grievance; together with every other just cause of uneafiness and complaint; thereby fecuring to us the continuance of our fundamental rights, and establishing your throne in the grateful hearts of an united people.

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THE following petition was figned by above 10,000 free-holders.

Genuine copy of the Yorkshire petition.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

May it please your majesty,
WE your majesty's most loyal and
faithful subjects, the freeholders of the county of York, equally
solicitous for the honour of your
majesty's government, and for the
preservation of our most happy and
excellent constitution, beg leave to
approach your royal throne, and
humbly to lay before your majesty
the anxiety of our minds, on a
matter of the greatest national concern.

As the county of York has been eminently distinguished by its zeal for your majesty's illustrious family, so has it ever been strongly attached to that system of laws which your majesty's ancestors were called to protect. By these laws we are taught, that it is the undoubted right of the subject to je ition the

king; and the exercise of that right becomes the duty of the subject, whenever any ill-advised measure threatens to impair that equal state of legal liberty, for which this nation has long been respected abroad, and by which it has been made happy at home.

We find ourselves called to the exercise of that right, and the discharge of that duty, by apprehensions of the tendency of that measure, which has nominated a representative to the county of Middlesex, in opposition to the votes of a great majority of the freeholders, and in prejudice of that freedom of election which your faithful commons are entitled to by the laws and constitution of this country.

We respect, as we ought, the authority of the house of commons; and their just privileges will ever be dear to the people; but the house of commons derives its existence from the people, who never have intrusted that house with an authority to superfede the choice of the electors, or to create by a vote an incapacity unknown to the law. If this were the privilege of the house of commons, it would foon render that house a body chosen by its own members, and not the reprefentatives of the people. It is therefore with unspeakable concern, that we are obliged to represent to your majesty, that this event hath produced a fituation new and extraordinary in this government, the representatives of the people in opposition to the people.

This fituation would be miferable indeed, had not the wisdom of our ancestors provided, even for this grievance, a regular and constituational remedy. The power of affembling and dissolving parliaments,

is undoubtedly one of the rights veited in your majesty for the welfare of the people, and by their confent. The voice of a loyal people now calls for the exercise of this power; and our most essential rights

are to be preserved by it.

Permit, us, then, royal fir, to implore your majesty to restore the confidence of your people in the juftice of parliament, by fending them to a new choice of reprefentatives, which will give your loyal subjects an opportunity of demonstrating their zeal for the constitution, by a choice of men who will guard the honour of the crown, and support the rights of the people.

Petitions were likewise delivered, or prepared within the year, from Cornwall, Devon, Somersetsbire, cities of Briftol and Exeter, city of Wells, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Worcester-Shire, Herefordshire, borough of Southwark, Coventry, Derbysbire, Northumberland, Newcastle upon Tine, county of Durbam, city of Durbam, town of Berwick upon Tweed, and Some others.

An account of the matters now pursuing in France, for improving their present fiftem of Husbandry.

Y an edict of the king of France, waste lands of every kind brought into tilth, are exempted for twenty years from all taxes; and strangers are invited to fettle on such uncultivated lands, with the privilege of enjoying all the benefits of natural-born fubjects; and, as the improvement of waste lands is attended with confiderable expence, application has been made to the clergy, that fuch lands should be free of tithe for a time; alledging, with much truth," that as the first crops

do not equal the expence, fo it if unjust to carry off a tenth of the whole produce, before the fame is reimburfed. This tax, fay the faiety, becomes a real prohibition of fuch improvements; especially farmers, who, beginning with small capitals, cannot lie long out of their money. And if the government, add they, gives up the taxes railed for the service of the public, how much more should the clergy, in this case, give up the tithes, fine it is their duty to fet examples of difinterested good-will to the public; especially as, in this instance, they cannot be lofers, the land being fuch as never paid tithe before. They should also reflect, that this indulgence will encourage farmers to a ert themselves in improving walk lands; whereby the tythe may in time become confiderable." This reasoning appeared so just to the clergy of Britany, that they have voluntarily granted an exemption from tithe for twenty years on land thus improving.

General propositions circulated throng France, for improving the breed of Sheep.

THE sheep which deserve the highest estimation, are the fle mish, or rather the East-India sheep the English and the Spanish.

In order to procure a better breed of sheep, it is proposed " establish a school of shepherds is Flanders, fimilar to those in Swe den. The scholars, when instruct ed in the management of the le mish sheep, to be sent to the different parts of the kingdom best suited to thefe sheep, with each a ram and it A school for the manage ment of the English sheep is proposed to be established on the cont

of the respect land. not pre Many I famous distant quently Thefe v sheep, it

Wen Sweden, the incles are not in owing to of them. fervable i their teet they do i bably by therefore returning mate, this

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at Rouen, papers thus that " unl can be kep ing either o with the she whole will and degene in most parts clude, that t of answering must depend

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These nu in the royal of the channel, which is in every respect similar to the lands in England. "Even war, say they, will not prevent our obtaining them. Many parts of England and Ireland, samous for their wool, are not very distant from our coasts, and frequently send barks laden with wool. These would readily bring live sheep, if they were duly rewarded.

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procoat We might also obtain sheep from Sweden, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of their winters, they are not inserior to those of England; owing to the particular care taken of them. The only difference observable is, that in Sweden they lose their teeth two years sooner than they do in England, occasioned probably by the too great cold; and therefore it may be presumed, that returning to a more temperate climate, this circumstance will cease.

A third school should be established in Berry, or Languedoc, for instructing shepherds in the management of the sheep, which yield wool of the Spanish kind."

The Royal Society of Agriculture at Rouen, after duly confidering the papers thus laid before them, observe, that "unless these foreign sheep can be kept separate, without mixing either one kind with another, or with the sheep of the country, the whole will fall into a bastard race, and degenerate, as they have done in most parts of England: and conclude, that the only effectual means of answering this defirable purpose must depend upon government."

They purpose, therefore, "That government should establish nurseries of these foreign sheep in different parts of the kingdom, best suited to the different kinds of sheep.

These nurseries to be placed in the royal forests, which at prefent lie generally waste; but would, in this way, soon turn to great account. The ground would be enriched by folding the sheep upon it, and thereby be enabled to yield plenty of natural and artificial graffes, as well as corn, for the maintenance of the shepherds.

The shepherd, who attends each kind of sheep, should be of the country from which the sheep are brought. He should be well skilled in his business, and be young, that he may the more easily learn the language, and in time become the general inspector of the canton.

The chief direction of these nurseries may be intrusted to the Royal Societies of Agriculture in each province: who may appoint gentlemen of their own body, the most contiguous to the nurseries, to watch over the shepherds, and make regular reports to their respective Societies of whatever they observe.

Each of the foreign shepherds should be obliged to instruct young men put under their care; so that each nursery may become a school of shepherds, who may be afterwards distributed to different places with foreign sheep, in proportion as the flocks increase, so as to admit of colonies being sent off from the nurseries.

The inspecting shepherd to make regular visits to each colony, at least three times in the year, viz. at lambing-time, at shearing-time, and in winter; to see that due care is taken of the sheep at each of these different seasons; and regularly report his observations to the Societies.

The royal nurseries will become an unalterable fund, which will infure to the nation different breeds of sheep and wool, equal in goodness to those of Spain, England, and Holland

Holland; will bring in wealth to the ttate; will furnish materials for manufactures and commerce; and become fources of new profits to the husbandman.

It is well known, that we owe the establishment of filk-worms in France, to the royal nurseries of mulberry-trees, raifed in proper diftricts. Why then may we not expect equal fuccess from the establishment of nurferies of the best kinds of sheep; from whence the losses which may happen to farmers, by neglect or otherwife, may be fupphied.

The royal nurferies should not be reftricted to sheep and mulberry-trees only. All ufeful trees, whether domestick or foreign, should be raifed in nurferies for the use of the countries around; and being fold as cheap as the attendance necessary for raising them will permit, the low price may be an inducement to

many to purchase them.

There the best of all the refinous kinds should be raised. Such are the pines, which yield turpentine, and are best for masts; the cedar, especially that of Libanus. Spaniards built in the last century thips of cedar, which are still remaining, and are lasting monuments of the value of this wood. In the Pais de Vaud, all their houses are covered with shingles of the larchtree; the refin is drawn forth by the heat of the fun, and foon hardens into a strong varnish, which renders these coverings very durable. The cyprels is also of great use.

Chesnuts, especially the grafted kind, frequent about Lyons, would become a new branch of rural ceconomy. The horse chesnut has also its good qualities, and is now become peculiarly valuable for the efficacy of the nut in bleaching. The oak, the ash, the maple, the elm, &c. are all valuable for different purpoles. Time, and the experience of fome years, may discover trees whose uses we are not ye acquainted with.

Much of the country of Normandy lies wafte, and the fides of hills are naked, where many kinds of trees might be planted to great advantage. If this proposal is carried into execution, the Society of Rouen will bestow upon it the ut-

most attention."

Some extracts from a discourse deliver ed at the opening of the Royal Act demy, Jan. 2, 1769, by the pre-

N this discourse, Mr. Reynolds (fince fir Joshua), after congratulating the members of the Acade my upon its establishment by the munificence of his majesty, observe, "that it will at least contribute to advance the knowledge of the arts, and bring us nearer to that ideal excellent which it is the lot of Genius always to contemplate, and never to attain. This fentiment none but a genius, conscious to the idea of unattainsble perfection, and a perpetual el fort to approach it, could have con-Those who are fatisfied, ceived. either with what the produce themfelves, or even with what they fet produced by others, will stop to thort of attainable execellence. No production of art, however superior to what we can produce at the ting should be considered as the bound; yet, if we pals it, we must first reach it by regular approaches, and, with this distinction in view, we full find Mr. Reynolds's rules to confider the works of great matters #1 pattern,

pattern, to copy patible. with nati ceptions, are to lea may be be ing to gre Mr. Reyn terials, wi intellect rr oully empl uthentic which wer ccumulate may be ac dent receiv ciples whice heir whole The foll ually curi eminary of o be furrou of floating l aind may g nial to its ov Knowledge,

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Vot. XII.

pattern, and minutely and laborioufly to copy nature, as perfectly compatible. It is from an acquaintance with nature that we are to form conceptions, from the fludy of art we are to learn in what manner they may be best expressed. " By attending to great examples of the art, fays Mr. Reynolds, genius will find materials, without which, the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or devioutly employed; by studying these authentic models, those beauties which were the gradual refult of the ocumulated experience of past ages may be acquired at once: the stu-lent receives at one glance, the priniples which many artists have spent heir whole lives in afcertaining.

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The following observation is emally curious and just. "Every eminary of learning may be faid o be furrounded by an atmosphere of floating knowledge, where every aind may gather fomething congehal to its own original conceptions. snowledge, thus obtained, has alrays fomething more popular and feful, than that which is forcd upon the mind by private recepts of folitary meditation. Beddes, it is generally found, that a outh more easily receives instructions rom the companions of his studies; abose minds are nearly upon a level nib bis own, than from those who remuch his superiors; and it is from is equals only, that he catches the re of emulation, which will not a the contribute to his advancement." Whatever produces fedulous aplication, tends immediately to proace excellence, and perhaps, what called genius for particular emsyments and purfuits, may be reared wholly into a tafte, a liking this or that object, just as arbiy and as independent of intel-Vot. XII.

lectual strength, as a liking of different fruits, which, by making labour pleasing, produces a more intense application, longer continued than the agent could otherwise be brought to endure. With the same degree of application, excellence will be in proportion to ability; but the determination of ability to a particular labour seems to depend wholly upon taste, and not upon a specific difference in the ability or power itself, as generally imagined.

Mr. Reynolds, having remarked, that we, having nothing to unlearn, possess, at least, one advantage, which no other nation can boast, proceeds to lay down rules by which we may learn with most advantate, which are in substance as follow.

An implicit obedience to the rules of art, as ethablished by the practice of the great masters, should be exacted from the young students. And every opportunity should be taken to discountenance that false and vulgar opinion, that rules are the fetters of genius: they are fetters only to men of no genius; as that armour, which upon the strong becomes an ornament and a defence, upon the weak and mishapen turns into a load, and cripples the body which it was made to protect.

How much liberty may be taken to break through those rules, and, as the poet expresses it,

To fnatch a grace beyond the reach of art, may be an after-confideration, when the pupils become matters themfelves. It is then, when their genius has received its utmost improvement, that rules may be dispensed with; but let us not destroy the scaffold until we have raised the building.

The directors ought more particularly to watch over the genius of those students, who, being more [P] advanced. advanced, are arrived at that critical period of study, on the nice management of which their future turn of taste depends.

At that age it is natural for them to be more captivated with what is brilliant than what is folid, and to prefer fplendid negligence to painful and humiliating exactness.

A facility in composing, a lively, and what is called a masterly handling the chalk or pencil, are, it must be confessed, captivating qualities to young minds, and become of course the objects of their ambition; they endeavour to imitate those dazzling excellencies, which they will find no great labour in attaining. After much time spent in these frivolous purfuits, the difficulty will be to retreat; but it will be then too late; and there is scarce an instance of return to fcrupulous labour, after the mind has been relaxed and debauched by these delightful trifles.

By this useless dexterity they are excluded from all power of advancing in real excellence. Whilst boys, they are arrived at their utmost perfection; they have taken the shadow for the substance, and make that mechanical facility the chief excellence of the art, which is only an ornament, and of the merit of which sew but painters themselves are judges.

But young men have not only this feivolous ambition of being thought mafterly inciting them on one hand, but also their natural sloth tempting them on the other; they are terrified at the prospect before them, of the toil required to attain exactness. They wish to find some shorter path to excellence, and hope to obtain the reward of eminence by other means than those which the indispensable rules of art have prescribed.

They must therefore be told again and again, that labour is only the price of just fame, and that whatever their force of genius may be, there is no easy method of becoming a god painter.

To be convinced with what perfevering affiduity the most eminent painters purfued their studies, we need only reflect on the method of proceeding in their most celebrated When they had conceived works. a subject, they first made a variety of sketches, then a finished drawing of the whole; after that, a more correct drawing of every separate part, heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; then they painted the picture, and after all re-touched it from the life. The pictures, thus wrought with fuch pain, now appear like the effect of enchantment, as if fome mighty genius had fruck them off at a blow.

The students, instead of vying with each other which shall have the readiest hand, should be taught to contend who shall have the purest and most correct outline; instead of sining which shall produce the brightest tint, or, curiously trisling, endeavour to give the gloss of stuffs so as to appear real, let their ambition be directed to contend, which shall dispose his drapery in the most graceful folds, which shall give the most grace and dignity to the human figure.

In none of the academies that I have visited, do the students draw cacefully from the living models which they have before them. It is not indeed their intention, nor are they directed to do it. Their drawing resemble the model only in the attitude. They change the form according to their vague and uncertain ideas of beauty, and make a

drawing the figur what it a his the progress o renius; a whether a that we fe ionable po that we in ours to co ore him, 1 exactnes ntinually : dge of the vers to m will be f ding (with ous wildness which is his more ich cannot it was not a by an atter ed fludy of By a drawing of the Sacr d, it appears n one model of drawing n before hi ing all the fi fuch as his ed to wear; this great ma n he was all est pitch of e

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drawing tather of what they think the figure ought to be, then of what it appears. I have thought his the obstacle, that has stopt the progress of many young men of real renius; and I very much doubt, thether a habit of drawing correctly hat we fee, will not give a proporonable power of drawing correctly hat we imagine. He who endeaours to copy nicely the figure bere him, not only acquires a habit exactness and precision, but is ntinually advancing in his knowdge of the human figure; and ough he feems to superficial obvers to make a flower progrefs, will be found at last capable of ding (without running into caprious wildness) that grace and beauwhich is necessary to be given his more finished works, and ich cannot be got by the moderns; it was not acquired by the ancients, by an attentive and well-comed study of the human form.

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By a drawing of Raffaelle, the Diftof the Sacrament, the print of ich, by Count Cailus, is in every d, it appears, he made his sketch n one model; and the habit he l of drawing exactly from the n before him, appears by his ing all the figures with the fame such as his model then haped to wear; so servile a copyist this great man, even at a time in he was allowed to be at his self pitch of excellence.

have feen also academy figures Annibale Carracci, though he often sufficiently licentious inted works, drawn with all the lianties of an individual model. his method can only be detribled when there are but few livorms to copy; for then students, ways drawing from one alone,

will by habit be taught to overlook defects, and mistake deformity for beauty. But of this objection there is no danger; fince the council has determined to supply the academy with a variety of subjects."

This discourse certainly does honour to the president as a painter, if any honour can be added to that which he has acquired by his pencil; it has besides great merit as a literary composition.

The following remonstrance of the insurgents at Madrid, in the year 1766, is a convincing proof how disticult it is, even under the most arbitrary governments, totally to eradicate from the human breast the generous sentiments of liberty; or to subject the natives to the despotism of a foreign minion and minister.

Translated from the original Spa-

THE insurgents beg leave to present this humble remonstrance to your majesty, setting forth the reasons which obliged them, with hearts sull of loyalty, to act as they did, that the whole world may be informed of them, and the severest judge pronounce the justice of them.

They are well apprized that fome base-hearted men have imposed on your majesty's benevolent mind, by infinuating that the late tumult proceeded from disloyalty and a want of obedience in your majesty's subjects, which may have prejudiced the Spanish nation in your majesty's opinion, and must necessarily disturb that ease and security which they have always en-

joyed

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joyed under your majesty's govern-

The great misfortune of .kings (even the wifest) is, that they can fee but little with their own eyes, and are obliged to take things upon trust. Not seeing enough to know, they can only know from what they hear; and the voice of rumour is often the voice of falshood. Experience of men and things is a difficult science for a king; nor will fpeculative knowledge enable him to give a proper dispatch to business, without being well informed of facts and circumstances; and these are too often misreprefented to him. Princes (fays a certain politician) feldom know things as they really are, but as their fa-wourites, who have their ear, chuse to represent them. What a pity it is that the spirit of truth is not radically diftinguished from that of flattery and hypocrify, by a peculiar dialect! But alas! one and the fame language being indifcriminately used to express equal zeal, the various passions and the source of these passions lying hid, it is eafy to exhibit falshood for truth, the former affuming the mask of the latter.

To analyse the language of an artful flatterer, is a difficult talk for a king, because he cannot discover the bias and temper of his fubjects, by any intercourse of dealing, which, in the fystem of human prudence, is the furest way to-know them; nor does his high station admit of fuch familiar converse. They who gain their master's ear, generally find means to prejudice his inclinations and passions in their own favour, and then give him fuch advice and inclinations as are most

likely to please and be agree. able; but what goes amis, or may be unwelcome to him, they con-

On the strength of this maxim, Sire, your subjects have made thechmour they did; and as they perceived the disease growing delperate for want of a physician who should prescribe a remedy, their furgents refolved, at the hazardo giving offence, and even at the poril of their lives, to put a stop to so baneful a distemper.

Your majesty succeeded to the throne of Spain at a juncture mud more favourable than your royal father, or brother don Ferdinand experienced at their accessions. Rein then threatened on all fides; their fun-shine was clouded, an prosperity only glimmered at a diff ance. But your majesty begat your reign with fix hundred ma-lions of reals \* in your treasury 60,000 regular troops, 50 ships of the line, and a people in generabove a middle state. Then you majesty's alliance was so anxious courted by all other powers, the when they could not obtain it, the were contented with your neur lity, dreading your majesty's claring for one fide or the other, a fuperior power who might to the scale.

Into the hands of the many Squillacci your majesty imm ately put the reins of government and that with a power fo about that no man could dare attempt undeceive your majesty, in and fo palpably giving a fanction to his actions, as the utmost de of wisdom. And lo! in them of fix years, during which he borne the fway, he has broug

your m of troop day yo 600,000 nor 25,0 14 thips instead o jeity is mean nec notoriouf been put thing bu was want spirits of der oppre are unreci for levyin In shore our arms in the Spania the kingdo epration, e a work ilways en imatting wearice; and n ions that he oast of beir han all his Not fatisfi rocured him he managem er a pretence f his departm Pazienda. enture to op ot till he had alp, he form ung the Ind

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\* About fifteen millions of pounds sterling.

your majesty to a want of money, of troops, and of arms. For at this day your majesty cannot reckon 600,000 reals \* in your treasury, nor 25,000 men in your army, nor 14 ships of war in your fleet. And inflead of giving the rule, your majesty is shamefully reduced to the mean necessity of obeying it. So notoriously have posts of honour been put up to public fale, that nothing but the auctioneer's voice was wanting to proclaim it. The spirits of the people are finking under oppression, and the regiments are unrecruited without any means for levying men.

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In short, Sire, he has brought our arms into disrepute; he has lest the Spaniards without order, and he kingdom in such a state of despration, that its recovery must be a work of time. Self-interest always engrossed his thoughts, massing wealth with insatiable avaice; and now, with the many millions that he has purloined, he may loast of being worth more money than all his ancestors ever possessed.

Not fatisfied with this, he has recured himself, by instidious arts, he management of the Indies, uner a pretence of its being a branch it his department as Ministro de Hazienda. And as no man durst enture to oppose his career, no, ot till he had lest Spain at its last asp, he formed the project of ruing the Indies, the execution of hich he began with so much vilence, that one of his first estate occasioned an insurrection at luito, a considerable province in merica; and that bad example has ad such an effect on the other pro-

vinces, that they also are not a little disposed to renounce their allegiance to your majesty.

Such has been the administration of the marquis Squillacci, your majesty's darling minister!

What can the infurgents fuppose, but that your majesty has been ignorant of all these evils! For had a hint of them reached your majesty's ears, without doubt you would have divested yourself of partiality, you would have turned your love to hatred, and have stripped of his power that tyrant minister, whose object was the ruin of your majesty, of Spain, and of the Indies.

Had the northern potentates, who are enemies to the crown of Spain, imposed upon your majesty a prime minister, with a view to weaken your majesty's power, to waste your treasures, to annihilate your troops, and to destroy your ships of war in the Mediterranean, could they, for these purposes, have found a man so proper as the marquis Squillacci? It appears they could not, for they see all their wishes accomplished in him.

In this fituation your majesty finds yourfelf and your kingdom. Your fubjects, though oppressed, know not how to deliver themselves from a minister who tyrannises over Spain, and over your majesty too. notwithitanding the many admonitions they have given, none have had the defired effect. The infurgents, therefore, feeing their country at the last extremity, determined, though with some appearance of irregularity, to aim at the man who had trampled on your majesty's crown, and treated your fubjects with contempt.

## About fifteen thousand pounds fterling.

And now the question is, whether this rage shall be faid to proceed from difloyalty, or from hearts full of loyalty? Does it fpring from hatred, or from love? Shall it be deemed disobedience to risque our lives for the fake of feeing our king reinstated in his wonted fplendor? Or will our faithful zeal, our anxiety for your majesty's being respected and formidable, be pronounced criminal, or praifeworthy? Shall the studying means of relief for a bleeding people, that they may increase and multiply, for the defence of your majesty's person and govenment, that they may flourish in opulence, be called a finister defign, or the duty of a good subject? Let any man, be he who he will, refolve these ques-

Perhaps theedict published against cloaks, and flapped hats, may be esteemed the cause of this alarm.

This indeed was made use of, after paving the way to the great end which was proposed: but the instruments (incapable of diving into the state of the nation and the means of its re-establishment) were instigated only by their own feelings: they considered themselves only as deprived of a convenience by the prohibition of that dress, and on such an occasion they are the necessary tools.

But the truth is, your majesty's principal subjects had a nobler object in view; witness, the regularity of their proceedings; so that in a populous city, to outward appearance in riot and confusion, as much good order was observed as in time of quiet and tranquillity.

Let any honest man say, that he fuffered the least injury on this oc-

casion; and scarcely was the expulsion of the marquis Squillacei confirmed, when the city of Madrid, beyond expectation, was so suddenly restored to calmness and serenity, that all who saw it were struck with admiration. Nay, the multitude of boys, to the number of 2000, who had been employed in giving the watch-word to the mob, ceased their noify outcries, as if struck dumb in a moment.

We all know and confess, that no nation can have a prince more kind, affable, and beneficent, or a greater lover of justice. To such a king what can be more deplorable, what more unfortunate, than the being involved in such a cloud of ignorance, with regard to his minister, as to believe that he has the honour of the king and the good of the people at heart, at the very time when he is acting in direct opposition to both?

Therefore, Sire, it would be best to hear much, and believe but little, and to compare advice with information; and, to prevent such bad consequences as often result from too great credulity in the cabinet, the counsel of such men, of low birth, as may be endowed with more than ordinary talents, ought not to be disdained. Consider their opinions, and follow the advice that seems best. Wisdom is not derived from birth, but from reason. Understanding cannot be inherited, though titles of nobility may.

What can add fuch dignity to the crown, as the respect of the subjects? What can give it such splendor, as their homage and their

Loyalty is the first fruits of their homage; but your majesty must shew an affection for them before you the fide jefty's make acts of to win torious engroff you ex

What can this be had f cy can reign, a to another

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America Newfound Canada Nova Scott New Engla Rhode Itlan and New New York Pennfylvant Virginnia a Morth Caro South Carol

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can gain their love. In other words, the fidelity with which your majesty's subjects abound, will always make you respected by them; but acts of beneficence are necessary It being noto win their hearts. torious, Sire, that foreigners have engroffed your favours, how can you expect your peoples love?

The attachment of a foreigner cannot but be venal. His esteem is only in proportion to what he

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What kind of attachment then can this be? or what fecurity can be had for it? With what confistency can he leave his proper fovereign, and pretend to be faithful to another? This is unnatural; and it is equally so to find a foreigner

feizing the emoluments due to your fubjects, who labour with the iweat of their brows for the support of your throne; your own people fowing the ground, and strangers reap-

ing the harvest.

The real spring by which the hearts of the infurgents were put in motion is now easy to be discovered: and should they be so happy as to find that your majesty sees it in its true light, they will then, with the most humble obeisance. prostrate themselves at your majesty's feet, offering their lives and fortunes as a facrifice to the love they bear your majesty, and the ardent zeal which they have for the tranquillity and happiness of your majesty's kingdom.

Istal amount of British ships and seamen employed in the trade between Great Britain and her colonies on the continent of America-of the value of goods exported from Great Britain to these colonies—and of their produce exported to Great Britain and elsewhere.

Colonies	Ships	Seamen	Exports from	Exports from the Colonies.
Hudson's Bay	4	130	2012	
Labrador 7	7			734
American Veffels, 120 5			10	49,050
Newfoundland (2000 boats)	. 380	20,560	273,400	345,000
Canada	34	408	105,000	105,500
Nova Scotia	6	72	26,500	
New England	.46	552	395,000	
Rhode Island, Connecticut 3	3	36		
New York	30	330	531,000	526,000
Pennfylvania	35	390	611,000	
Virginnia and Maryland	330	3,960	865,000	1,040,000
Horth Carolina	34	408	18,000	68,350
South Carolina	140	1,680	365,000	395,666
Georgia	24	240	49,000	74,200
St. Augustine	. 2	24	7,000	and the second
Penfaeola	10	120	97,000	63,000
	1,078	28,910	3,370,900	3,924,606
	[	P 4]		Abstrat

Abstract of the account of the charge of his majesty's civil government for m year, from January 5, 1765, to January 5, 1766.

5	Queen -	50,000	4		27/1		
7	Duke of York	12,000					
JE ]	Prince Henry	8,000					
	Princess of Wales —	60,000					
EN I	Princess Amelia —	12,000					
Ro.	Late duke of Cumberland	11,250			I.	s.	d.
T.ate	e Queen's fervants -	re Exi	7 77		4,496		
Ser	vants to late Queen of De	nmark, and	d of		41490		
	Princess Mary of Hesse	-			415	_	
Coff	ferer of the houshold -				97,295		
	asurer of the chamber -				61,362		1
	fter of the great wardrobe				20,219		
Ma	fter of the robes				4,124		
	fter of the horse				18,000		-
Pav	master of the works -				48,877	9	10
	eign ministers	. 1.	s.	d.	87,291	8	
*	Great officers	- 25,2	-		-11-1-		
25	Judges and officers attending		, ,				
4	of justice		,925	6 2	3 .		
30.30	Clerks of the council 1000	of of-	77.3		*		
1-114	fice-keeper 91 l. 5s.		91 5	_			
	Officers of the ceremonies		21 13	4			
Fees and Salaries.	Gentlemen of the bed-chan	nber 14,9		61			
ra la	Grooms of the bed-chambe		51 -	7			
S	Kings, &c. at arms -	3.,	13 6	8			
31	Officers of the order of the	Bath 4	00 -	_		1	
ਕ	Serjeant at arms -	-	01 11	_			
8	Commissioners of trade, &c		54 -	_			
E	Officers of the board of wo		04 2	4			
020	Officers of the ordnance		80 5	10			
4-5	Keepers of houses, parks,		64 13	31			
	Officers of divers natures	11,1		34			
i	Officers of the receipt of exch	nequer 2,7		8			
cont	Officers of the court of exch	equer 2,8		11			
9	Server does earlier signs		13	-	114,593	10	#
Penf	ions and annuities, payable	at the exch	equer	THE C	35,800	3	2
Penf	ions and annuines, by lord	Gage	: .		55,078	15	9
Sund	fries, as of his majesty's free	gift and ro	val bou	nty	5,130	-	-
Bane	of gentlemen penfioners	19.9			6,000	-	-
Tewe	, or prefents in lieu thereo	f to foreign	minif	ters	1,737	5	6
300-	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH			*. v	11101	-	1

Secret Service.

His m L R D SI R M C R

Charge

To Mr. Four Tothe I Sir Geo

To J. N Capt. Cl

To Char ferv

To Char ferv

For the YE	AR	170	59.		Г	217
	1.	s.	d.	1.	5.	d.
(Earl of Halifax, late one of the						
fecretaries of state	1,538	-				
Earl of Sandwich, late another	1,546		10			
Earl of Sandwich, late another Duke of Grafton, another	1,453					
Mr. Conway, another Mr. Mellish, late secretary of the	1,461	0	10			
Mr. Conway, another Mr. Mellish, late secretary of the treasury	5,000		_			
Mr. Potts, fecretary of the post-office			_			
( Mary 1 otto) to the post of the	0,401	-		17,461	_	_
His majesty's privy purse -				48,000	-	-
His majesty's goldsmith, for plate	-		-	2,635		-
Law charges	13,050	-	-			
Liberates	7,460	10	12			
Rewards for fervices	6,256					
	48,029					
Sheriffs for conviction of felons	7,277			4.2-0	,	
Riding charges to messengers	2,361					-
Mr. Basket for printing	5,846	II	5			
City imposts Rents payable by the crown		14				
Chems payable by the clown	323	9		00 204	Q	3
Charges of the hanaper of the court o	f Chanc	ery		2,000	_	10
				874,472	6	5
Out of the following reven	ues:			874,472	6	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil li	A reven			874,472	6	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light. To Mr. Mellish, for secret service	A reven		_	874,472	6	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe	A reven		-	874,472	6	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe  Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000 — —	A reven		-	874,472	6,	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000 — — Sir Geo. Amyand, for spe-	A reven 3,425 es.		-	874,472	6,	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe  Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000 — —	A reven 3,425 es.		-			
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000 —— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service —— 5,338 16—	A reven 3,425 es.		-	17,338		5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000 —— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service —— 5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.	A reven 3,425 es.					5
Arrears of his late majefty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000 —— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service —— 5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar. To J. Nicoll, esq; for special	A reven					5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe To the Duke of Gloucester 12,000 —— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service — 5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service 12,631 14	A reven					5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe To the Duke of Gloucester 12,000 —— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service — 5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service 12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13	A reven 3:425	12				5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000 —— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service —— 5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service —— 12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.	A reven 3:425	12				5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe To the Duke of Gloucester 12,000— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.  To Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special	3;425 3;425 3;425 3;425 3;425	. 8				5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe To the Duke of Gloucester 12,000— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.  To Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.	A reven 3:425	. 8				5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000—Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.  To Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special service—Virginia quit rents.	3;425 3;425 3;425 3;425 3;425	. 8				5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special service  Virginia quit rents.  To Charles Lownds, esq; for special	3;425 3;425 5;5 -13,804	. 8				5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000—Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Revenues of the duchy of Cornwall.  To Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special service—Virginia quit rents.	3;425 3;425 3;425 3;425 3;425	. 8		17,338	16	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special service  Virginia quit rents.  To Charles Lownds, esq; for special	3;425 3;425 5;5 -13,804	. 8		17,338		5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special service  Virginia quit rents.  To Charles Lownds, esq; for special	3;425 3;425 5;5 -13,804	. 8		17,338	16	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special service  Virginia quit rents.  To Charles Lownds, esq; for special	3;425 3;425 5;5 -13,804	. 8		17,338	16	5
Arrears of his late majesty's civil light To Mr. Mellish, for secret service  Four one half per cent. from Barbadoe Tothe Duke of Gloucester 12,000— Sir Geo. Amyand, for special service—5,338 16—  Revenue of Gibraltar.  To J. Nicoll, esq; for special service—12,631 14 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Capt. Cleveland, the like 1,172 13 60 Charles Jenkinson, esq; for special service  Virginia quit rents.  To Charles Lownds, esq; for special	3;425 3;425 5;5 -13,804	. 8		17,338	16	-

## SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1769.

November 21, 1768.			
HAT 16000 men be employed for the fea			
fervice for 1769, including 4287 marines.			
2. That a fum, not exceeding 41. per man per			
2. I that a full, flot executing 4 is per man per	3		
month, be allowed for maintaining them, including	0		1
	832000	, 0	0
November 28.			
1. That a number of land forces, including			
2349 invalids, amounting to 17142 effective men,			
commission and non commission officers included, be			
employed for 1769.			
2. For defraying-the charge of the faid number of			
land forces for 1769	602673	15	7
3. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garri-	and adv		1
risons in the plantations and Africa, including those			*
in garrison in Minorca and Gibraltar, and for pro-			
visions for the forces in North America, Nova Sco-			
tia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded islands,			
	207827	- 9	- 1
and Africa, for 1769	397835	10	13
4. For defraying the charge of the difference of			
pay between the British and Irish establishment, of			11
five regiments and four companies of foot, ferving			
in the ifle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the			
ceded iflands, for 1769	- 4661	12	7
5. For the pay of the general and staff officers in	150		1
Great Britain, for 1769 -	12203	II.	6 1
6. For defraying the charge of full pay for 365			
days, for 1769, to officers reduced, with the 10th	i l		)
company of feveral battalions reduced from ten to			
nine companies, and who remained on half pay at			
the 24th of December 1765 -	4763		0
the 24th of December 1705	4/03	3	-
			- 5
	1022138	10	3 8
DECEMBER 5.	1-5-		1
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half		0	
pay to fea and marine officers, for 1769 -	410255	8	1
2. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs			
of ships of war in his majesty's yards, and other extra-			
works, over and above what are proposed to be done		1	
		U	nequ
NATURE 12			

upon 1769 3. H land fe

4. F formed and no

reduced rines, a Great I 25th da 2. Fe

3. For feveral of troops of nuated g

2. To

the civil Scotia, 1

and the i the 24th 3. Up civil estab

Upon civil estal tal exper June 176
5. Upogeneral fi

America, 6. Upo ment of S

7. For

For the YEAR 1769.	1		[219
upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for	282413	0	0
3. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land fervice, for 1769 4. For defraying the expence of fervices per-	177947	18	0
formed by the office of ordnance, for land fervice, and not provided for by parliament, in 1768	43812	19	0
	914429	5	1
FEBRUARY 16, 1769.  1. For paying the pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half pay in Great Britain, and were married to them before the 25th day of December 1716, for the year 1769	- 1480	0	0
2. For the reduced officers of his majesty's land			3
forces and marines, for 1769 3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the	127020	0	9
feveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards reduced, and to the superan-			
nuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards,	1331		
for 1769 2. Towards defraying the charge of out penfioners			
of Chelsea hospital, for 1769	107394	15	10
Parameter and	237225	15	10
FEBRUARY 21.  1. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of his majesty's colony of Nova Scotia, for 1769	4375	17	Tring.
2. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his majesty's colony of Georgia, and the incidental expences attending the same, from	43/3	-,	
the 24th of June 1768, to the 24th of June 1769 3. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of East Florida, and the incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June	3086	0	0
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of West Florida, and the inciden-	4750	0	0
June 1768, to the 24th of June 1769  5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of general furveys of his majesty's dominions in North	4800	0	0
America, for 1769	1785	4	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the civil establishment of Senegambia, for 1769	5550	0	0
7. For paying off and discharging the exchequer			bills,

enfine .

12

bills, made out by virtue of an act, passed in the 8th year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, An act for raising a certain sum of money by loans, or exchequer bills, and charged upon the first aids to be granted this session

1800000 0 0 the

	1824347	1	11
FEBRUARY 23.			
For Charles Dingley of London, merchant, as a			
reward to him for having erected and brought to		,	
perfection, for the benefit of the public, a wind-faw-mill			
at Limehouse, for the purpose of manufacturing tim-			
ber into wainfcot and deals; and as a recompence for			
the loss he sustained in the wilful destruction of the			
faid wind-faw-mill, by a number of riotous and dif-			
orderly persons, in the month of May last -	2000	0	0
MARCH 2.			
To discharge the arrears and debts due and owing			
upon the civil list, on the 5th of January, 1769	513511	0	0
MARCH 7.			
Towards erecting a magazine for gunpowder, at			
Priddy's Hard, in Portsmouth harbour -	4000	0	0
MARCH 14.			
1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences			
of his majesty's land forces, and other services, in-			
curred to the 23d of December 1768, and not pro-			
vided for by parliament	238557	2	2
2. To replace to the finking fund, the like fum if-			
fued thereout, to make good the deficiency on the			.,
5th day of July, 1768, of the fund established for			
paying annuities, in respect of five millions borrowed			
by virtue of an act made in the 31st year of his late			
majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of			
1768	47531	18	6
3. To replace to ditto, the like fum paid out of the			
fame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of			
April, 1768, of the fund established for paying annu-			
ities in respect of 3,500,000 l. borrowed by virtue of			
an act of the third of his present majesty, towards the	100		. 3
fupply granted for the service of 1763	18930	3	4 4
f A			- 3
COO MAN THE REST LIBERT OF THE PARTY OF THE	305019	4	0 1
MARCH 23.			
That provision be made for the pay and cloathing			
of the militia, and for the substitence during the	1		
time they shall be absent from home on account of the			
annual exercise, for 1769.		A	PRIL

to main ceived 1760, the 311 fum to 2. U

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Sum tot

APRIL

### APRIL 10.

1. Upon account, to enable the Foundling hospital to maintain and educate fuch children as were received into the same on or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 21st of December 1768, exclusive, to the 31st of December 1769, inclusive, and the faid fum to be iffued without any deduction

2. Upon account, for enabling the faid hospital to put out apprentice the faid children, fo as that the faid hospital do not give with one child more than 7 l.

3. Upon account, to repay to the governors and guardians of the faid hospital, the like sum advanced by them, for apprenticing fuch children as were received into it, on or before the 25th of March 1760, over and above the fums granted by parliament for that purpose

4. To make good to his majesty the like sum, which has been issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of the house

5. Towards carrying on an additional building for a more commodious passage to the house of commons

6. Towards paying off and discharging the debts of the navy

7. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1768

8. For repairing, maintaining, and supporting, the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa

19957 10

5600

3231 16 0

16500

3000

400000

186043

2000

649332

### APRIL 11.

To pay the benefit prizes in the present lottery, charged upon the fupplies of the current year

APRIL 12. To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England, trading into the Levant feas, to be applied in affifting the faid company in carrying on their trade

APRIL 20.

To be applied for making a new road at the foot of the mountain of Penmaen Mawr, and thereby fecuring a certain communication between Great Britain and Ireland, by way of Holyhead.

MAY I.

To Frederick Lafontaine, or to fuch perion or persons as his majesty shall think proper, to encourage the making of faltpetre in Great Britain, under the inspection of the board of ordnance

Sum total of the supplies granted this session

IL

600,000

5000

2000

2000

6909003 4 10 Ways and means for raising the above supply granted to his majesty, agreed to on the following days, VIZ.

Nov. 24, 1768.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, be continued from the 23d of June, 1769, to the 24th of June, 1770, and charged upon all the malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale within the kingdom of Great Britain, 700,000l.

DECEMBER 6.

That the fum of 3 s. in the pound, and no more, be raised within the space of one year, from the 25th of March, 1769, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, and personal estates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland, 1,528,568 k. 11s. 113 d.

FEBRUARRY 23, 1769.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the sum of 1,800,000 l. be raised by loans, or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th day of April, 1770, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

MARCH 14.

That the duties of excise, pay-

able upon feal skins, tanned, tawed, or dressed, within this kingdom, be taken off. That in lieu thereof a duty of excise be laid upon feal skins, which shall be tanned, tawed, or dressed, in this kingdom, after the rate of 1½ d. for every pound weight avoirdupoise of such skins. And

That the faid duty be applied to fuch uses as the faid duties to be taken off are now appropriated unto.

MARCH 23.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1769, be defrayed out of the monies arifing by the land-tax granted for the fervice of the year 1769.

APRIL 10.

That the fum of 400,000 l which, by an act made in the 7th year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual fum of 400,000 l. for a limited time, by the East-India company, in respect of the territorial acquifitions and revenues lately obtained in the East-Indies,' is directed to be paid, within the present year, into the receipt of his majefty's exchequer, by the faid company, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

APRIL 11.

1. That the fum of 780,000 lbe raised, by way of lottery; such lottery to consist of 60,000 tickets, at 13 leach; and that the contributors towards the same shall, on or before the 20th day of this instant April, make a deposit, with the cashiers of the bank of England, of 1 l. in respect of the monies to

be paid fecurity ments before ed; tha of ever fore the on or next, 3 of Aug fore th and tha prepared the con their pa 600,000 prizes, prietors the faid be charg plies gra liament 1769, al England. prietors, time afte 1770, W foever; be receiv be paid jetty's e from tim as shall this house ment; ar who shail contributi of 780,00 day of Au an interes ter the ra annum, o his contril computed

of Octobe 2. Tha 30,000 l.

pleating t

be paid for every fuch ticket, as a fecurity for making the future payments to the faid cashiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to fay, for and in respect of every fuch ticket, 21. on or before the 1st day of June next, 31. on or before the 10th day of July next, 31. on or before the 25th day of August next, and 41. on or before the 3d day of October next; and that as foon as the fame can be prepared, they shall be delivered to the contributors fo compleating their payments; that the fum of 600,000l. shall be distributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the faid lottery, which prizes shall be charged upon the aids and fupplies granted in this fession of parliament for the fervice of the year 1769, and be paid at the bank of England, in money, to fuch proprietors, upon demand, on or at any time after the 12th day of January 1770, without any deduction whatfoever; and that all the monies to be received by the faid cashiers shall be paid into the receipt of his majetty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to fuch fervices as shall then have been voted by this house in this fession of parliament; and that every contributor, who shall pay in the whole of his contribution towards the faid fum of 780,000 l. on or before the 22d day of August next, shall be allowed an interest, by way of discount, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, on the fums fo compleating his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of compleating the fame to the third day of October next.

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to be2. That a fum not exceeding 30,0001, out of fuch monies as

shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 4th day of April 1769, and on or before the 5th day of April 1770, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be referved for the dispofition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting and fecuring the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good fuch part of the fupply as hath been granted to his majesty for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Newfoundland, and the Scotia, ceded islands, for the year 1769.

3. That such of the monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 4th day of April 1769, and on or before the 5th day of April 1770, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament made in the 5th year of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum senega and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

APRIL 12.

1. That towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 135,177 l. 15 s. 6½ d. remaining in the exchequer, on the 5th day of April, 1769, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the furplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues composing the fund commonly called The sinking fund.

2. That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be

issued and applied the sum of 1,664,822 l. 48. 51 d. out of fuch monies as shall or may arise of the furplufies, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues compofing the fund commonly called

The finking fund.

3. That fuch part of the duties which have been, or shall be, paid upon iron imported in foreign-built ships, navigated by foreigners, as exceeds the duties payable upon iron imported in British-built ships, navigated by British subjects, be not drawn back upon re-exportation.

4. That the drawback, which was formerly payable upon the exportation of foreign rough hemp, and which was discontinued by an act made in the fixth year of the reign of his present majesty, be restored, upon condition that the preemption thereof be offered to the commissioners of the navy. that an act, made in the fourth year of his prefent majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act for granting, for a limited time, a liberty to carry rice from his majesty's provinces of South Carolina and Georgia, directly to any part of America to the fouthward of the faid provinces, fubject to the like duty as is now paid on the exportation of rice from the faid colonies to places in Furope fituate to the fouthward of cape Finisterre,' which was to continue in force for five years, from the 24th day of June, 1764, and from thence to the end of the then next fession of parliament, and also a clause in an act passed in the fifth year of his faid majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act for more effectually fecuring and encouraging the trade of his majesty's American dominious; for repealing the inland

duty on coffee, imposed by an ad made in the 32d year of his late majesty king George II, and for granting an inland duty on all coffee imported (except coffee of the growth of the British dominions in America); for altering the bounties and drawbacks upon fugars exported: for repealing part of an act made in the 23d year of his faid late ma. jesty, whereby bar iron made in the faid dominions was prohibited to be exported from Great Britain, or carried coastwife; and for regulating the fees of the officers of the customs in the faid dominions, which gives liberty to export nice from North Carolina, in the fame manner, and during the fame limited time, under the like entries, fecurities, restrictions, regulations, limitations, duties, penalties, and forfeitures, as are enacted by the faid act made in the fourth year of his present majesty's reign with refpect to South Carolina and Georgia, are near expiring, and fit to be continued.

APRIL 15.

To make perpetual an act made in the first year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled, 'An all to continue the duties for encouragement of coinage of money.'

APRIL 17.

That the annual fum of 15001 granted to his majesty, to be paid to the principal fecretaries of state, to be distributed among the clerks in their respective offices, in compenfation for the advantages which fuch clerks enjoyed from their lending and receiving letters and packets free from the duty of postage, before the commencement of an ad made in the 4th year of his prefent majesty's reign, intitled, 'An act for preventing frauds and abuse,

in rela ceiving from t charged out of, general or office

I. TI 109,864 money re winter f made on ficers and giments ( many in balance o of two r allo out of final acco December of Chatha general of of the fir Calcraft, e royal bour officers of and marin half-pay of December, the monies of the payn jesty's force tion of parl wards mak granted to h traying the of his maj other fervice day of Dece provided for 2. Thar, the fupply g there be appli

Vol. XII.

in relation to the fending and receiving of letters and packets free from the duty of postage, be charged upon, and made payable out of, the revenues arising in the general letter-office, or post-office, or office of postmaster-general.

APRIL 18.

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1. That a fum not exceeding 109,8641. 19 s. 41 d. out of the money remaining unapplied, of the winter stoppage of 6 d. per day, made on the non-commissioned officers and private men of the regiments of cavalry, serving in Germany in the last war, and of the balance of the stock purse account of two regiments of cavalry; and alfo out of the monies due upon the final account, ended the 24th of December, 1755, of William earl of Chatham, formerly paymastergeneral of his majesty's forces; and of the final account of Thomas Calcraft, esq; late paymaster of the royal bounty to the widows of the officers of his majesty's land-forces and marines, and the widows of half-pay officers, ended the 24th of December, 1762; and also out of the monies remaining in the office of the paymaster-general of his majesty's forces, subject to the disposition of parliament; be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 23d day of December, 1768, and not provided for by parliament. And

2. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 59,8791.

8s. 5½ d. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, on the 9th of April, 1769, for the disposition of parliament over and above the surplus of the finking fund then remaining for the same purpose.

3. That the further encouragement of the growth and culture of raw filk, in his majefty's colonies and plantations in America, will be a great advantage to the trade and manufactures of Great Britain.

4. That a bounty on the importation of raw filk, of the growth and produce of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America, will be a proper encouragement for promoting the growth and culture thereof in the said colonies and

plantations. And

That a bounty be granted upon raw filk, of the produce of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, imported directly from America, under proper regulations, into the port of London, for the term of 21 years, in manner following; that is to fay, during the first feven years, the fum of 251. for every 100 l. value of fuch raw filk; during the next feven years, the fum of 20 l. for every 100 l. value of fuch raw filk; and, during the last seven years, the sum of 151. for every 100 l. value of fuch raw filk; and that fuch bounty be paid out of his majesty's customs.

These were the only resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to by the house; and with respect to the sums thereby provided for, that can at present be ascertained, they stand as fol-

lows:

#### ANNUAL REGISTER 226

By the resolution of November 24 By that of December 6 By that of February 23 By that of April 10 By the first of April 11 By the second article of ditto By the first of April 12 By the first of April 12 By the first of April 18	700,000 0 0 1528568 11 11 1800000 0 0 400000 0 0 780000 0 0 30000 0 0 135177 15 6 1664822 4 5 109864 19 4
By the second of ditto	59879 8 5
Sum total of fuch provisions as can be ascertained	7208312 19 9
Excess of the provisions	299309 14 11

As we are to deduct from this fum the expence of pay and cloathing of the militia, which is charged upon the land-tax for the present year, and to make allowance for the usual deficiencies, the remaining furplus of what can be specified

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will not amount to a very confider. able fum; especially as the defciencies on the land-tax and mal duties for 1767 are to be made good out of the supplies for this year.

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STATE

## STATE PAPERS.

In address of both houses of parlialiament, on Monday the 13th of February, 1769.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the ords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, turn your majesty our humble hanks, for the communication your majesty has been graciously pleased to make to your parliament, of several papers relative to public transfetions in your majesty's province of Massachusets-bay.

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We beg leave to express to your najesty our fincere satisfaction in he measures which your majesty as purfued, for fupporting the onstitution, and for inducing a ue obedience to the authority of be legislature; and to give your najesty the strongest affurances, that will effectually stand by and suport your majesty, in such further beafures as may be found necessary maintain the civil magistrates in due execution of the laws, within our majesty's province of Massa-husets-bay. And, as we conceive hat nothing can be more immedi-tely necessary, either for the mainnance of your majesty's authority the faid province, or for guardg your majesty's subjects therein om being further deluded by the ts of wicked and defigning men, an to proceed in the most speedy ad effectual manner for bringing condign punishment the chief uthors and instigators of the late forders, we most humbly befeech

your majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to direct your majesty's governor of Massachusetsbay to take the most effectual methods, for procuring the fullest information that can be obtained, touching all treasons, or misprisions of treason, committed within his government, fince the 30th day of December, 1767; and to transmit the fame, together with the names of the persons who were most active in the commission of such offences, to one of your majesty's principal fecretaries of state, in order that your majesty may iffue a fpecial commission, for inquiring, of, hearing, and determining, the faid offences, within this realm. purfuant to the provisions of the statute of the 35th year of the reign of king Henry VIII, in case your majesty shall, upon receiving the faid information, fee fufficient ground for fuch a proceeding.

## His majefty's most gracious answer.

My lords and gentlemen,

The fincere fatisfaction you express in the measures which I have already taken, and the strong assurances you give of supporting me in those which may be still necessary, to maintain the just legislative authority, and the due execution of the laws, in my province of Massachusets-bay, give me great pleasure.—I shall not fail to give those orders which you recommend, as the most effectual method of bringing the authors of the late unhappy

diforders in that province to condign punishment.

St. James's, March 11.

H IS majesty has been graciously pleased to extend his
royal mercy to Edward M'Quirk,
found guilty of the murder of
George Clarke, as appears by his
royal warrant to the tenor following:

GEORGE R.

WHereas a doubt had arisen in our royal breast concerning the evidence of the death of George Clarke, from the representations of William Bromfield, efq; furgeon, and Solomon Starling, apothecary; both of whom, as it has been represented to us, attended the deceased before his death, and expressed their opinions that he did not die of the blow he received at Brentford: and whereas it appears to us, that neither of the faid perfons were produced as witnesses upon the trial, though the faid Solomon Starling had been examined before the coroner, and the only person called to prove that the death of the faid George Clarke was occafioned by the faid blow, was John Foot, furgeon, who never faw the deceased till after his death; we thought fit thereupon to refer the faid representations, together with the report of the recorder of our city of London of the evidence given by Richard and William Beale, and the faid John Foot, on the trial of Edward Quirk, otherwife called Edward Kirk, otherwife called Edward M'Quirk, for the murder of the faid Clarke, to the master, wardens, and the rest of the company of examiners of the furgeons company, commanding

them likewise to take such further examination of the faid perfors for representing, and of the faid John Foot, as they might think necessary, together with the premises above mentioned, to form and report to us their opinion, " Whether it did " or did not appear to them, that " the faid George Clarke died in " consequence of the blow here " ceived in the riot at Brentford " on the 8th of December laft." And the faid court of examiner of the furgeons company having thereupon reported to us their opinion, "That it did not appear to them " that he did;" we have thought proper to extend our royal mercy to him the faid Edward Quirk, otherwise Edward Kirk, otherwise called Edward M'Quirk, and to grant him our free pardon for the murder of the faid George Clarks, of which he has been found guilty: Our will and pleasure therefore is That he the faid Edward Quirk, otherwise called Edward Kirk, otherwife called Edward M'Quirk, be inferted, for the faid murder, in our first and next general pardon that shall come out for the poor convicts of Newgate, without any condition whatfoever; and that it the mean time you take bail for his appearance, in order to plead our faid pardon. And for fo doing this shall be your warrant. Given # our court at St. James's, the 10th day of March 1769, in the ninth year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

James Eyre, esq; recorder of our city of London, the she riffs of our said city and county of Middlesex, and all others whom it may concern.

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diffolut most ri fembled disturba and hav dacious merchan our pala committ and outr palace; lence har threats of we, takir ferious co folved to tuous rio to the di peace, an all order thought fi of our pr our royal strictly ch the lord m the peace and the just city and 1 and boroug the countie that they d vours to p riots, tumu blies; and execution made for p

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# By the KING. A PROCLAMATION, For the suppressing riots, tumults, and unlawful affemblies.

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GEORGE R. 7 Hereas it has been reprefented to us, that divers diffolute and diforderly persons have most riotously and unlawfully affembled themselves together, to the disturbance of the public peace; and have in a most daring and audacious manner, affaulted feveral merchants and others, coming to our palace at St. James's, and have tommitted many acts of violence and outrage before the gates of our palace; and that these acts of violence have been accompanied with threats of a most dangerous kind; we, taking the fame into our most ferious confideration, and being refolved to suppress all such tumultuous riots and diforders, tending to the disturbance of the public peace, and to the endangering of all order and government, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to iffue this our royal proclamation, hereby fluidly charging and commanding the lord mayor, and the justices of the peace of our city of London, and the justices of the peace of our city and liberties of Westminster, and borough of Southwark, and of the counties of Middlefex and Surry, that they do use their utinost endeavours to prevent and suppress all riots, tumults, and unlawful affemblies; and to put in due and strict execution the laws and statutes made for preventing, and for the more speedy and effectual suppresing and punishing the fame; and that all our loving subjects be aiding and affifting therein.

Given at our court at St. James's, the twenty-fecond day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, in the ninth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the 9th day of May, 1769.

My lords and gentlemen,

Having thought it necessary to
give so early a commencement to the present session of parliament, I am glad to find, that by
your zeal and assiduity in the dispatch of the public business, I am
now enabled to relieve you from
your attendance, before the season
of the year is too far advanced.

I cannot put an end to the feffion, without expressing my entire approbation of your conduct, and thanking you for that clear demonstration, which your proceedings, through the whole course of the session, have afforded to all the world, of the affectionate attachment of my parliament to my person and government, as well as of their steady adherence to the true interest of their country.

It was with much fatisfaction that I observed your particular attention to those great objects, which, at the opening of the fession, I recommended to your immediate confideration. The refult of your deliberations respecting the lare acquisitions in the East-Indies, has fhewn, that you were not more attentive to the immediate benefit arifing therefrom in point of revenue, than to the fecuring, at all events, the permanent commercial interests of this country, and guarding against every possible discouragement ragement to our own manufactures, and to the industry of my subjects. What more remains to be done for fecuring these valuable acquisitions, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide with all convenient difpatch, at your next meeting.

The measures which I had taken regarding the late unhappy disturbances in North America, have been already laid before you. They have received your approbation; you have affured me of your firm support in the profecution of them. Nothing, in my opinion, could be more likely to enable the well-difposed among my subjects, in that part of the world, effectually to difcourage and defeat the detigns of the factious and feditious, than the hearty concurrence of every branch of the legislature in the resolution of maintaining the execution of the laws in every part of my dominions. And there is nothing I more ardently wish for, than to see it produce that good effect.

With respect to foreign affairs, my own determination, as well as the assurances given me by the other powers of Europe, continue the fame as I communicated to you at the beginning of this fession: and, however unfuccefsful my attempts have proved for preventing the unfortunate rupture which has happened between Russia and the Porte, I thall not fail to use my good offices towards restoring peace between those powers; and I trust, that the calamities of war will not extend to

any other part of Europe.

Gentlemen of the house of

commons,

My particular thanks are due to you, as well for the fupplies which you have granted me for the fervice of the current year, as for the provision which you have made for enabling me to discharge the debt incurred upon account of my civil government. Your readiness in relieving me from the difficulties increasing upon me from the continoance of that debt, I shall ever confider as an additional motive for me to endeavour to confine the expences of my civil government within fuch bounds, as the honour of my crown can poffibly admit.

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My lords and gentlemen, It gives me great concern to be obliged to recommend to you, with more than ordinary earnestness, that you would all, in your feveral counties, exert your utmost efforts for the maintenance of public peace, and of good order among my people. You must be sensible, that whatever obstructs, in any degree, the regular execution of the laws, or weakens the authority of the magistrate, must lessen the only fecurity which my people can have for the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights and liberties. From your endeavours in this common cause, I promise myself the most falutary effects. On my part, no countenance or support shall be wanting; for as I have ever made, and ever shall make, our excellent conflitution the rule of my own conduct, fo shall I always consider it as equally my duty to exert every power, with which that conflitte tion has entrusted me, for preferving it fafe from violation of every kind; being fully convinced, that in lo doing I shall most effectually provide for the true interest and happiness

of my people.

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His excellency George lord viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, bis speech to both bouses of parliament at Dublin, on Tuesday the 17th day of October, 1769.

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My lords and gentlemen,

It is with particular fatisfaction
that, in obedience to his majelty's commands, I meet the first
parliament, limited in duration, that
ever affembled in this kingdom.

I am confident that you are come together with the justest fentiments of duty and affection to our most excellent sovereign, who has gratified the earnest wishes of his faithful subjects of Ireland with that great improvement of their constitution.

I flatter myself that the protestant interest has already found the happy effects of it; and that the many gracious marks which you have experienced of his majetty's paternal regard, will animate your deliberations, and direct them to all such measures as may secure to you the blessings you enjoy.

Since the last session of parliament, the royal family has been increased by the birth of another princes; interested as you are in the happiness of his majesty, and of his illustrious house, you will receive with the sincerest pleasure a communication of so joyful an event.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the proper accounts and estimates to be laid before you; and doubt not you will make every necessary provision for the honour of his majetty's government, and the safety and welfare of this kingdom.

I am extremely happy to inform

you, that the exigencies of government have required only a very moderate use to be made of that confidential credit which was granted by the last parliament; and I trust you will always find on my part, the same attention to public oeconomy.

My lords and gentlemen,

As the wifest nations have ever deemed times of peace the best season for improving their civil polity, and providing for their security, I recommend it to you not to neglect the present favourable opportunity.

The strength and riches of a country are in proportion to the number of its industrious inhabitants; and as a religious and virtuous education is the furest guide to industry and good morals, you will not be unmindful of that useful and charitable institution, the protestant charter schools; you will consider the original design and great end of them; you will obferve whether their course correfponds with their first plan, and you will correct any defects which experience may point out to you.

The linen manufacture is an object which will always engage your utmost attention. I fee with the truest pleasure that source of opulence daily extending itself over this kingdom: be it your care to preserve it in full credit; and that neither fraud or negligence, which have so often proved fatal to the most flourishing branches of commerce and manufacture, be suffered to defeat this national acquisition.

I must recommend to your most ferious consideration, what farther laws may be necessary to prevent the pernicious practice of the clandetime running of goods. The great lengths to which it has been

[24] carried

carried of late, and the obstruction which the revenue officers frequently meet with in the execution of their duty, require fome effectual remedy. The suppression of these abutes will have a double effect; as, at the fame time that it increases the public stock and national strength, it will afford a just and equitable affiftance to the honest citizen and fair trader.

In these and in all your confultations, I am perfuaded you will proceed with that unanimity and wifdom which matters of fuch high importance require. You cannot fail by fuch conduct to meet with his majesty's most favourable countenance and approbation; and you may in every thing rely on my best affiliance, not only from the duty I owe to the king, but from the fincere affection which I bear to this kingdom.

The bumble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament affembled.

To the king's most excellent babassa vill majesty.

Most gracious fovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament affembled, beg leave to approach your throne, with our grateful acknowledgement of the many inestimable bleffings which we have enjoyed during your majerty's most aufpicious feign.

Permit us to affure your majesty, that we are come together with the justest sentiments of duty and affection to your majesty, who has gratified the earnest wishes of your faithful fubjects of Ireland with that great improvement of our constitution, the act for limiting the duration of parliaments.

We trust, the protestant interest has already experienced its falutary effects; and we are happy in the confideration that his excellency, our present chief governor, that faithful fervant of the crown, and affectionate friend to this country, who has the fatisfaction of meeting, in obedience to your majesty's commands, the first parliament, limited in its duration, that ever affembled in this kingdom, hath, through your majesty's goodness to your people here, been continued amongst us, not only to be a joyful witness of those happy effects, but to afford us the welcome opportunity of conveying, through him, to your majesty, our thanks for that invaluable benefit, which, by your majesty's grace and favour, he was made the happy instrument of conferring upon us.

We should be unworthy of the many gracious marks which we have experienced of your majesty's paternal regard, if it did not animate our deliberations, and direct them to all fuch measures as may fecure the continuance of those bleffings which we enjoy.

Interested, as we are, in the domettic happiness of your majety, and your royal and most excellent confort, and in whatever contributes to the strength of your illustrious house, we have received with the fincerest pleasure the communication of an increase of your royal family, fince the last tession of parliament, by the birth of another princels.

As we are taught, by the examples of the wifest nations, as well as by the nature and reason of things, that times of peace are the

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We mot the many beit feasons for improving the civil polity of a nation, and providing for its fecurity; we beg leave to affure your majesty, that we shall not be regardless of the opportunity which Providence is now pleased to favour us with.

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Permit us, royal fir, further to affure your majesty, that in all our consultations upon those great and national objects which have been recommended to us in his excellency's speech from the throne, we will proceed with that diligence and unanimity which matters of such high importance require, and which may procure to us, what we most ardently wish to obtain, a continuance of your majesty's favourable countenance and approbation.

The humble address of the knights, citizens, and burgesses, in parliament assembled.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to assure your majesty of our firm attachment to your facred person,

We beg leave to express the justest seating to express the justest seating to your majesty, for having gratified the earnest wishes of your faithful subjects with that great improvement of the constitution, the law
for limiting the duration of parliaments; the happy effects of which
begin already to appear, in strengthening and extending the protessant
religion in this kingdom.

We most thankfully acknowledge the many gracious marks we have experienced of your majefty's paternal regard to your fubjects of this kingdom; the fense of which must at all times animate our deliberations, and direct them to all such measures as may secure to us the blessings we enjoy under your auspicious government.

Permit us to congratulate your majesty on the further addition to your illustrious house by the birth of another princess; an event which must give the highest satisfaction to a people so deeply interested in the happiness of so excellent a sovereign, adorned with every virtue that constitutes the great king and the amiable father of a family.

We return our most fincere thanks to your majesty, for giving the first parliament limited in duration an opportunity of meeting his excellency lord Townshend, a chief governor under whose administration we obtained that excellent law; from whose experience of our loyalty and zeal, and from whose mild and prudent government we have the highest expectations, that the honour of the crown and the liberties of the people will be duly attended to.

The great affection which your loyal and faithful commons of Ireland have ever testified for your facred person, and the succession of your illustrious house, will always induce them, to the utmost of their abilities, to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the support of your majesty's government, and the safety of this kingdom.

Fully fenfible that times of peace are the best seasons for improving the civil polity, and providing for the security of a nation, and that the strength and riches of a country must be in proportion to

the number of its industrious inhabitants, and the purity of their morals, we affure your majesty, that we shall be particularly attentive to that useful and charitable inflitution, the protestant charter schools, so as that the same shall be rendered as advantageous as possible to this country; and that we shall, to the utmost of our power; promote and extend the linen manufacture of this kingdom, and provide fuch further laws as may be necessary to prevent the pernicious practice of the clandestine running of goods: and that, in these and all our other confultations, we shall proceed with that unanimity and wisdom, which matters of fuch high importance require.

Addresses to the lord lieutenant.
The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled.

May it please your excellency,

E his majesty's most dutiful
and loyal subjects, the lords
spiritual and temporal, in parliament
affembled, do, with the utmost fatisfaction, offer your excellency our
fincerest thanks for your most excellent speech from the throne.

We beg leave to assure your excellency, that we consider it as a great proof of his majesty's goodness to us, that he hath been pleased to continue your excellency our chief governor, to meet us in this first parliament limited in its duration, that ever assembled in this kingdom.

We cannot but have observed, in the course of your excellency's residence amongst us, how much your excellency's thoughts and endeavours have been employed to acquire a

true knowledge of the circum stances, affairs, and true interests of this country, from whence, and from a reflection upon the integrity with which you have ferved his mar jesty, and the eminent services which you have done your country in the great stations to which you have been called, we have the most pleafing hopes, and fairest prospect, that your excellency's administration here will proceed in fuch a manner, as to render it throughout glorious to his majesty, honourable to yourfelf, and most propitious and fortunate to this kingdom.

Your benevolence and affection for us, manifested by the many instances which you have given us of it, inspire us with an earnest desire to render your government as easy to yourself as so arduous and important a concern can be.

We beg leave to add our affarances to your excellency, that all our deliberations upon those great and important matters, recommended to us with great force and energy in your speech, shall be conducted by us in such a manner as may recommend us to, what we ever wish above all things to obtain, his majesty's gracious approbation, and as may preserve to us your excellency's favourable opinion.

His excellency's answer.

My lords,
I am truly fensible of the honour
you have done me by this kind and
affectionate address; and I shall
flatter myself, that a constant obedience to the just and gracious
commands of my royal master,
and a warm attachment to your
interests and prosperity, will continue to me the invaluable pofession of your considence and approbation.

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assembl our mo most e throne, time to hearty o ment be excellen stration t happy i great im tution, ration of are the fi affembled lequence it as a pa jesty's go pleased to of affurin entertain titude for endeavour fure; amo of which,

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May it please your excellency, TE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal fubjects, commons of Ireland, in parliament affembled, return your excellency our most humble thanks for your most excellent speech from the throne, and beg leave at the fame time to express our fincere and hearty congratulation on this parliament being appointed to meet your excellency, under whose adminifration this kingdom has been made happy in the acquisition of that great improvement to our constitution, the law for limiting the duration of parliaments; and as we are the first parliament that has ever affembled in this kingdom in consequence of that law, we consider it as a particular mark of his majefty's goodness, that he has been pleafed to give us this opportunity of affuring your excellency, that we entertain the justest sense of and gratitude for your excellency's effectual endeavours in favour of that meafure; among the many happy effects of which, the increase and itrengthening of the protestant interest begin already to take place.

When we reflect on this, and the many other convincing proofs which this kingdom has received of your excellency's true regard to its welfare and happiness, we have the fullest confidence that under your excellency's administration, the honour and dignity of the crown, and the just rights and liberties of the people, will be maintained and pro-

The bumble address of the knights, shall be necessary for the support of his majesty's government, and the fafety and welfare of this kingdom. 217

We return your excellency our hearty thanks, for your having been pleased to inform us that the exigencies of government have required only a very moderate use to be made of that confidential credit which was granted by the last parliament; and we are thoroughly fatisfied, that, during your excellency's administration, the same attention to the public oconomy will continue.

We shall not neglect the favourable opportunity which this time of peace affords us to attend to those objects which your excellency has been pleased to recommend to us; and as we are fully confident that the itrength and riches of a country are in proportion to the number, industry, and good morals of the inhabitants, we shall use our utmost endeavours to make that useful and charitable institution, the protestant charter schools, effectually correfpond with its original defign and great end.

The linen manufacture is an object which shall always engage: our earnest attention; and it shall be our care, as far as in us lies, to preserve that important branch of our trade in its fullest credit and

We shall take into our most ferious confideration, what further laws may be necessary, to prevent the clandestine running of goods; a practice so injurious to the public revenue, and detrimental to the fair trader.

We beg leave to return our warm-We beg leave to affure your ex- est acknowledgements to your excellency, that we shall chearfully cellency, for the affection you have concur in granting such supplies as been pleased to express for this kingdom:

kingdom; and to affure your excel- now do, for your conduct in thefe lency, that we, on our part, shall particulars. make it our fludy in all our confultations, to proceed with that unanumity which your excellency has been pleased to recommend to us.

His excellency's unfruer. I am extremely obliged to the house of commons for this kind address, which gives me the greater fatisfaction, as it follows your experience of my conduct during a residence of two years in this king-

dom.

I cannot, however, but impute a great part of this honour to the respect which his majesty's faithful commons of Ireland have, upon every occasion; expressed for the high commission his majerty has

placed in my hands.

Be affured, gentlemen, that I shall endeavour, by a steady, and, I hope, difinterested attention, to the true fervice of this kingdom, and by a just representation of the constant and unshaken loyalty of the people of Ireland, to preferve your approbation and confidence.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

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It is with great pleasure that I thank you, in his majesty's name, for the fupplies which you have granted, and the provision which you have made, for the prefent establishment, the public credit, and the fafety of this kingdom.

When I first met you in parliament, as I knew and could rely upon it, that nothing could more from his majesty but what would be expressive of his constant and ardent defire to maintain and preferre every constitutional right to his people, I little thought that any thing would happen, during the course of this fession, that could possibly affect the just rights of his majesty, and of the crown of Great Britain, to as to afford his majetly any just cause of diffatisfaction, and make it necessary for me, specially to affert and vindicate those rights.

It is therefore with great concern that I have feen and observed, in the votes and journals of the house of commons, printed by your order, a late proceeding by you; of fuch a nature, and of fuch effect, with no spect to the rights of his majety, and the crown of Great Britain, as to make it necessary for me, on this day, and in this place, to take notice of, and animadvert there upon; I mean, the vote and refolution of the twenty-first day of November last, by which you, gentlemen of the house of commons, declare, that a bill, intituled, An act for granting to his majesty the feveral duties, rates, impolitions and taxes, therein particularly expressed, to be applied to the payment of the interest of the sums therein provided

His excellency George lord viscount Townshend, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, bis speech to both houses of parliament at Dublin, on Tuesday the 26th day of December, 1769.

My lords and gentlemen, HE attention you have fhewn to the great objects which have been particularly recommended by me to your confideration, and the provisions which have been made for the fatety and fecurity of this kingdom, call upon me not only to express my approbation of, but to thank you, as I vided for, and towards the discharge of the said principal sums, in such a manner as is therein directed, which had been duly certified from hence to his majesty, and, by his majesty, had been transmitted in due form, under the great seal of Great Britain, and which had been read a first time by you, and which was rejected by you on that day, was so rejected, because it did not take its rise in your house.

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This vote, and this refolution of yours, declaring that the faid bill was rejected, because it did not take its rife in your house, being contrary to the acts of parliament of this kingdom of the 8th of Henry VIIth, and the 3d and 4th of Phillip and Mary, and the usage and practice ever fince, and intrenching upon the just rights of his majesty, and the crown of Great Britain, to transmit such bills to be treated of and confidered in parliament here; I am now to affert his majesty's royal authority, and the rights of the crown of Great Britain, in this respect, and in such a manner as may be most public and permanent; and therefore I do here, in full parliament, make my public protest against the faid vote and resolution of the house of commons, by which you, gentlemen of that house, declare that the faid bill was rejected by you, because it did not take its nle in your house, and against the entries of the faid vote and refolution, which remain in the journals of the house of commons.

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And I do require the clerk of this house now to read my said protest, and to enter it in the journals of this house, that it may there remain to future ages, as a vindication of the undoubted rights and authority of his majesty, and of the rights of the crown of Great Britain in this particular.

In this protest, I think myself warranted in all respects; and if it needed, as I conceive it doth not, any other strength than that it derives from the statutes which I have mentioned, and from the utage and practice ever fince, it would be found in that precedent which appears in the journals of this house of the 3d day of Nov. 1692, under the reign of that glorious and immortal prince king William the third, the great deliverer of these kingdoms, and the constant and magnanimous affertor and preferver of the civil and religious rights of mankind.

After which the lord chancellor, by his excellency's command, faid,

My lords and gentlemen,
It is his excellency the lord lieutenant's pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 20th day of March next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 20th day of March next.

Our readers will fee the protest of the lords, made in consequence of this speech, in the Appendix to the Chronicle, p. 176. A STATE OF THE STA

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# CHARACTERS.

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hundred east to w latitude, inhabita at least u people; language fame ma fingular, possession of carce be shall end of those you will, of their Vol.

# CHARACTERS.

of the Malais; from the Travels of a Philosopher. By Mr. le Poivre.

BEYOND the kingdom of Siam is the peninfula of Malacca; a country formerly well peopled, and, confequently well cultivated. This nation was once one of the greatest powers, and made a very confiderable figure on the theatre of Afia. The fea was covered with their ships, and they carried on a most extensive commerce. Their laws, however, were apparently very different from those which subsist among them at pretent. From time to time they fent out numbers of colonies, which, one after another, peopled the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes or Macaffor, the Moluccas, the Philippines, and those innumerable islands of the Archipelago, which bound Afia on the east, and which occupy an extent of feven hundred leagues, in longitude, from east to west, by about six hundred of latitude, from north to fouth. The inhabitants of all these islands, those at least upon the coasts, are the same people; they speak almost the same language, have the fame laws, the fame manners.—Is it not fomewhat angular, that this nation, whose possessions are so extensive, should fearce be known in Burope! - I shall endeavour to give you an idea of those laws, and those manners; you will, from thence, eafily judge of their agriculture, Vot. XII.

Travellers, who make observations on the Malais, are assonished to find, in the center of Asia, under the scorching elimate of the line, the laws, the manners, the customs, and the prejudices of the ancient inhabitants of the north of Europe. The Malais are governed by seudal laws, that capricious syltem, conceived for the desence of the liberty of a few against the tyranny of one, whilst the multitude is subjected to slavery and oppression.

A chief, who has the title of king, or fultan, issues his commands to his great vassals, who obey when they think proper. These have inferior vassals, who often act in the same manner with regard to them. A small part of the nation live independent, under the title of Orançai, or noble, and sell their services to those who pay them best; whilst the body of the nation is composed of slaves, and live in perpetual servitude.

With these laws the Malais are restless, fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigrations, colonies, desperate enterprizes, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour, and their bravery, whilst they are universally considered, by those with whom they have intercourse, as the most treacherous, serocious people on the face of the globe; and yet, which appeared to me extremely singular, they speak the softest language of

That which the Count de Forbin has faid, in his memoirs, of the ferocity of the Macassars, is exactly true, and is the reigning characteristic of the whole Malay nations. More attached to the abfurd laws of their pretended ho-nour, than to those of justice or humanity, you always observe, that amongst them, the strong oppress and destroy the weak: their treaties of peace and friendship never fubfifting beyond that felf-interest which induced them to make them, they are almost always armed, and either at war amongst themselves, er employed in pillaging their neighbours.

This ferocity, which the Malais qualify under the name of courage, is so well known to the European companies, who have fettlements in the Indies, that they have univerfally agreed in prohibiting the captains of their ships, who may put into the Malay islands, from taking on board any seamen of that nation, except in the greatest distress, and then, on no account, to exceed

two or three.

It is nothing uncommon for a handful of these horrid savages suddenly to embark, attack a veffel by surprize, poignard in hand, masfacre the people, and make themfelves masters of her. Malay batteaus, with twenty-five or thirty men, have been known to board European ships of thirty or forty guns, in order to take possession of them, and murder, with their poignards, great part of the crew. The Malay history is full of fuch enterprizes, which mark the desperate ferocity of thefe barbarians.

The Malais, who are not flaves, go always armed: they would think themselves disgraced, if they went abroad without their poignards, which they call Crit. industry of this nation even fur. passes itself, in the fabrick of this

destructive weapon.

As their lives are a perpetual round of agitation and tumult, they could never endure the long flowing habits which prevail amongst the other Afiatics. The habits of the Malais are exactly adapted to their shapes, and loaded with a multitude of buttons, which faften them close to their bodies in every part. - I relate these seemingly trifling observations, in order to prove, that, in climates the most opposite, the same laws produce fimilar manners, customs, and prejudices. Their effect is the fame too with refpect to agriculture.

The lands poffeffed by the Malais are, in general, of a superior quality. Nature feems to have taken pleasure in there affembling her most favourite productions. They have not only those to be found in the territories of Siam, but a variety of others peculiar to thefe The country is covered with odoriferous woods, fuch 25 the eagle or aloes wood, the fandal, and the cassia odorata, a species of cinnamon. You there breathe an air impregnated with the odours of innumerable flowers of the greatest fragrance, of which there is a perpetual fuccession the year round, the fweet flavour of which captivates the foul, and inspires the most voluptuous fensations. No traveller, wandering over the plains d Malacca, but feels himfelf frongly impelled to wish his residence fixed in a place fo luxuriant in allure ments, where nature triumphs without the affiftance of art.

The Malay islands produce virious kinds of dying woods, particularly the Sapan, which is the

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fame with the Brafil wood. There are also a number of gold mines, which the inhabitants of Sumatra and Malacca call Opbirs: fome of which, those especially on the eastern coaft, are richer than those of Brazil or Peru. There are likewife mines of fine copper, mixed with gold, which the inhabitants name Tombage. In the islands of Sumatra and Banea are mines of calin, or fine tin; and at Succadana in the island of Borneo, is a mine of diamonds. Those islands enjoy also, exclusively, the rotin; the fagou, (or bread-palm-tree) the camphire, and other precious aromatics, which we know under the names of various spiceries.

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The fea too teems with abundance of excellent fish, together with ambergris, pearls, and those delicate birds nelts (fo much in request in China) formed in the rocks with the spawn of fishes, and the foam of the fea, by a species of small-fized swallow, peculiar to those seas: this havour, that the Chinese long purchased them for their weight in . gold, and still buy them at an excessive price.

In the midft of all this luxuriance of nature, the Malay is miferable. The culture of the lands, abandoned to flaves, is fallen into contempt. These wretched labourers, dragged inceffantly from their ruftic time enterprizes, have rarely time, and never resolution, to give the netellary attention to the labouring of ublistence of the inhabitants.

be defect of grain. This admi-

rable tree is a present which bountiful nature has made to men incapable of labour. It requires no culture; it is a species of the palmtree, which grows naturally, in the woods, to the height of about twenty or thirty feet; its circumference being fometimes from five to fix. Its ligneous bark is about an inch in thickness, and covers a multitude of long fibres, which, being interwoven one with another, envelope a mass of a gummy kind of meal. As foon as this tree is ripe, a whitish dust, which transpires through the pores of the leaves, and adheres to their extremities, proclaims its maturity. The Malais then cut them down near the root, divide them into feveral fections, which they split into quarters: they then fcoop out the mass of mealy substance, which is enveloped by and adheres to the fibres; they dilute it in pure water, and then pass it through a straining bag of fine cloth, in order to separate it is of such an exquisite substance and from the fibres. When this paste has loft part of its moisture by evaporation, the Malais throw it into a kind of earthen vessels, of different shapes, where they allow it to dry and harden. This paste is wholefome nourishing food, and preserves for many years.

The Indians in general, when they eat the fagou, use no other preparation than diluting it in waemployments, by their restless mater; but sometimes they dress it sers, who delight in war and mariafter different manners: they have the art of separating the finest of the flour, and reducing it to little grains, femewhat refembling grains heir grounds. Their lands, in ge- of rice. The fagou, thus prepared, teral, remain uncultivated; and is preferred to the other, for the roduce no kind of grain for the aged and infirm; and is an excellent remedy for many complaints The fagou-tree, in part, supplies in the stomach. When diluted, either in cold or boiling water, it

forms a whitish jelly, very agreeable to the taste. Though this sagoubearing-palm grows naturally in the forests, the Malay chiefs have formed considerable plantations of it, which constitute one of their principal resources for subsistence.

They might have the finest orchards in the world, would they give themselves the trouble to collect the various plants of those excellent fruits which nature has so liberally bestowed upon them: we find, however, none but a few straggling trees planted at random around their houses, or dispersed over their lands without symmetry or order.

Of the Sechin-Chinese; from the

HE Cochin-chineie, who border on Camboya to the north, observing the lands of this kingdom defolate and abandoned, fome years ago took possession of fuch tracks as were most convenient, and have there introduced an excellent culture. The province of Donnay, usurped in this manner from Camboya, is at prefent the granary of Cochin-china. This kingdom, one of the greatest in Eastern Asia, about one hundred and fifty years ago, was inhabited by an inconsiderable nation, barbarous and favage, known by the name of Loi, who, living partly by fishing, partly on roots, and the wild fruits of the country, paid little regard to agriculture.

A Tonquinese prince, unsuccessful in a war he carried on against the king of Tonquin, (under whom he enjoyed an office somewhat refembling the maires de palais, un-

der the Merovingian race of the kings of France) retired with his foldiers and adherents across the river which divides that kingdom from Cochin-china. The favages, who then possessed this country, fled before these strangers, and took refuge among the mountains of Thampa. After a long war with their old enemies, who purfued them, the Tonquinese sugitives remained at length peaceable poffel. fors of the country known under the name of Cochin-china: it extends about two hundred leagues from north to fouth, but narrow and unequal from east to well. They then applied themselves entirely to the cultivation of rice, which, being the ordinary food of the inhabitants of Asia, is to them an object of the greatest importance. They separated into little cantonments, and established themfelves on the plains, which extend along the banks of the rivers.

The fertility of the foil, which had lain long uncultivated, foon recompenced their labours by abundance; population increased in proportion to the culture; and their cantons extended in fuch a manner, that all the plains of this vaft country being put into a state of improvement, they were tempted to make encroachments on those of Camboya, which were in a manner totally abandoned. I never faw any country where the progress of population was fo remarkable as in Cochin-china, which must be attributed not only to the climate, and the fertility of the foil, but to the fimplicity of their manners, to the prudence and industry of the women as well as the men, and to the variety of excellent fish, which with rice, is their ordinary food.

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Our author, after giving an account of the culture practifed by the natives of this country, for the production of wast crops of different kinds of rice and other grain, as well as the greatest quantities of sugar of any country in Asia, together with their methods of resining it, proceeds as follows:

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The process of the Cochin-chinese, in refining their sugar, goes no further: they are unacquainted with the stoves in use in the West-Indies. After having clayed their sugars sufficiently, they sell them in the public markets, particularly to the Chinese, and other strangers, who are invited to their ports by the moderate price of this commodity, which is cheaper at Cochinchina than any where in India.

The white fugar of the best quality is generally fold at the port of Faifo, in exchange for other merat the rate of three chandize, piastres (about fourteen shillings) the Cochin-china quintal, which weighs from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds French. The trade in this commodity is immense. The Chinefe alone, whose lands do not produce enough for their own confumption, purchase annually from Cochinchina above forty thousand barrels, weighing about two thousand pounds per barrel.

This country, it should be obferred, which produces this commodity in such abundance, and at so low a price, being a new kingdom, ought to be considered, in some measure as a colony: it is worthy observation too, that the

fugar-cane is there cultivated by free-men, and all the process of preparation and refining, the work of free hands. Compare then the price of the Cochin-chinese production with the fame commodity which is cultivated and prepared by the wretched flaves of our European colonies, and judge if, to procure fugar from our colonies, it was necessary to authorize by law the flavery of the unhappy Africans transported to America. From what I have observed at Cochin-china, I. cannot entertain a doubt, but that our West-India colonies, had they been distributed without refervation amongst a free people, would have produced double the quantity that is now procured from the labour of she unfortunate negroes.

What advantage, then, has accrued to Europe, civilized as it is, and thoroughly versed in the laws of nature, and the rights of mankind, by legally authorifing in our colonies the daily outrages against human nature, permitting them to debase man almost below the level of the beasts of the field? These slavish laws have proved as opposite to its interest as they are to its honour, and to the laws of humanity. This remark I have often made.

Liberty and property form the basis of abundance, and good agriculture: I never observed it to flourish where those rights of mankind were not firmly established. The earth, which multiplies her productions with a kind of profusion, under the hands of the free-born labourer, seems to shrink into barrenness under the sweat of the slave. Such is the will of the

B 3 great

Ninety one pounds eight ounces French, make one hundred pourds Englift,

great author of our nature, who has created man free, and assigned to him the earth, that he might cultivate his possession with the sweat of his brow; but still should

enjoy his liberty.

The Cochin-chinese are gen-tle, hospitable, frugal, and induftrious. There is not a beggar in the country; and robbery and murder absolutely unknown. firanger may wander over the kingdom, from one end to another, (the capital excepted) without meeting the flightest insult: he will be every where received with a most eager curiosity, but at the fame time with great benevolence. I have here remarked a custom fingular indeed, but expressive of their goodness of heart. A Cochinchinese traveller, who has not money fufficient to defray his expences at an inn, enters the first house of the town or village he arrives at: no body inquires his business; he fpeaks to none, but waits in filence the hour of dinner; so soon as the rice is ferved up, he modeftly approaches, places himself at table along with the family, eats, drinks, and departs without pronouncing a fingle word, or any perion's putting to him a fingle question: it was enough they faw he was a man, a brother in distress; they asked no further information.

The fix first kings, founders of this monarchy, governed the nation as a father governs his family; they established the laws of nature alone; they themselves paid the first obedience to them. Chiefs of an immense family of labourers, they gave the first example of labour; they honoured and encouraged agriculture, as the most useful and ho-

nourable employment of mankind. They required from their subjects only a small annual free gift, to defray the expense of their defensive war against their Tonquinese enemies.

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This imposition was regulated, by way of poll-tax, with the greates equity. Every man, able to labour the ground, paid in to the magistrate, on account of the prince, a fmall sum proportioned to the strength of his constitution, and the vigour of his arm: and nothing It was under their reign, more, that this nation multiplied fo furprifingly, in confequence of the plenty furnished by the culture of Whilst they reigned, their fields. the treaties entered into, on the banks of the river which separates Tonquin from Cochin-china, between the chiefs of their family and those who followed them in their retreat, were most religiously observed. It is to this reciprocal fidelity that Cochin-china owes its present flourishing state, with regard to power, population, and agricul-Their fuccessor, who now reigns, inherits their goodness of heart, but has the weakness to fuffer himself to be governed These have acby his flaves. quired the art of separating the interest of the prince from that They have inof his people. fpired him with the thirst after The vaft quanpersonal riches. tity of gold which they have the mines, during from already proved has this reign, industry and adetrimental to griculture. In the palace it has been productive of luxury and corruption, its never-failing attendants,

This

This prince has been insensibly led to despise the simple habitations He has built a of his ancestors. fuperb palace, a league in circumference, furrounded by a wall of brick, on the model of that of Pekin. Sixteen hundred pieces of cannon, mounted around the palace, announce to the people the approaching loss of their liberties

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He found a necessity too for a winter palace, a fummer palace, The old and an autumn palace. taxes were by no means fufficient to defray these expences; they were augmented; and new impositions devised, which, being no longer voluntary contributions, could not be levied but by force, and tyrannical oppression. His courtiers, who found their interest in the corruption of their prince, have given him the title of King of Heaven: Vous Tfoi, hearing himself often so filed, at length thought he might assume it - " Why," addressing himself one day to me, "don't " you come oftener to pay your " court to the King of Heaven."

These designing sycophants, who guard every avenue to the royal ear, have had the address to over-awe the ordinary administration of juflice; and, taking advantage of exemption from punishment, have pillaged the labourers, and filled the provinces with oppression and

distress,

All along the high roads I have feen whole villages newly abandoned by their inhabitants, harraffed by fruitless toil, and neverending exactions; and their fields, in consequence, falling back to their first uncultivated state.

In the midst of all this growing disorder, the prince, whose mind

has been furprized by fawning flatterers, and who alone is ignorant of the villainy of those around him, still preserves a respect for the manners of his ancestors; he does not, indeed, like his forefathers, give an example of personal labour, but still his defire is to protect agriculture.

I have feen him, at the commencement of the new year, prefide, with all the simplicity of his predecessors, at the general assembly of the nation, which is annually held on that day, in the open field, in order to renew the reciprocal oath for observation of the primordial contract, which established him father of his people, at the same time that they invested him alone with the power, the noblest indeed of all, of making his people

When he speaks of his subjects, he calls them fill by no other name than that of his children. I have feen him too affift, like a fimple individual, in the annual affembly of his family, according to the ancient usage of the nation; an affembly where the most aged always prefide, without regard to the dignities of those of younger years. This, however, feemed to me only a formality venerable from custom; for what is man, where the King of

Heaven appears?

Corruption, it is true, has not yet infected the general body of the people; they still preserve their primitive manners: it is hitherto confined to the palace, and the capital: its fource, however, is too elevated to prevent its poisoned streams from flowing to the plains. It is from the great that the corruption of a people ever derives its origin.

When

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When is shall have infected every rank; when the foundations of agriculture, liberty and property, already attacked by the great, shall be overthrown; when the protession of the farmer shall become the most contemptible, and the least lucrative, what must be the fate of agriculture? Without a flourishing agriculture, what must be the fate of those multitudes, fostered under its wing? - What must be the fate of prince and people? - It will refemble that of the nation who posselfed the country before them; perhaps that of the favages, who yielded it to that nation : of them there are no remains, but the ruins of an immense wall, near the capital, which appears to have been part of a great city: it is of brick, and of a form very different from what is to be feen in the other countries of Afia: no history, however, no tradition, has preferred the memory of the builders.

Upon the whole I conclude, from the general corruption which threatens the manners of the Cochinchinese, that agriculture is on the decline; and that, whatever efforts they may make to support it, it has now passed its meridian, and must

infallibly degenerate.

Some account of the origin and founders of the sect of Anabaptists, and of John Boccold their king; from Dr. Robertion's bistory of the reign of the Emperor Charles V.

HILB Francis waited for an opportunity to renew a war, which had hitherto proved fo fatal to himself and his subjects, a transaction of a very singular nature was carried on in Germany.

Among many beneficial and file. tary effects of which the reforma tion was the immediate cause, it was attended, as must be the case in all actions and events wherein men are concerned, with fome consequences of an opposite nature, When the human mind is rouzed by grand objects, and agitated by strong passions, its operations acquire such force, that they are ap to become irregular and extrava-Upon any great revolution in religion, fuch irregularities a bound most, at that particular period, when men having thrown of the authority of their ancient principles, do not yet fully comprehend the nature, or feel the obligation of those new ones which they have embraced. The mind, in that fituation, pushing forward with the boldness which prompted it to me ject established opinions, and not guided by a clear knowledge of the fystem substituted in their place, disdains all restraint, and runs into wild notions, that often lead to fcandalous or immoral conduct. Thus, in the first ages of the Christian church, many of the new converts, having renounced their ancient creeds, and being but imperfedly acquainted with the doctrines and precepts of Christianity, broached the most extravagant opinions equally subversive of piety and virtue; all which errors disappeared or were exploded when the knowledge of religion increased, and came to be more generally diffused. In like manner, foon after Luther's appear ance, the rashness or ignorance of some of his disciples led them to publish absurd and pernicious tonets, which being proposed to men extremely illiterate, but fond of novelty, and at a time when their minds

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minds were turned wholly towards religious speculations, gained too easy credit and authority among them. To these causes must be imputed the extravagancies of Muncer, in the year one thousand five hundred and twenty-five, as well as the rapid progress which they made among the peasants; but though the insurrection excited by that fanatic was soon suppressed, several of his followers lurked in different places, and endeavoured privately

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to propagate his opinions. In those provinces of Upper Germany, which had already been fo cruelly wasted by their enthusiastic rage, the magistrates watched their motion with fuch fevere attention, that many of them found it necesfary to retire into other countries, some were punished, others driven into exile, and their errors were entirely rooted out. But in the Netherlands and Westphalia, where the pernicious tendency of their opinions was more unknown, and guarded against with less care, they got admittance into several towns, and spread the infection of their principles. The most remarkable of their religious tenets related to the facrament of baptism, which, as they contended, ought to be administered only, to persons grown up to years of understanding, and should be performed not by sprinkling them with water, but by dipping them in it: for this reason they condemned the baptism of intants, and re-baptizing all whom they admitted into their fociety, the feet came to be distinguished by the name of Anabaptists. To this peculiar notion, concerning baptim, which has the appearance of being founded on the practice of the church in the apostolic age,

and contains nothing inconfiftent with the peace and order of human fociety, they added other principles of a most enthusiastic, as well as dangerous nature. They maintained that, among Christians who had the precepts of the gospel to direct, and the spirit of God to guide them, the office of magistracy was not only unnecessary, but an unlawful encroachment on their spiritual liberty; that the distinctions occasioned by birth, or rank, or wealth, being contrary to the fpirit of the gospel, which considers all men as equal, should be entirely abolished; that all Christians, throwing their possessions into one common stock, should live together in that state of equality which becomes members of the fame family; that as neither the laws of nature, nor the precepts of the New Testament had placed any restraints upon men with regard to the number of wives which they might marry, they should use that liberty which God himself had granted to the patriarchs.

Such opinions, propagated and maintained with enthusiastic zeal and boldness, were not long of producing the violent effects natural Two Anabaptift proto them. phets, John Matthias, a baker of Haerlem, and John Boccold, or Beükels, a journeyman taylor of Leyden, poffeffed with the rage of making profelytes, fixed their refidence at Munster, an Imperial city in Westphalia, of the first rank, under the fovereignty of its bishop, but governed by its own fenate and confuls. As neither of these fanaticks wanted the talents necessary for such an undertaking, great resolution, the appearance of fanctity, bold pretentions to infpi-

ration,

ration, and a confident and plaufible manner of discoursing, they foon gained many converts. Among these were Rothman, who had first preached the Protestant doctrine in Munster, and Cnipperdoling, a citizen of good birth, and confiderable eminence. Emboldened by the countenance of fuch disciples, they openly taught their opinions; and not fatisfied with that liberty, they made several attempts, though without fuccefs, to feize the town, in order to get their tenets established by publick authority. laft, having fecretly called in their affociates from the neighbouring country, they fuddenly took poffession of the arfenal and senatehouse in the night-time, and running through the streets with drawn fwords, and horrible howlings, cried out alternately, "Repent, and be " baptized," and " Depart ye . " ungodly." The fenators, the canons, the nobility, together with the more fober citizens, whether Papists or Protestants, terrified at their threats and outcries, fled in confusion, and left the city under the dominion of a frantic multitude, confifting chiefly of strangers. Nothing now remaining to overawe or controul them, they fet about modelling the government according to their own wild ideas; and though at first they showed so much reverence for the ancient constitution, as to elect fenators of their own fect, and to appoint Chipperdoling and another profelyte confuls, this was nothing more than form; for all their proceedings were directed by Matthias, who in the stile, and with the authority of a prophet, uttered his commands, which it was instant death to disobey. Having begun with encouraging the mul-

titude to pillage the churches, and deface their ornaments; he enjoin. ed them to destroy all books, except the bible, as useless or impious; he appointed the estates of fuch as fled to be conficated, and fold to the inhabitants of the adja. cent country; he ordered every man to bring forth his gold, filver, and precious effects, and to lay them at his feet; the wealth amassed by these means, he deposited in a publick treasury, and named deacons to dispense it for the common use of all. The members of his commonwealth being thus brought to a perfect equality, he commanded all of them to eat at tables prepared in public, and even prescribed the diffies which were to be ferved up each day. Having finished his plan of reformation, his next care was to provide for the defence of the city; and he took measures for that purpose with a prudence which savoured nothing of fanaticism. He collected vast magazines of every kind; he repaired and extended the fortifications, obliging every person without distinction to work in his turn; he formed fuch as were capable of bearing arms into regular bodies, and endeavoured to add the vigour of discipline to the impetuofity of enthusiasm. He fent emissaries to the Anabaptists in the Low Countries, inviting them to affemble at Munster, which he dignified with the name of Mount-Sion, that from thence they might fet out to reduce all the nations of the earth under their dominion. He himself was unwearied in attending to every thing necessary for the fecurity or increase of the sect; animating his disciples by his own example to refuse no labour, as well as to repine at no hardship; and their enthusiatic

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foretold phets. action the er enthu ed ambii of his p enthusiastic passions being kept from subsiding by a perpetual succession of exhortations, revelations and prophecies, they seemed ready to undertake or to suffer any thing in maintenance of their opinions.

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Meanwhile, the bishop of Munfler having affembled a confiderable army, advanced to befiege the town. On his approach, Matthias fallied out at the head of some chosen troops, attacked one quarter of his camp, forced it, and after great flaughter, returned to the city loaded Intoxicated with glory and spoil. with this fuccess, he appeared next day brandishing a spear, and declared, that in imitation of Gideon, he would go forth with a handful of men and fmite the hoft of the un-Thirty persons, whom he named, followed him without hefitation in this wild enterprize, and rushing on the enemy with a frantic courage were cut off to a man. The death of their prophet occafioned at first great consternation among his disciples, but Boccold, by the same gifts and pretensions which had gained Matthias credit, foon revived their spirits and hopes to fuch a degree, that he fucceeded him in the fame absolute direction of all their affairs. As he did not polless that enterprizing courage which distinguished his predecessor, he fatisfied himself with carrying on a defensive war, and without attempting to annoy the enemy by fallies, he waited for the fuccours he expected from the Low Countries, the arrival of which was often foretold and promifed by their prophets. But though less daring in action than Matthias, he was a wilder enthusiast, and of more unbounded ambition. Soon after the death of his predecessor, having by ob-

scure visions and prophecies, prepared the multitude for some extraordinary event, he stripped himself naked, and marching through the streets, proclaimed with a loud-voice, "That the kingdom of Sion was at hand; that whatever was highest on earth should be brought low, and whatever was lowest should be exalted." In order to fulfil this, he commanded the churches, as the most lofty buildings in the city, to be levelled with the ground; he degraded the fenators chosen by Matthias, and depriving Cnipperdoling of the confulship, the highest office in the commonwealth, he appointed him to execute the lowest and most infamous, that of common hangman, to which strange transition the other agreed, not only without murmuring, but with the utmost joy; and fuch was the despotism and rigour of Boccold's adminiftration, that he was called almost every day to perform some duty or other of his wretched function. In place of the deposed senators, he named twelve judges, according to the number of tribes in Israel, to prefide in all affairs; retaining to himself the same authority which Moses anciently possessed as legislator of that people.

Not satisfied, however, with power or titles which were not supreme, a prophet, whom he had gained and tutored, having called the multitude together, declared it to be the will of God, that John Boccold should be King of Sion, and sit on the thsone of David. John kneeling down, accepted of the heavenly call, which he solemnly protested had been revealed likewise to himself, and was immediately acknowledged as monarch by the deluded

multitude.

multitude. From that moment he assumed all the state and pomp of royalty. He wore a crown of gold, and the richest and most sumptuous parments. A bible was carried on his one hand, a naked sword on the other. A great body of guards accompanied him when he appeared in publick. He coined money stamped with his own image, and appointed the great officers of his household and kingdom, among whom Chipperdoling was nominated governor of the city, as a reward for his former submission.

Having now attained the heighth of power, Boccold began to difcocover passions, which he had hitherto reftrained or indulged only in fecret. As the excesses of enthufiasm have been observed in every age to lead to fenfual gratifications, the fame constitution that is fusceptible of the former, heing remarkably prone to the lat-ter, he instructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people for feveral days concerning the lawfulness, and even necessity of taking more wives than one, which they afferted to be one of the privileges granted by God to the faints. When their ears were once accustomed to this licentious doctrine, and their passions inflamed with the prospect of fuch unbounded indulgence, he himself fet them an example of thing what he called their Christian liberty, by marrying at once three wives, among which the widow of Marthias, a woman of fingular beauty, was one. As he was alhared by beauty, or the love of varicty, he gradually added to the number of his wives until they amounted to fourteen, though the widow of Matthias was the only one dignified with the title of

queen, or who shared with him the fplendor and ornaments of royalty. After the example of their prophet, the multitude gave themselves up to the most licentious and uncontrouled gratification of their de. No man remained fatisfied with a fingle wife. Not to ufe their Christian liberty was deemed a crime. Persons were appointed to fearch the houses for young women grown up to maturity, whom they inftantly compelled to marry. Together with polygamy, freedom of divorce, its inseparable attendant, was introduced, and became a new fource of corruption, Every excels was committed of which the passions of men are capable, when restrained neither by the authority of laws nor the fense of decency; and by a monstrous and almost incredible conjunction, voluptuoushels was engrafted on religion, and diffolute riot accompanied the austerities of fanatical devotion.

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Meanwhile, the German princes were highly offended at the infult offered to their dignity by Boccold's prefumptuous usurpation of royal honours; and the profligate manners of his followers, which were a reproach to the Christian name, filled men of all professions with horror. Luther, who had testified against this fanatical spirit on its first appearance, now deeply lamented its progress, and exposing the delusion with great strength of argument, as well as acrimony of ftile, called loudly on all the flats of Germany to put a ftop to 1 phrenzy no less pernicious to for ciety, than fatal to religion. Emperor, occupied with other care and projects, had no leifure to attend to fuch a distant object.

the princes of the Empire, affembled by the King of the Romans, voted a fupply of men and money to the bishop of Munster, who being unable to keep a sufficient army on foot, had converted the fiege of the town into a blockade. The forces raifed in consequence of this resolution, were put under the command of an officer of experience, who approaching the town towards the end of fpring in the year one thousand five hundred and thirtyhve, pressed it more closely than formerly, but found the fortifications fo strong, and fo diligently guarded, that he durft not attempt an affault. It was now above fiftten months fince the Anabaptists had established their dominion in Munster; they had during that time undergone prodigious fatigue in working on the fortifications, and performing military duty. Notwithflanding the prudent attention of their king to provide for their subfishence, and his frugal and regular economy in their publick meals, they began to feel the approach of famine. Several fmall bodies of their brethren, who were advancing to their affiftance from the Low-Countries, had been intercepted, and cut to pieces; and while all Germany was ready to combine against them, they had no prospect of succour. But such was the ascendant which Boccold had acquired over the multitude, and to powerful the fascination of enthusiasm, that their hopes were as languine as ever, and they hearkened with implicit credulity to the visions and predictions of their prophets, which affured them, that the Almighty would speedily interpose, in order to deliver the city. faith, however, of forme few, shaken

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by the violence and length of their fufferings, began to fail; but being suspected of an inclination to furrender to the enemy, they were punished with immediate death, as guilty of impiety in diftrusting the power of God. of the king's wives, having uttered certain words that implied fome doubt concerning his divine mission, he instantly called the whole number together, and commanding the blafphemer, as he called her, to kneel down, cut off her head with his own hands; and so far were the rest from expressing any horror at this cruel deed, that they joined him in dancing with a frantick joy around the bleeding body of their companion.

By this time, the belieged endured the utmost rigour of famine; but they chose rather to suffer hardfhips, the recital of which is shocking to humanity, than to liften to the terms of capitulation offered them by the bishop. At last, a deferter, whom they had taken into their service, being either less intoxicated with the fumes of enthufiasm, or unable any longer to bear fuch diffres, made his escape to the enemy. He informed their goneral of a weak part in the fortifcations which he had observed, and affuring him that the belieged, exhausted with hunger and fatigue. kept watch there with little care. he offered to lead a party thither in the night. The proposal was accepted, and a choien body of troops appointed for the fervice; who, scaling the walls unperceived, seized one of the gates, and admitted the rest of the army. Anabaptists, though furprized, defended themselves in the marketplace with valour, heightened by defpair:

despair; but being overpowered by numbers, and furrounded on every hand, most of them were slain, and the remainder taken prisoners. Among the last were the king and Cnipperdoling. The king, loaded with chains, was carried from city to city as a spectacle to gratify the curiofity of the people, and was exposed to all their insults. His spirit, however, was not broken or humbled by this fad reverse of his condition; and he adhered with unshaken firmness to the distinguishing tenets of his sect. After this, he was brought back to Munfter, the scene of his royalty and crimes, and put to death with the most exquisite and lingering tortures, all which he bore with aftonishing fortitude. This extraordimary man, who had been able to acquire fuch amazing dominion over the minds of his followers, and to excite commotions to dangerous to fociety, was only twenty- which placed him in the way of the fix years of age.

Together with its monarch, the ever, he renounced at once; and kingdom of the Anabaptists came after undergoing a very severe noto an end. Their principles having viciate, assumed the habit of St. taken deep root in the Low-Coun- Francis in a monastery of Obsertries, the party fill subfits there, vantine friars, one of the most rigid under the name of Mennonites; orders in the Romish church. There but by a very fingular revolution, he foon became eminent for his unthis feet, fo mutinous and fangui- common austerity of manners, and nary at its first origin, hath become for those excelles of superstitions altogether innocent and pacific. devotion, which are the proper cha-Holding it unlawful to wage war, racteristics of monastic life. But or to accept of civil offices, they notwithstanding these extravagandevote themselves entirely to the cies, to which weak and enthusialis duties of private citizens, and by minds alone are usually prone, his their industry and charity endea- understanding, naturally penetral vour to make reparation to human ing and decifive, retained its full fociety for the violence committed vigour, and acquired him fuch great by their founders. A small num- authority among his own order, as ber of this fect, which is fettled in raised him to be their provincial. England, retain its peculiar tenets His reputation for fanctity, foon

any dangerous mixture of enths.

Of the celebrated Cardinal Ximenes: from the same.

N order to prevent these evils. Ferdinand had in his last will taken a most prudent precaution, by appointing Cardinal Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo, to be sole regent of Castile, till the arrival of his grandfon in Spain. The fingular character of this man, and the extraordinary qualities which marked him out for that office, at fuch a juncture, merit a particular description. He was descended of an honourable, not of a wealthy family; and the circumstances of his parents, as well as his own inclinations, having determined him to enter into the church, he early obtained benefices of great value, and highest preferment. All these, howconcerning baptism, but without procured him the office of father .confessor

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confessor to the queen Isabella, which he accepted with the utmost He preserved in a reluctance. court the fame aufterity of manners, which had diftinguished him He continued to in the cloifter. make all his journies on foot; he subsisted only upon alms; his acts of mortification were as severe as ever; and his penances as rigorous. Isabella, pleased with her choice, conferred on him, not long after, the Archbishopric of Toledo, which, next to the Papacy, is the richest dignity in the church of Rome. This honour he declined with a firmness, which nothing but the authoritative injunction of the Nor Pope was able to overcome. did this height of promotion change his manners. Though obliged to display in public that magnificence which became his station, he himkelf retained his monastic severity. Under his pontifical robes he contiantly wore the coarse frock of St. Francis, the rents in which he used to patch with his own hands. He at no time used linen; but was commonly clad in hair-cloth. He flept always in his habit, most frequently on the ground, or on boards, rarely in a bed. He did not talte any of the delicacies which appeared at his table, but latisfied himself with that simple diet, which the rule of his order prescribed. Notwithstanding these peculiarities, fo opposite to the manners of the world, he possessed a thorough knowledge of its affairs; and no fooner was he called by his fation, and by the high opinion which Ferdinand and Itabella entertained of him, to take a principal hare in the administration, than he displayed talents for bufiness, which rendered the fame of his wisdom 5000

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equal to that of his fanctity. Bold and original in all his plans, his political conduct flowed from his real character, and partook both of its virtues and its defects. His extenfive genius suggested to him schemes Confcious vaft and magnificent. of the integrity of his intentions, he purfued these with unremitting and undaunted firmness. stomed from his early youth to mortify his own paffions, he shewed little indulgence towards thole of other men. Taught by his fystem of religion to check even his most innocent defires, he was the enemy of every thing to which he could affix the name of elegance and pleasure; and, though free from any suspicion of cruelty, he discovered in all his commerce with the world a fevere inflexibility of mind, and austerity of character, peculiar to the monastic profession, and which can scarce be conceived in a country where that is unknown.

Such was the man to whom Ferdinand committed the regency of Caftile; and though he was then near fourfcore, and perfectly acquainted with the labour and difficulty of the office, his natural intrepidity of mind, and zeal for the public good, prompted him to accept of it without hefitation: and though Adrian of Utrecht, who had been fent into Spain a few months before the death of Ferdinand, produced full powers from the archduke to assume the name and authority of regent upon the demise of his grandfather; fuch was the aversion of the Spaniards to the government of a stranger, and so unequal the abilities of the two competitors, that Adrian's claim would at once have been rejected, if Ximenes himfelf, from complaifance to his new master, had not comfented to acknowledge him as regent, and to carry on the government in conjunction with him. By this, however, Adrian acquired a dignity merely nominal; and Ximenes, though he treated him with great decancy, and even respect, retained the whole power in his own hands.

Ximenes, though possessed only of delegated power, which, from his advanced age, he could not expect long to enjoy, assumed, together with the character of regent, all the ideas natural to a monarch, and adopted schemes for extending the regal authority, which he purfued with as much insrepidity and ardour, as if he himfelf had been to reap the advanges resulting from their success. The exorbitant privileges of the Castilian nobles, circumscribed the prerogative of the prince within very narrow limits. These the cardinal confidered as fo many unjust extortions from the crown, and determined to reduce them. Dangerous as the attempt was, there were circumstances in his fituation which promifed him greater fuccess than any king of Castile could have expected. His firict and prudent ceconomy of his archiepiscopal revenues, furnished him with more ready money, than the crown could at any time command; the fanctity of his manners, his charity and munificence, rendered him the idol of the people; and the nobles themselves, not suspecting any danger from him, did not observe his motions with the fame jealous attention, as they would have watched those of one of their monarchs.

Immediately upon his accession to the regency, several of the nobles, ancying that the reins of government would of consequence be fomewhat relaxed, began to affemble their vaffals, and to profecute, by force of arms, animolities and pretenfions which the authority of Ferdinand had obliged them to diffemble, or to relinquish. But Ximenes, who had taken into pay a good body of troops, opposed and defeated all their defigns with unexpected vigour and facility; and though he did not treat the author of these disorders with any cruelty, he forced them to acts of fubmission, extremely mortifying to the haughty spirit of Castilian grandees.

But while the cardinal's attacks were confined to individuals, and every act of rigour was justified by the appearance of necessity, founded on the forms of justice, and tempered with a mixture of lenity, there was scarce room for jealousy or complaint. It was not so with his next measure, which, by striking at a privilege effential to the nobles, gave a general alarm to the whole order. By the feudal conflitution, the military power was lodged in the hands of the nobles, and men of an inferior condition were called into the field only as their vaffals, and to follow their banners. A king with scanty revenues, and a limited prerogative, depended on these potent barons in all his operations. It was with their forces he attacked his enemies, and with them he defended his own kingdom; and while at the head of troops attached only to their own lords, and accustomed to obey no other commands, his authority was precarious, and his efforts feeble. From this state Ximenes resolved to deliver the crown; and as mercenary flanding armies were unknown under the feudal government, and

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would have been odious to a martial and generous people, he issued a proclamation, commanding every city in Castile to enroll a certain number of its burgesses, in order that they might be trained to the use of arms on Sundays and holidays; he engaged to provide officers to command them at the public expence; and as an encouragement to the private men, promised them an exemption from all taxes and impositions. The frequent incursions of the Moors from Africa, and the necessity of having some force ready to oppose them, furnished a plausible pretence for this innovation. The object really in view was to fecure the king a body of troops independent of his barons, and which might ferve to counterbalance their power. nobles were not ignorant of his intention, and faw how effectually the scheme he had adopted would accomplish his end; but as a meafure which had the pious appearance of refisting the progress of the infidels was extremely popular, and as any opposition to it arising from their order alone, would have been imputed wholly to interested motives, they endeavoured to excite the cities themselves to refuse obedience, and to remonstrate against the proclamation, as inconfistent with their charters and privileges. In confequence of their inftigations, Burgos, Valladolid, and feveral other cities, rose in open mutiny. Some of the grandees declared themselves their protectors. Violent remonstrances were prefented to the king. His Flemish counsellors were alarmed. Ximenes alone continued firm and undaunted; and partly by terror, partly by intreaty; by force in some in-VOL. XII.

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stances, and by forbearance in others, he prevailed on all the refractory cities to comply. During his administration, he continued to execute his plan with vigour, but soon after his death it was en-

tirely dropt.

His fuccess in this scheme for reducing the exorbitant power of the nobility, encouraged him to attempt a diminution of their poffessions, which were no less exor-During the contests and disorders inseparable from the feudal government, the nobles, ever attentive to their own interest, and taking advantage of the weakness and diffress of their monarchs, had feized fome parts of the royal demeines, obtained grants of others, and gradually wrested almost the whole out of the hands of the prince, and annexed them to their own estates, The rights, by which most of the grandees held lands, were extremely defective; it was from fome fuccessful usurpation, which the crown had been too feeble to dispute, that many derived their only titles to possession. An enquiry carried back to the origin of these encroachments, which were almost co-eval with the feudal fystem, was impracticable; and as it would have stripped every nobleman in Spain of great part of his lands, it must have excited a general revolt. Such a step was too bold, even for the enterprizing genius of Ximenes. He confined himself to the reign of Ferdinand; and beginning with the pensions granted during that time, refused to make any farther payment, because all right to them expired with his life. He then called to account those who had acquired crown lands under the administration

tion of that monarch, and at once refumed whatever he had alienated. The effects of these revocations extended to many persons of great rank; for though Ferdinand was a prince of little generofity, yet he and Isabella having been raised to the throne of Castile by a powerful faction of the nobles, they were obliged to reward the zeal of their adherents with great liberality, and the royal demesnes were their only fund for that purpose. The addition made to the revenue of the crown by these revocations, together with his own frugal œconomy, enabled Ximenes not only to difcharge all the debts which Ferdinand had left, and to remit confiderable fums to Flanders, but to pay the officers of his new militia, and to establish magazines more and better furnished numerous, with artillery, arms, and warlike stores, than Spain had ever pos-fessed in any former age. The prudent and difinterested application of these sums was a full apology to the people for the rigour with which they were exacted.

The nobles alarmed at these repeated attacks, thought it necessary to take precautions for the fafety Many cabals were of their order. formed, loud complaints were uttered, and desperate resolutions taken; but before they proceeded to extremities, they appointed some of their number to examine the powers in consequence of which the Cardinal exercised acts of such high authority. The admiral of Castile, the duke de Infantado, and the condè de Benevento, grandees of the first rank, were entrusted with this commission. Ximenes received them with cold civility, and in answer to their demand produced the testament of Ferdinand by which he was appointed regent, together with the ratification of that deed by Charles. To both these they objected; and he endeavoured to establish their validity. As the conversation grew warm, he led them infenfibly towards a balcony, from which they had a view of a large body of troops under arms, and of a formidable train of artillery. "Behold," fays he, pointing to these and raising his voice, " the powers which I have received from his Catholick Majesty. With these I govern Castile; and with these I will govern it, till the king your master and mine takes possesfion of his kingdom." A declaration fo bold and haughty filenced them, and aftonished their associates. To take arms against a man aware of his danger, and prepared for his defence, was what despair alone would dictate. All thoughts of a general confederacy against the Cardinal's administration were laid afide; and except from fome flight commotions, excited by the private refentment of particular noblemen, the tranquility of Castile suffered no interruption.

It was not only from the opposition of the Spanish nobility that obstacles arose to the execution of the Cardinal's schemes; he had a constant struggle to maintain with the Flemish ministers, who, prefuming upon their favour with the young king, aimed at directing the affairs of Spain, as well as those of lealous of his their own country. great abilities, and independent spirit, they considered him rather as a rival who might circumscribe their power, than as a minister, who by his prudence and vigour was adding to the grandeur and autho-

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rity of their master. Every complaint against his administration was listened to with pleasure by the courtiers in the Low-Countries. Unnecessary obstructions were thrown by their means in the way of all his measures, and though they could not, either with decency or fafety, deprive him of the office of regent, they endeavoured to lessen his authority by dividing it. They foon discovered that Adrian of Utrecht, already joined with him in office, had neither genius nor spirit sufficient to give the least check to his proceedings; and therefore Charles, by their advice, added to the commission of regency La Chau, a Flemish gentleman, and afterwards Amerstorf, a nobleman of Holland; the former diffinguished for his address, the latter for his firmness. Ximenes, though no stranger to the malevolent intention of the Flemish courtiers, received them with all the external marks of difunction due to the office with which they were invested; but when they came to enter upon bufiness, he abated nothing of that air of superiority with which he had treated Adrian, and still retained the fole direction of affairs. The Spaniards, more averle, perhaps, than any other people to the government of strangers, approved of all his efforts to preferve his authority; and even the nobles, induenced by this national passion, and forgetting their jealousies and discontents, chose rather to see the supreme power in the hands of one of their countrymen, whom they feared, than in those of foreigners, whom they hated.

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Ximenes, though engaged in fuch great schemes of domestic policy, and embarrassed by the artifices and

intrigues of the Flemish ministers, had the burden of two foreign wars The one was in Nato support. varre, invaded by its unfortunate monarch, John d'Albret. The death of Ferdinand, the absence of Charles, and the discord and disaffection which reigned among the Spanish nobles, seemed to present him with a favourable opportunity of recovering his dominions. The Cardinal's vigilance, however, defeated a measure so well concerted. Foreseeing the danger to which that kingdom might be exposed, one of his first acts of administration was to order thither a confiderable body of troops. While the king was employed with one part of his army in the fiege of St. Jean Pied en Port, Villalva, an officer of great experience and courage, attacked the other by furprize, and cut it The king instantly reto pieces. treated with precipitation, and an end was put to the war. But as Navarre was filled at that time with towns and caftles, flightly fortified, and weakly garrisoned, which being unable to refift an enemy, ferved only to furnish him with places of retreat; Ximenes, always bold and decifive in his measures, ordered every one of these to be difmantled, except Pampeluna, the fortifications of which he propoled to render very strong. To this uncommon precaution Spain owes the possession of Navarre. French, fince that period, have often entered, and have as often over-run the open country; but while they were exposed to all the inconveniencies attending an invading army, the Spaniards have eafily drawn troops from the neighbouring provinces to oppose them; and the French, being destitute of

frong towns to which they could retire, have been obliged to abandon their conquest with as much ra-

pidity as they gained it.

The war which he carried on in Africa, against the famous advenventurer Horuc Barbarossa, who, from a private corfair, raised himfelf, by his fingular valour and addrefs, to be king of Algiers and Tunis, was far from being equally fuccessful. The ill conduct of the Spanish general, and the rash valour of his troops, presented Barbarossa with an easy victory. Many perished in the battle, more in the retreat, and the remainder returned into Spain covered with infamy. The magnanimity, however, with which the Cardinal bore this difgrace, the only one he experienced during his administration, added new luftre to his character. Great composure of temper, under a disappointment, was not expected from a man fo remarkable for the eagerness and impatience with which he urged on the execution of all his schemes.

Our author, after shewing how this great minister was continually thwatted in his designs, and his condust misrepresented, by the king's Flemish ministers and evil counsellors, gives the following account of the ungrateful return he met with from his royal master, and the manner of

his death.

Ximenes, who confidered the prefence of the king as the greatest bleffing to his dominions, was advancing towards the coaft, as fast as the infirm state of his health would permit, in order to receive him. During his regency, and notwithflanding his extreme old age, he bared, in no degree, the rigour or frequency of his mortifications;

and to these he added such laborious affiduity in business, as would have worn out the most youthful and vigorous constitution. Every day he employed feveral hours in devotion; he celebrated mass in person; he even allotted some space for study. Notwithstanding these occupations, he regularly attended the council; he received and read all papers presented to him; he dictated letters and instructions; and took under his inspection all business, civil, ecclesiastical, or mi-Every moment of his time was filled up with some serious em-The only amusement ployment. in which he indulged himself, by way of relaxation after bufinels, was to canvals, with a few friars and divines, some intricate article Wasted by in scholastic theology. such a course of life, the infirmities of age daily grew upon him. On his journey, a violent disorder feized him at Bos Equillos, attended with uncommon fymptoms; which his followers confidered as the effect of poison; but could not agree whether the crime ought to be imputed to the hatred of the Spanish nobles, or to the malice of the Fle-This accident 0mish courtiers. bliging him to ftop short, he wrote to Charles, and, with his usual boldness, advised him to dismiss all the strangers in his train, whose numbers and credit gave offence already to the Spaniards, and would ere long alienate the affections of the whole At the same time, he people. earnestly defired to have an interview with the king, that he might inform him of the state of the nation, and the temper of his fub. jects. To prevent this, not only the Flemings, but the Spanish grandees, employed all their ad-

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dress, and industriously kept Charles at a distance from Aranda, the place to which the Cardinal had removed. Through their fuggestions, every measure that he recommended was rejected; the utmost care was taken to make him feel, and to point out to the whole nation, that his power was on the decline; even in things purely trivial, fuch a choice was always made, as was deemed most Ximenes did disagreeable to him. not bear this treatment with his usual fortitude of spirit. Conscious of his own integrity and merit, he expected a more grateful return from a prince, to whom he delivered a kingdom more flourishing than it had been in any former age, and authority more extensive and better established, than most illustrious of his ancestors had ever possessed. He could not, therefore, on many occasions, refrain from giving vent to his indignation He lamented the and complaints. fate of his country, and foretold the calamities it would fuffer from the infolence, the rapaciousness, and ignorance of strangers. While his mind was agitated by these passions, he received a letter from the king, in which, after a few cold and formal expressions of regard, he was allowed to retire to his diocese; that after a life of fuch continued labour, he might end his days in tranquility. This message proved fatal to Ximenes. His haughty mind, it is probable, would not survive disgrace; perhaps his generous heart could not bear the prospect of the misfortunes ready to fall on his country. Whichfoever of these opinions we embrace, certain it is, that he expired a few hours after reading the letter. The variety, the grandeur, and the fuc-

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cefs of his schemes, during a regency of only twenty months, leave it doubtful, whether his sagacity in council, his prudence in conduct, or his boldness in execution, deserve the greatest praise. His reputation is still high in Spain, not only for wisdom, but for sanctity; and he is the only prime minister mentioned in history, whom his cotemporaries reverenced as a faint, and to whom the people under his government ascribed the power of working miracles.

Of the famous Corfairs Horuc Barbarossa, and his brother Hayradin.

BOUT the beginning of the fixteenth century a fudden revolution happened, which, by rendering the states of Barbary formidable to the Europeans, hath made their history worthy of more This revolution was attention. brought about by persons born in a rank of life which entitled them to act no fuch illustrious part. Horuc and Hayraden, the fons of a potter in the isle of Lesbos, prompted by a reftlefs and enterprifing fpirit, forfook their father's trade; ran to sea, and joined a crew of pirates. They foon distinguished themselves by their valour and activity; and becoming masters of a small brigantine, carried on their infamous trade with such conduct and fuccess, that they affembled a fleet of twelve galleys, many veffels of smaller force. this fleet Horuc, the elder brother, called Barbarossa from the red colour of his beard, was admiral, and Hayradin fecond in command, but with almost equal authority. They called.

called themselves the friends of the fea, and the enemies of all who fail upon it; and their names foon became terrible, from the straits of the Dardanels to those of Gibral-Together with their fame and power, their ambitious views opened and enlarged; and, while acting as corfairs, they adopted the ideas, and acquired the talents of They often carried conquerors. the prizes which they took on the coasts of Spain and Italy, into the ports of Barbary; and enriching the inhabitants by the fale of their booty, and the thoughtless prodigality of their crews, were welcome guests in every place at which theytouched. The convenient fituation of these harbours lying so near the greatest commercial states, at that time, in Christendom, made the brothers wish for an establishment in that country. An opportunity of accomplishing this quickly prefented itself, which they did not fusier to pass unimproved. Eutemi, king of Algiers, having attempted feveral times, without fuccess, to take a fort which the Spanish governor of Oran had built not far from his capital, was fo ill advised as to apply for aid to Barbarossa, whose valour the Africans considered as irrefistible. The active corfair gladly accepted of the invitation; and leaving his brother Hayradin with the fleet, marched at the head of five thousand men to Algiers, where he was received as their deliverer. Such a force gave him the command of the town; and observing that the moors neither suspected him of any bad intention, nor were capable with their light-armed troops of opposing his disciplined veterans, he secretly murdered the monarch whom he

had come to affift, and caused him. felf to be proclaimed king of Al. The authority giers in his stead. which he had thus boldly usurped, he endeavoured to establish by arts fuited to the genius of the people whom he had to govern; by liberality, without bounds, to those who favoured his promotion, and by cruelty, no less unbounded, to. wards all whom he had any reason to distrust. Not fatisfied with the throne which he had acquired, he attacked the neighbouring king of Tremecen, and having vanquished him in battle, added his dominions to those of Algiers. At the fame time he continued to infest the coasts, of Spain and Italy, with fleets, which refembled the armaments of a great monarch, rather than the light fquadrons of a cor-The devastations which these committed, obliged Charles, about the beginning of his reign, to furnish the Marquis de Comares, governor of Oran, with troops suff-That officer, cient to attack him. affished by the dethroned king of Tremecen, executed the commission with fuch spirit, that Barbarossa's troops being beat in feveral encounters, he himself was shut up in Tremecen; after defending it to the last extremity, he was overtaken in attempting to make his escape, and slain while he fought with an obstinate valour, worthy of his former fame and exploits.

His brother Hayradin, known likewise by the name of Barbarossa, assumed the sceptre of Algiers with the same ambition and abilities, but with better fortune. His reign being undisturbed by the arms of the Spaniards, which had full occupation in the wars among the European powers, he regulated, with

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admirable prudence, the interior police of his kingdom, carried on his naval operations with great vigour, and extended his conquests on the continent of Africa. perceiving that the Moors and Arabs fubmitted to his government with the utmost impatience, and being afraid that his continual depredations would, one day, draw upon him the arms of the Chriftians, he put his dominions under the protection of the grand feignior, and received from him a body of Turkish soldiers, sufficient for his fecurity against his domestic, well as his foreign enemies. last, the fame of his exploits daily increasing, Solyman offered him the command of the Turkish fleet, as the only person whose valour and skill in naval affairs entitled him to command against Andrew Doria, the greatest sea-officer of that age. Proud of this distinction, Barbarossa repaired to Constantinople, and with a wonderful reflatility of mind, mingling the arts of a courtier with the boldness of a corfair, gained the entire confidence both of the fultan and his vizier. To them he communicated a scheme that he had formed of making himself master of Tunis, the most flourishing kingdom, at that time, on the coast of Africa, which being approved of by them, he obtained whatever he demanded for carrying it into execution.

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His hopes of success in this undertaking were founded on the intestine divisions in the kingdom of Tunis. Mahmed, the last king of that country, having, thirty-four sons by different wives, named Muley-Hascen, one of the youngest among them, his successor. That weak prince, who owed this preference.

rence not to his own merit, but to the ascendant which his mother had acquired over an old doating monarch, first poisoned his father in order to prevent him from altering his destination; and then, with the barbarous policy which prevails wherever polygamy is permitted, and the right of succession is not precisely fixed, he put to death all his brothers whom he could get into his power. Alraschid, one of the eldest, was so fortunate as to escape his rage; and finding a retreat among the wandering Arabs, made several attempts, by the affistance of some of their chiefs, to recover the throne, which of right belonged to him. But these proving unfuccefsful, and the Arabs, from their natural levity, being ready to deliver him up to his mer-ciles brother, he fled to Algiers, the only place of refuge remaining, and implored the protection of Barbarossa; who, discerning at once all the advantages that might be gained by supporting his title, received him with every possible de-monstration of friendship and re-Being ready, at that time, to fet fail for Constantinople, he eafily persuaded Alraschid, whose eagerness to obtain a crown difposed him to believe or undertake any thing, to accompany him thither, promifing him effectual affiftance from Solyman, whom he re. presented to be the most generous, as well as most powerful, monarch But no fooner were in the world. they arrived at Constantinople, than the false corfair, regardless of all his promises to him, opened to the fultan a plan for conquering Tunis, and annexing it to the Turkish empire, by making use of the name of this exiled prince, and by means of

the party ready to declare in his favour. Solyman approved, with too much facility, of this perfidious proposal, extremely suitable to the character of its author, but altother unworthy of a great prince. A powerful sleet and numerous army were soon assembled; at the sight of which the credulous Alraschid flattered himself that he would soon enter his capital in triumph.

But just as this unhappy prince was going to embark, he was arrested by order of the sultan, shut up in the feraglio, and was never heard of more, Barbarossa sailed with a fleet of two hundred and fifty vessels towards Africa. After ravaging the coasts of Italy, and fpreading terror through every part of that country, he appeared before Tunis; and landing his men, gave out, that he came to affert the right of Alraschid, whom he pretended to have left fick aboard the admiral galley. The fort of Goletta, which commands the bay, foon fell into his hands, partly by his own address, and partly by the treachery of its commander; and the inhabitants of Tunis, weary of Muley-Hascen's government, took arms, and declared for Alraschid with fuch zeal and unanimity, as obliged the former to fly fo precipitately, that he left all his treasures behind him. The gates were immediately fet open to Barbarossa, as the restorer of their lawful sovereign. But when Alraschid himself did not appear, and when, instead of his name, that of Solyman alone was heard among the acclamations of the Turkish foldiers marching into the town, the people of Tunis began to suspect the corfair's treachery; and their fuspicions being foon converted into certainty, they

ran to arms with the utmost fur, and surrounded the citadel, inm which Barbarossa had led his troops. But having foreseen such a revolution, he was not unprepared for it, he immediately turned against them the artillery on the ramparts, and by one brisk discharge of it, and of his small arms, he dispersed the numerous but undirected affailants, and forced them to acknowledge Solyman as their sovereign, and in submit to him as his viceroy.

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Of the great Admiral, and celebrard Patriot, Andrew Doria.

Our author having given an account of the condition of the French army under Lautree, at the fiege of Naples, after the Imperial fleet had been destroyed and the viceroy killed at the mouth of the harbour by Doria's nephew,

proceeds as follows:

These unexpected events retarded the progress of the French, and discouraged both the general and his troops; but the revolt of Andrew Doria proved a fatal blow to all their measures. That gallant offcer, the citizen of a republick, and trained up from his infancy in the fea-fervice, retained the spirit of independence natural to the former, and the plain liberal manners peculiar to the latter. A perfect franger to the arts of submission or flattery necessary in courts, and conscious at the same time of his own merit and importance, he always offered his advice with freedom, and often preferred his complaints and remonstrances with The French ministers, boldness. unaccustomed to such liberties, determined to ruin a man who treated them

though Francis himself had a just fense of Doria's services, as well as an high esteem for his character, the courtiers, by continually representing him as a man haughty, intractable, and more folicitous to aggrandize himfelf than promote the interest of France, gradually undermined the foundations of his credit, and filled the king's mind with suspicion and distrust. From thence proceeded several affronts and indignities put upon Doria. His appointments were not regularly paid; his advice, even in naval affairs, was often flighted; an attempt was made to feize the prifoners taken by his nephew in the fea-fight off Naples; all which he bore with abundance of ill-humour, But an injury offered to his country, transported him beyond all bounds The French began to of patience, fortify Savona, to clear its harbour, and, removing thither some branches of trade carried on at Genoa, plainly shewed that they intended to render that town, long the object of jealoufy and hatred to the Genoese, their rival in wealth and commerce. Doria, animated with a patriotic zeal for the honour and interest of his country, remonftrated against this in the highest tone, not without threats, if the measure were not instantly abandoned. This bold action, aggravated by the malice of the courtiers, and placed in the most odious light, irritated Francis to fuch a degree, that he commanded Barbeheux, whom he appointed admiral of the Levant, to fail directly to Genoa with the French fleet, to arrest Doria, and to seize his galleys. This rash order, of which the most

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them with fo little deference; and fecured the execution, was conceal ed with fo little care, that Doria got timely intelligence of it, and retired with all his galleys to a place of fafety. Guafto, his prifoner, who had long observed and fomented his growing discontent, and had often allured him by magnificent promifes to enter into the emperor's fervice, laid hold on this favourable opportunity. While his indignation and refentment were at their height, he prevailed on him to dispatch one of his officers to the Imperial court with his overtures and demands. The negociation was not long; Charles, fully fenfible of the importance of fuch an acquisition, granted him whatever terms he required. Doria fent back his commission, together with the collar of St. Michael, to Francis, and hoisting the Imperial colours, failed with all his galleys towards Naples, not to block up the harbour of that unhappy city, as he had formerly engaged, but to bring them protection and deliverance.

His arrival opened the communication with the fea, and restored plenty in Naples, which was now reduced to the last extremity; the French, having loft their superiority at fea, were foon reduced to great straits for want of provisions. The prince of Orange, who fucceeded the viceroy in the command of the Imperial army, shewed himfelf, by his prudent conduct, worthy of that honour which his good fortune, and the death of his generals, had twice acquired him. loved by the troops, who remembering the prosperity they had enjoyed under his command, ferved him with the utmost alacrity, he let flip no opportunity of harraffing profound secrecy alone could have the enemy, and by continual alarms

or fallies, fatigued and weakened As an addition to all thefe misfortunes, the diseases common in that country during the fultry months, began to break out among The prisoners the French troops. communicated to them the pestilence which the Imperial army had brought to Naples from Rome, and it raged with fuch violence, that few, either officers or foldiers, efcaped the infection. Of the whole army, not four thousand men, a number scarce sufficient to defend the camp, were capable of doing duty; and being now befieged in their turn, they fuffered all the miseries from which the Imperialists were delivered. Lautrec, after struggling long with fo many disappointments and calamities, which preyed on his mind at the fame time that the pestilence wasted his body, died, lamenting the negligence of his fovereign, and the infidelity of his allies, to which fo many brave men had fallen victims. By his death, and the indisposition of the other generals, the command devolved on the marquis de Saluces, an officer altogether unequal to fuch a truft. He, with troops no less dispirited than reduced, retreated in disorder to Aversa; which town being invested. by the prince of Orange, Saluces was under the necessity of consenting, that he himself should remain a prisoner of war, that his troops should lay down their arms and colours, give up their baggage, and march under a guard to the frontiers of France. By this ignominious capitulation, the wretched remains of the French army were faved; and the Emperor, by his own perfeverance and the good conduct of his generals, acquired once more the fuperiority in Italy.

The loss of Genoa followed im. mediately upon the ruin of the army in Naples. To deliver his country from the dominion of fo. reigners was Doria's highest am. bition, and had been his principal inducement to quit the fervice of France, and enter into that of the Emperor. A most favourable opportunity for executing this honour. able enterprize now presented itfelf. The city of Genoa, afflicted by the pestilence, was almost deferted by its inhabitants; the French garrison being neither regularly paid nor recruited, was reduced to an inconfiderable number; Doria's emissaries found that such of the citizens as remained, being weary alike of the French and Imperial yoke, the rigour of which they had alternately felt, were ready to welcome him as their deliverer, and to fecond all his measures. Things wearing this promising aspect, failed towards the coast of Genoa; on his approach, the French gallies retired; a small body of men which he landed, surprized one of the gates of Genoa in the night time; Trivulci, the French governor, with his feehle garrison, shut himself up in the citadel, and Daria took poffession of the town without bloodshed or Want of provisions resistance. quickly obliged Trivulci, to capit tulate; the people, eager to abolih fuch an odious monument of their fervitude, ran together with a tumultuous violence, and levelled the citadel with the ground.

It was now in Doria's power to have rendered himself the sovereign of his country, which he had so happily freed from oppression. The same of his former actions, the success of his present attempt, the

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attachment of his friends, the gratitude of his countrymen, together with the support of the emperor, all conspired to facilitate his attaining the supreme authority, and invited him to lay hold of it. But with a magnanimity of which there are few examples, he facrificed all thoughts of aggrandizing himfelf to the virtuous fatisfaction of establishing liberty in his country, the highest object at which ambi-Having affembled tion can aim. the whole body of the people in the court before his palace, he affured them, that the happiness of feeing them once more in possession of freedom, was to him a full reward for all his fervices; that more delighted with the name of citizen than of fovereign, he claimed no pre-eminence or power above his equals; but remitted entirely to them the right of fettling what form of government they would now chuse to be established among them. The people listened to him with tears of admiration, and of joy. Twelve persons were elected to new-model the constitution of the republick. The influence of Doria's virtue and example, communicated itself to his countrymen; the factions which had long torn and ruined the states seemed to be forgotten; prudent precautions were taken to prevent their reviving; and the same form of government, which hath subsisted with little variation fince that time in Genoa, was established with univerial applause, Doria lived to a great age, beloved, respected, and honoured by his countrymen; and adhering uniformly to his profeffions of moderation, without arrogating any thing unbecoming a private citizen, he preserved a

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great ascendant over the councils of the republic, which owed its The aubeing to his generofity. thority he possessed was more flattering, as well as more fatisfactory, than that derived from fovereignty; a dominion founded in love and in gratitude; and upheld by veneration for his virtues, not by the dread of his power. His memory is still reverenced by the Genoese, and he is distinguished in their publick monuments, and celebrated in the works of their historians by the most honourable of all appellations, THE, FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, AND THE RESTORER OF ITS LIBERTY.

The life and character of Francis the First, summarily compared with those of his great rival and antagonist Charles V. From the same.

RANCIS died at Rambouillet. on the last day of March, in the fifty-third year of his age, and the thirty-third of his reign. During twenty-eight years of that time, an avowed rivalship subsisted between him and the Emperor, which involved not only their own dominions, but the greater part of Europe in wars, profecuted with more violent animofity, and drawn out to a greater length than had been known in any former period. Many circumstances contributed to both. Their animofity was founded in opposition of interest, heightened by personal emulation, and exasperated not only by mutual injuries, but by reciprocal infults. At the fame time, whatever advantage one feemed to poffess towards gaining the afcendant, was wonderfully ballanced by fome favourable circum-

stance peculiar to the other. The Emperor's dominions were of great extent; the French king's lay more compact; Francis governed his kingdom with absolute power; that of Charles was limited, but he supplied the want of authority by address; the troops of the former were more impetuous and enterprizing; those of the latter better disciplined, and more patient of fatigue. The talents and abilities of the two monarchs, were as different as the advantages which they possessed, and contributed no less to prolong the contest between them. Francis took his resolutions suddenly, profecuted them at first with warmth, and pushed them into execution with a most adventrous courage; but being destitute of the perseverance necessary to furmount difficulties, he often abandoned his defigns, or relaxed the vigour of pursuit, from impatience, and fometimes from levity. Charles deliberated long, and determined with coolness; but, having once fixed his plan, he adhered to it with inflexible obstinacy, and neither danger nor discouragement could turn him aside from the execution of it. The fuccess of their enterprizes was as different as their characters, and was uniformly influenced by Francis, by his impetuous activity, often disconcerted the Emperor's best laid schemes; Charles, by a more calm but steady profecution of his defigns, checked the rapidity of his rival's career; and baffled or repulsed his most vigorous efforts. The former, at the opening of a war or of a campaign, broke in upon his enemy with the violence of a torrent, and carried all before him; the latter, waiting until he

faw the force of his rival begin to abate, recovered in the end not only all that he had loft, but made new acquisitions. Few of the French monarch's attempts towards conquest, whatever promising aspect they might wear at first, were conducted to an happy iffue; many of the Emperor's enterprizes, even after they appeared desperate and impracticable; terminated in the most prosperous manner. Francis was dazzled with the fplendour of an undertaking; Charles was allured by the prospect of its turning to his advantage. The degree, however, of their comparative ment and reputation, has not been fixed either by a strict scrutiny into their abilities for government, or by an impartial confideration of the greatness and success of their undertakings; and Francis is one of those monarchs who occupies a higher rank in the temple of fame, than either his talents or performances intitle him to hold. This pre-eminence he owed to many different circumstances. The fuperiority which Charles acquired by the victory of Pavia, and which from that period he preserved thro' the remainder of his reign, was to manifest, that Francis's struggle against his exorbitant and growing dominion was viewed by most of the other powers, not only with the partiality which naturally and for those who gallantly maintain an unequal contest, but with the favour due to one who was refisting 2 common enemy, and endeavouring to fet bounds to a monarch equally formidable to them all. racters of princes, too, especially among their contemporaries, depend not only upon their talents for government, but upon their qualities

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Francis, notvalities as men. withitanding the many errors confpicuous in his foreign policy and domestic administration, was nevertheless humane, beneficent, generous. He possessed dignity without pride; affability free from meanness; and courtely exempt from de-All who had access to him, and no man of merit was ever denied that privilege, respected and Captivated with his loved him. personal qualities, his subjects forgot his defects as a monarch, and admiring him as the most accomplished and amiable gentleman in his dominions, they never murmured at acts of male-administration, which in a prince of lefs engaging dispositions would have been deemed unpardonable. This admiration, however, must have been temporary only, and would have died away with the courtiers who bestowed it; the illusion arising from his private virtues must have ceased, and posterity would have judged of his public conduct with its usual impartiality; but another circumstance prevented this, and his name hath been transmitted to posterity with increasing reputation. Science and the arts had, at that time, made little progress in France. They were just beginning to advance beyond the limits of Italy, where they had revived, and which had hitherto been their only feat. Frantis took them immediately under his protection, and vied with Leo himself, in the zeal and munifieence with which he encouraged them. He invited learned men to his court, he conversed with them familiarly, he employed them in business, he raised them to offices d dignity, and honoured them with his confidence. That race of

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men, not more prone to complain when denied the respect to which they fancy themselves entitled, than apt to be pleased when treated with the distinction which they confider as their due, thought they could not exceed in gratitude to fuch a benefactor, and strained their invention, and employed all their ingenuity in panegyric. Succeeding authors, warmed with their descriptions of Francis's bounty, adopted their encomiums, and refined upon them. The appellation of Father of Letters bestowed upon Francis, hath rendered his memory facred among historians, and they feem to have regarded it as a fort of impiety to uncover his infirmities, or to point out his defects. Thus Francis, notwithstanding his inferior abilities, and want of fuccess, hath more than equalled the fame of Charles. The virtues which he possessed as a man, have entitled him to greater admiration and praise, than have been bestowed. upon the extensive genius, and fortunate arts of a more capable, but less amiable rival.

The following short characters, which contain many curious anecdotes, are taken from Mr. Granger's Biographical History of England.

Mary Queen of France, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

THEIR portraits were engraved by Vertue from an original.

MARY, queen of France, and CHARLES BRANDON, duke of Suffolk; G. Vertue fc. From an original in the possession of the late earl of Granville. — It is now Mr. Walpole's. - On the right hand of the duke of Suffolk is his lance, appendant to which is a label, inferibed,

" Cloth of gold, do not despise,

"Tho' thou be matched with cloth of frize:

" Cloth of frize, be not too bold,

" Tho' thou be match'd with cloth " of gold." Large sh.

Mary queen of France, youngest fifter to Henry VIII. was one of the most beautiful women of her age. It is pretty clear that Charles Brandon gained her affections before the was married to Lewis XII, as, foon after the death of that monarch, which was in about three months after his marriage, she plainly told him, that if he did not free her from all her fcruples within a certain time, she would never marry him. His cafuiftry fucceeded within the time limited, and she became his wife. This was probably with the king's connivance. It is however certain, that no other subject durst have ventured upon a queen of France, and a fifter of the implacable Henry the Eighth. Ob. 1533.

Charles Brandon was remarkable for the dignity and gracefulness of his person, and his robust and athletic constitution. He distinguished himself in tilts and tournaments, the favourite exercises of Henry. He was brought up with that prince, studied his disposition, and exactly conformed to it. That conformity gradually brought on a stricter intimacy; and the king, to bring him nearer to himself, raised him from a private person to a duke.

Sir THOMAS CHALONER.

HIS gallant foldier attend. ed Charles V. in his wars: particularly in his unfortunate expedition to Algiers. Soon after the fleet left that place, he was ship-wrecked on the coast of Barbary, in a very dark night; and having ex. hausted his strength by swimming, he chanced to strike his head against a cable, which he had the presence of mind to catch hold of with his teeth; and with the loss of feveral of them, was drawn up by it into the ship to which he belonged. The duke of Somerset, who was an eyewitness of his diftinguished bravery at Musselburgh, rewarded him with the honour of knighthood.

So various were the talents of Sir Thomas Chaloner, that he excelled in every thing to which he applied himself. He made a considerable figure as a poet. His poetical works were published by William Malim, mafter of St. Paul's school in 1579. His capital work was that Of nstoring the English Republic, in ten books, which he wrote when he was ambaffador in Spain, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is remarkable that this great man, who knew how to transact, as well as to write upon the most important affairs of states and kingdoms, could descend to compose a dictionary for children, and to translate from the latin a book of the office of fervants, merely for the utility of the fub-Ob. 7. Oct. 1565. He was father of Sir Thomas Chaloner, tutor to prince Henry.

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CIR Philip Sidney was governor of Flushing, and general of the horse under his uncle the earl of Leicester. His valour, which was efteemed his most shining quality, was not exceeded by any of the heroes of his age: but even this was equalled by his humanity. After he had received his death's wound at the battle of Zutphen, and was overcome with thirst from excessive bleeding, he called for drink, which was presently brought him. At the same time, a poor foldier was carried along desperately wounded, who fixed his eager eyes upon the bottle, just as he was lifting it to his mouth; upon which he instantly delivered it to him, with these words: "Thy necessity " is yet greater than mine "."

This accomplished gentleman feems to have been the delight and admiration of the age of Elizabeth, rather for the variety, than the greatness of his genius. that was the ornament of the university, was also the ornament of the court; and appeared with equal advantage in a field of battle, or at a tournament; in a private conversation among his friends, or in a public character as an ambassador. His talents were equally adapted to profe or verse, to original composition, or translation. His " Ar-" cadia" was not only admired for its novelty, but continued to

be read longer than such compofitions usually are, and has passed through sourteen editions. The reader will find the language of the Arcadia incomparably better than the affected pedantic style of Lilly's "Euphues," which was much read and admired by the ladies at court in this reign. He died † 16 Oct. 1586.

# Sir WALTER RALEIGH.

CIR Walter Raleigh ferved in the wars in the Low-Countries, and in Ireland; and was afterwards employed in discoveries in the West-Indies, and in the improvement of navigation, to which his genius was strongly inclined. In 1584 he discovered Virginia, to which he made no less than five voyages. He was one of the most distinguished officers on board the fleet which He was engaged the Armada. constantly employed in literary purfuits at fea and land. His learning was continually improved into habits of life, and helped greatly to advance his knowledge of men and things; and he became a better foldier, a better fea-officer, an abler statesman, and a more accomplished courtier, in proportion as he was a better scholar.

Sir Walter Raleigh was author of "The History of the World;" the defign of which was equal to the greatness of his mind, and the execution to the strength of his parts,

<sup>\*</sup> This beautiful instance of humanity is worthy of the pencil of the greatest painter; and is a proper subject to exercise the genius of our rising artists, who, by the rules of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, are confined to English history.

t" Ennobled by himself, by all approved, "Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the muse he lov'd."

and the variety of his learning. His ftyle is pure, nervous, and majestic; and much better fuited to the dignity of history, than that of Lord Bacon. Raleigh feems to have written for posterity, Bacon for the reign of James the first \*. He faid, with great calmness, to fome of his friends, who deplored his confinement, when he lay under fentence of death, " that the world " itself was but a larger prison, " out of which some were daily felected for execution." headed, 29 Oct. 1618. The story of his burning a fecond volume of his " History of the World," is disproved by Mr. Oldys, in the life of Raleigh, before the last edition of that great work.

JAMES I.

THE love of peace feems to have been the ruling passion in James I. † to which he facrificed almost every principle of sound policy. He was eminently learned, especially in divinity; and was better qualified to fill a professor's chair, than a throne. His speculative notions of regal power were as absolute as those of an eastern monarch; but he wanted that vigour and sirmness of mind which was necessary to reduce them to

practice. His consciousness of his own weakness in the exertion of his prerogative, drew from him this concession: "That though a king "in abstracto, had all power, a king "in concreto, was bound to observe "the laws of the country which "he governed." But if all restraints on his prerogative had been taken off, and he could have been, in reality, that abstracted king which he had formed in his imagination, he possessed to much good-nature to have been a tyrant.

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The greatest hopes were formed of his son Henry, whose early virtues had gained the affections of all who knew him, and whose premature death was universally

lamented.

Arms, literature, and business, engaged the attention of this excellent young prince, who feems to have had neither leifure nor inclination for the pursuits of vice or pleafure: The dignity of his behaviour, and his manly virtues, were respected by every rank and Though he was order of men. fnatched away in the early prime of life, he had the felicity to die in the height of his popularity and fame, and before he had experienced any of the miseries which awaited the royal family. It is remarkable that the king, who thought himself eclipsed by the splendor of his cha-

We are now departing widely from an elegant simplicity of style; and some of our histories begin already to look like novels. Simplicity, without any elegance at all, is preferable to the excess of it; as the plain manners of a quaker, are less disgusting than the affectation of a coxcomb. This admirable work of Raleigh has been thought a just model for the reformation of our language,

+ He is faid to have been painted abroad with a scabbard without a sword and with a sword which nobody could draw, though several were pulling at it. Wilson's "Life of James I."

rafter, ordered that no mourning fhould be worn for him. \*

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James I. gained great reputation by his book of instructions to his fon Henry, intitled, "Bafilicon Doron," which shews that he was acquainted with the theory of government. But he feems to have loft as much by his " Dæmono-" logia," and his " Counterblaft " to Tobacco +." His works, in general, were formely more efteemed than they are at prefent.

Meres, in the fecond part of "Wit's Common Wealth," tells us, that James was not only a favourer of poets, but a poet himfelf; as, fays he, " My friend mafter " Richard Barnefielde hath in this " difficke, paffing well recorded:

"The king of Scots now living " is a poet,

" As his Lepanto and his Furies " fhew it.

They indeed shew so much of his Vol. XII.

poetical character, as to leave us without regret that his translation of the Pfalms was never finished. lames was not only a bad writer himself, but was so unfortunate as to make many more; and he was the subject of more bad poetry than he ever wrote. The numerous fatires and pasquils against him, together with most of their authors, are now forgotten 1.

#### PALATINE FAMILY.

REDERIC, ELECTOR PA-LATINE, accepted of the crown of Bohemia, when it was tendered him by a factious people; vainly prefuming, that the king his father-in-law, with whose pacific and unenterprifing character he feems to have been but little acquainted, would fix him on the throne. But that prince was fo far from answering his expectation, that he tamely fuffered him not only

As this young Prince was one day exercifing with a lance, the French ambaffador came to take his leave of him, and asked him if he had any commands to France: " Tell your mafter," faid the prince, " how you left me engag'd." † Taking tobacco was much ridiculed by men of fashion, in the reign of mes; and the courtiers affected to reject it with horror. The king said, James; and the courtiers affected to reject it with horror. "that tobacco was the lively image and pattern of hell; for that it had, by al-" lufion, in it all the parts and vices of the world, whereby hell may be guined; " to wit, First, it was a smoak; so are all the vanities of this world. Secondly, "it delighteth them who take it; fo do all the pleasures of the world delight. the men of the world. Thirdly, it maketh men drunken and light in the "head; fo do all the vanities of the world, men are drunken therewith. " Fourthly, he that taketh tobacco faith he cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him; " even so the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them, they are for "the most part so enchanted with them. And further, belides all this, it is like " hell in the very substance of it; for it is a stinking loathsome thing; and so "is hell. And further, his majefty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have three dishes: first, apig; second, a poll of ling and mustard; and third, a pipe of tobacco, for digesture." Witty Apophthegems delivered by James I." &c. 12mo. 1671.

The following work is said, by Dr. King in the presace to his "Toast," be have been published by James I. "Ane schort Treatise, containing some Roulis and Cautelis to be observit and eschewit in Scottis Poesse:" Im-"Roulis and Cautelis to be observit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie:"

Pinted at Edinburgh, in 1584.

only to be deprived of his new kingdom, but even of his hereditary dominions. Ob. 29 Nov. 1632.

FREDERIC, the eldest son of the king of Bohemia, returning with his father from Amsterdam to Utrecht, in the common passage-boat, the vessel overset, in a thick sog, and the prince clinging to the mast, was entangled in the tackling, and half drowned, and half frozen to death. The king, with some difficulty, saved his life by swimming.

ELIZABETH QUEEN of BOHEMIA. This amiable princefs, who faw only a phantom of royalty, and had nothing more than the empty title of queen, bore her misfortunes with decency, and even magnanimity. So engaging was her behaviour, that she was, in the Low Countries, called the " Queen of Hearts." When her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, the never departed from her dignity; and poverty and distress \* feemed to have had no other effect upon her, but to render her more an object of admiration than she was before +.

ELIZABETH, PRINCESS PALATINE, daughter to the king

and queen of Bohemia.

This admirable lady was one of the most extraordinary women that we read of in history. She corresponded with the celebrated Des Cartes, who was regarded as the Newton of his time, upon the most difficult and abstrufe subjects. That philosopher tells her, in the dedication of his " Principia," which he addressed to her, that she was the only person he had met with, who perfectly understood his works. William Penn, the famous legillator of Penfylvania, had many conferences with her upon quakerism, of which she entertained a favourable opinion. He has published feveral of her letters to him in his " Travels." She is fometimes stiled " The abbess of Hervorden," a protestant nunnery in Germany, over which she presided.

The PRINCESS LOUISA has much the same title to the first class of female artists, that her fister has to that of the learned ladies. Her paintings are highly esteemed by the curious; not only for their rarity, but their merit; and are wbe feen in foreign cabinets with the works of the greatest masters. Gerrard Honthorst had the honour of instructing the queen of Bohemia and her family in the art of painting: of these the greatest proficients were Louisa, and the princess Sophia, her fister. In 1664, Louisa turned Roman Catholic, and was made abbefs of Mauouiffon, at Ponthoise, near Paris. 1709, Æt. 86.

The PRINCESS SOPHIA, who was a daughter and mother of a king, was herfelf mistress of every

\* Poverty, especially in great personages, and great characters, has ever been an object of ridicule to men of vulgar understandings. Arthur Wilson tells us, that "in Antwerp, they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor limb and mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back; with the king her father carrying the cradle after her."

+ The Earl of Craven, who was colonel of the coldstream regiment of forguards, and one of the Privy Council in the reign of Charles II. was faid to have been fecretly married to the Queen of Bohemia. It is certain he was

much in her favour and confidence.

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qualification requisite to adorn a trown. It has been observed of these three illustrious sisters, "that "the first was the most learned, "the second the greatest artist, and the third the most accomplished lady in Europe." Their portraits are in the family-piece above described; and another of the princess Sophia, who lived to a very advanced age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

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CHARLES LEWIS, COUNT PALATINE, eldest surviving son of the king of Bohemia, came into England at eighteen years of age, and was honoured with the garter. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he left the king at York, and The next year went into Holland. he returned to England; and while his brothers were exposing their persons in battles and sieges, he very prudently paid his court to the parliament, " joined the two " houses at Westminster, and fat in " the affembly of divines." was restored to the Lower Palatinate in 1648, upon condition of his quitting all right and title to the Upper.

PRINCE RUPERT, fecond fon to the king and queen of Bo-

Prince Rupert came over from Holland to the affissance of the king his uncle, about the time of his erecting the royal standard at Nottingham. He possessed, in a high degree, that kind of courage which is better to attack than defend; and is less adapted to the land-service, than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing it too far. He was better qualified to storm a ci-

tadel, or even mount a breach, than patiently to sustain a siege; and would have furnished an excellent hand to a general of a cooler head. He surrendered the city of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax, almost as soon as he appeared before it; upon which the king deprived him of all his commissions.

Prince Rupert, who was a man of harsh features, a great humourist, and of little elegance in his manners or his dress, was but indifferently qualified to shine in the court of Charles the Second. He made a much better figure in his laboratory, or at the head of the sleet; in which station he was equal, in courage at least, to any of the sea officers of this reign, He particularly distinguished himself in that memorable engagement in the second Dutch war, in which the brave earl of Ossory commanded under him.

This prince, who was brave to temerity, commanded the fleet in conjunction with the duke of Albemarle; in 1666. His courage in
this war is mentioned with high
encomiums by our poets and historians: but all these he richly deferved. It was indeed so great,
that it could scarce be exaggerated.
In the last Dutch war, he seemed to
retain all the activity and fire of his
youth, and beat the enemy in several engagements.

Prince Rupert is celebrated for the invention of mezzotinto, of which he is said to have taken the hint from a soldier scraping his rusty suit. The first print of this kind ever published was done by his highness, and may be seen in the first edition of Evelyn's "Sculp-"tura." The secret is said to have been soon after discovered by Sherwin the engraver, who made use of

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a loaded file for laying the ground. The prince, upon fight of one his prints, suspected that his servant had lent him his tool, which was a channelled roller; but upon receiving full fatisfaction to the contrary, he made him a present of it. The roller was afterwards laid afide, and an instrument with a crenelled edge, in shape like a shoemaker's cutting knife, was used instead of The glass drops invented by him are well known. He also invented a metal called by his name, in which guns were cast; and contrived an excellent method of boring them; for which purpose a water-mill was erected at Hackney Marsh, to the great detriment of the undertaker, as the fecret died with the illustrious inventor. communicated to Christopher Kirby, from whom the prefent Christopher Kirby is descended, the secret of tempering the best fish-hooks made in England. This prince died at his house in Spring-Gardens, 29 Nov. 1682.

PRINCE MAURICE, third fon of the king of Bohemia, entered into the service of Charles I. about the same time with his brother. He was not of fo active and fierce a nature as Rupert; but knew better how to purfue any advantages gained over the enemy. He wanted a little of his brother's fire, and Rupert a great deal of his phlegm. He laid siege to several places in the west, and took Exeter and Dartmouth. His most fignal exploit was the victory at Lanfdown. His portrait is in the family-piece before described. Mr. West has otiginal paintings of him and prince Rupert, by Gerard Hon-

thorft.

HENRIETTA MARIA, Queen # England.

THOUGH the beauty and spirit of this amiable princess merited all the tenderness which the king her husband had for her, her judgment by no means deserved that deference which he paid to it. She was quick in her refentment, and rash in her refolves; and frequently precipitated that unfortunate monarch into fuch measures, as his natural prudence and moderation would have carefully declined. Whoever fees her charming portrait at Windsor, will cease to admire at her great influence over the king. Whatever her errors might have been, her fate was at length truly pitiable.

This unhappy princess, who was daughter of Henry the Great of France, and inherited much of her father's spirit, is faid to have been reduced to the cruel necessity of applying to Cromwell for fomething towards her support, as queen-dowager of England. Certain it is, that she had but a small pension from the French court, and

that but very ill paid.

Upon the restoration, the queenmother returned to England in 1660, after an absence of about nineteen years. She declared, upon her re-entering Somerset-House, "That if she had known the " temper of the English some " years past, as well as she did " then, she had never been obliged " to leave that house." She exerted herfelf with her usual vehemence against the marriage of the duke of York with Anne Hyde, which she was determined to prevent or annul. She also expressed

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the frongest dislike to those minifters, who had the greatest share of the royal confidence and favour. On a fudden the appeared to be reconciled to the match, and to ac-This was quiesce in the ministry. imputed to a foothing, or, to speak more properly, an intimidating letter, fent her by cardinal Mazarine. Upon the breaking out of the plague in 1665, she retired to France, where she died in August, 1669, in the fixtieth year of her age. It appears from Sir John Reresby's "Memoirs," that she was fecretly married to Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Albans.

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### SHIRLEY FAMILY.

TIR Anthony Shirley, fecond on of Sir Thomas Shirley, of Wiston, in Suffex, was one of the gallant adventurers who went to annoy the Spaniards in their fettlements in the West-Indies in the former reign. He afterwards travelled to Persia, and returned to England, in the quality of ambassador from the fophi, in 1612. The next year he published an account of his travels. He was, by the emperor of Germany, raised to the dignity of a count; and the king of Spain made him admiral of the Levant sea. He died in Spain, after the year 1630. A spirit of adventure ran through the family of the Shirltys. Sir Anthony had two brothers, who were noted adventurers. Sir Robert was introduced to the Persian court by his brother Sir Anthony; and was also sent ambassador from the sophi to James I. Sir Francis, the elder brother, was unfortunate.

Lady Elizabeth Shirley; a chaplet of roses on her head, long hair, part of which is braided, and twined with a rope of pearls; naked breasts, necklace; Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh.

The print, which has only the painter's and engraver's names, is extremely fcarce. Mr. John Barnard had two of them, one of which he fold to the dutchess of Portland for three guineas.

This lady, who was wife to Sir Robert Shirley, the famous adventurer, was, according to some accounts of her, a near relation of the fophi of Persia; according to others, a Circaffian \*. She is faid to have fallen in love with Sir Robert for his valour, which he fignalized in feveral engagements with the Turks, during his refidence in Persia. Dr. Fuller informs us, that her complexion resembled ebony more than ivory, (which does not appear from the print) and that she was herself very valiant †. In 1612, she came first into England with her husband, who was sent hither in quality of ambaffador from the fophi, and was brought-to-bed of a child, to whom the queen stood godmother, and prince Henry godfather. She must have been quite young at this time: her portrait was done many years afterwards by Vandyck t.

Ď 3 Sir

It is well known that the Circaffians trade in beauties, and that they supply the seraglios of the sophi and the grand seignior.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Worthies," in Sussex, p. 107.

It was, perhaps, copied by Vandyck, from an original by a former paintr. Quere.

Sir EDWARD COKE.

SIR Edward Coke, author of the Commentary on Littleton, was, from his great knowledge and experience in the law, eminently qualified for the highest dignity of his profession. But these qualifications, great as they were, scarcely compensated for his insolence and excessive anger; which frequently vented themselves in scurrility and abuse; when he was sitting on the bench \*. He carried his adulation still higher than his insolence, when he called the duke of Buckingham " our Saviour," upon his return from Spain +. It is remarkable, that there were only fifteen volumes of reports extant, when his three first volumes were published. He died at his house at Stoke in Buckinghamshire, the third of September, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age 1.

THOMAS CORYATE, riding on an Elephant. Frontispiece to his Letters from Asmere; 4to.

OM Coryate, of vain-glorious memory, was a man of a remarkable querity of aspects,

and of as fingular a character. He had learning, but he wanted judgment; which is alone equivavalent to all the other faculties of the mind. He travelled over a great part of Europe on foot, and distinguished himself by walking nine hundred miles with one pair of shoes, which, as he informs us, he got mended at Zurich. He af. terwards travelled into the eaftern countries; and feems to have been at least as frugal in meat and drink, as he was in shoes; as he tells his mother in a letter to her, that in his ten months travels, betwixt Aleppo and the Mogul's court, he fpent but three pounds, living " reason-" ably well" for about two-pence a day. He fometimes ventured his life, by his ill-timed zeal for chriftianity, having, on feveral occafions, publicly declared Mahomet to be an impostor. He delivered an oration to the Mogul in the Persian language, and spoke that of Indostan with fuch volubility, that he was an overmatch for a notorious scold in her mother tongue. He, like other coxcombs, died without knowing himself to be of that character, in 1617 ¶. most fingularly remarkable of his books is entitled, " Crudities

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cian, and Poet,

When he presided at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, he called him "traise tor, monster, viper, and spider of hell:" and he told Mrs. Turner, who was concerned in the possoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, that " she was guilty of the feven deadly fins; the was a whore, a bawd, a forcerer, a witch, a papill, " a felon, and a murderer.'

Charendon, vol. i. p. 6.
Birch's Lives. There is a mistake concerning his age, in the Biographer. 4 He had a head mishapen like that of Therfites in Homer, (0080s ant negatit) but the cone stood in a different position; the picked part being before. See Fuller's " Worthies," in Somerfet, p. 31.

Wood's "Athen. Oxon." vol. i. col. 424.

"Had he lived" fays Mr. Aubrey, "to return into England, his Tra-" yels had been most estimable; for though he was not a wise man, he wrote

" faithfully, matter of fact." MS. in Museo Ashmol.

" hastily gobbled up in five months " travels, in France, Savoy, Italy, "Rhetia, Helvetia, some parts of "High Germany, and the Nether-" lands." Lond. 1611; 4to. Before this book are about fixty copies of verses by the poets of this time, who tickled the vanity of the author, while they made a jest of him. The book is scarce, and fells at a high price.

# WILLIAM CAVENDISH, Marquis of Newcastle.

THE Marquis of Newcastle, who was also governor to the prince of Wales, was fo attached to the muses, that he could not, like the marquis of Hertford, leave them behind him: he must carry them to the camp, and make Davenant, thepoet laureat, his lieutenant-genealof the ordnance. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he raised a very confiderable army in the northern counties, with which he was fuccessful against the parliament forces, and defeated Ferdinando, lord Fairfax, at Adderton Moor: but his subsequent conduct has been justly censured, and seems to have contributed greatly to the ruin of the king's affairs. After the defeat at Marston Moor, he transported himfelf beyond the feas, and was, duing the interregnum, chiefly at Antwerp, where he amused himself with writing books. He was mafter of many accomplishments, and was much better qualified for a court, than a camp. He understood horsemanship, music, and poetry; but was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than HENRY SOMERSET, Earl of Worcester.

HE earl of Worcester, when he was about eighty years of age, raifed the first horse that were levied for Charles I. in the civil war; and entered into his fervice with all the ardour of a volunteer. No man of his years feemed ever to have retained more of the fire and activity of youth; and the readiness and sprightliness of his wit are faid to have been no less extraordinary. His castle of Ragland, which had feveral times been a place of refuge for the king, was taken after he had bravely defended it in person; and the terms of capitulation were shamefully violated. This was the last garrison in England that held out for his majefty. He died in the custody of the parliament's black rod, in December, 1647, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was remarkable for the fingularity of wearing a frize coat, in which he always was dreffed when he went to court.

#### Lord DIGBY.

FORGE, lord Digby, eldeft I fon of the earl of Briftol, was a man of great parts, courage, and But his understanding enterprize. frequently misled him; his courage was attended with the usual effects of cowardice; and his enterprizes were generally unfuccessful. He wrote letters to Sir Kenelm Digby to convert him to the Protestant religion; and was himself, by his answers, converted to Popery. These

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letters are in print. He was also author of a comedy, called "El-"vira," and translated the three first books of "Cassandra" from the French.

He succeeded to the title of Earl of Bristol, 16 January, 1652-3; the portrait was painted in the former

reign.

The earl of Bristol, well known for his fine parts, his levity, and extravagant passions, was secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles II. at the time of the interregnum. But he forfeited both these offices, by reconciling himself to the church of Rome, against which he had written feveral pieces of controversy. He imputed his removal to the influence of his friend the lord-chancellor Hyde, whose ruin he afterwards fought with all that vehemence which was natural to him. It is pity that the romantic history of this nobleman's life was never written. Dr. Swift, in one of his letters, styles him " the Prototype of Lord Boling-" broke." Ob. 15 March, 1672-3. Æt. 64.

EDWARD, Lord HERBERT, of Cherbury.

ORD Herbert flands in the first rank of the public ministers, historians, and philosophers,

of his age. It is hard to fay whe. ther his person, his understanding, or his courage, was the most extraordinary; as the fair, the learned, and the brave, held him in equal admiration. But the fame man was wife and capricious; redressed wrongs, and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philofophy. He exposed himself to such dangers, as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of a religion which none had the hardiness to dispute besides himself.

Lord Herbert was author of " The Life and Reign of Henry " VIII." which has been ever esteemed one of the best histories in the English language: but there is not in it that perfect candour which one would wish, or expect to fee, in so celebrated an historian. He has given us a much juster portrait of himself, than he has of Henry. He appears to have fairly laid open every foible or defect in his own character\*, but has cast the monstrous vices of that merciless tyrant into shade, and has displayed to great advantage, his gallantry, magnificence, and gene-rosity. His books "De Ven-" tate +, and " De Religione "Gentilium," are well known. He was also author of a book of

In his "Life," written by himself, a small quarto of one hundred and feventy pages. Strawberry-Hill, 1764. There were only two hundred complete of this book printed, which were equally divided betwixt the earl Powis, and Mr. Walpole, who distributed them among their friends. I am very credibly informed, that it sold at an anction for three pounds twelve shilling, and have particular reason to believe that I could have had more for a copy in my own possession.

Being in great debate with himself whether he should publish his book to De Veritate," or not, he tells us, that he addressed the following prayer to God,

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poems, published after his decease by his son. Ob. Aug. 1648.

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JOHN PRESTON, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge,

ITAS first taken notice of by James I. at a public disputation in that university; in which he afferted, that a hound could make a fyllogism \*. The king, who loved logic and hunting, is fupposed from that time, to have had a particular respect for him. Preston was a great patron of the puritan party in the late reign. frequently attended the court, where he was for fome time regarded as a distinguished favourite of the duke of Buckingham, who, thought, by his means, to work the puritans to a compliance with his defigns.

But Preston, who was as great a politician as the duke, was not to be over-reached. He wrote many practical treatises and sermons, both in English and in Latin. Ob. July 20, 1628.

#### WILLIAM OUGHTRED.

WILLIAM OUGHTRED, rector of Aldbury in Surry, was generally reputed the greatest mathematician of his age and country. He was by no means deficient in the pursuit of such studies as more immediately related to his profession; but seems to have been carried to the mathematics, by an irresistible force of genius. He invented several useful instruments, and composed many excellent pieces on mathematical subjects.

God, to know his will in relation to the publication of it. His words are these, "Being thus doubtful in my chamber, one fair day in the summer, my casement, being opened towards to the south, the sun shining clear, and no wind stir"ring, I took my book "De Veritate," in my hand; and kneeling on my knees, devoutly said these words:

"O thou eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations; I do beseech thee, of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make; I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book, "De Veritate;" if it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not I shall suppress it. "I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though yet gentle noise, came from heaven, (for it was like nothing on earth) which did so comfort and chear me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded; whereupon also I resolved to print my book: thie, (how strange soever it may seem), I protest, before the eternal God, is true; neither am I any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but in the serenest skye that ever I saw, being without all cloud, did, to my thinking, see the place from whence it came. And now I sent my book to be printed at Paris, at my own cost and charges," &c. "Life of Lord Herbert," p. 170, 171.

"An enthymeme," faid he, "is a lawful fyllogism, but dogs can make them. He instanced in a hound, who had the major proposition in his mind, namely, The hare is gone either this, or that way, and smells out the minor with his nose, viz. she is not gone that way; and follows the conclusion, Ergo, this way, with open mouth." Clark's "Lives," fol.—Preston borrowed this argument from Montaigne.

subjects. But his master-piece is his "Clavis Mathematica," which he drew up for his pupil, the lord William Howard, fon of Thomas, earl of Arundel. This work is thought to be so perfect as scarce to admit of improvement; and what ferves instead of every other encomium, the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. He was the first that gave a turn for mathematical fludies to the univerfity of Cambridge; and his "Clavis" was introduced by Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it. He sometimes amused himself with archery; but his very fludy feems to have had a good effect upon his health; as the mathematics were not only recreation to him, but Epicurism. He was sprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and if we may believe Mr. Collier, died in an ecstacy of joy, upon hearing of the restoration of Charles II. 1660, Æt. 86.

Sir HENRY VANE, Jun.

SIR Henry Vane, a chief of the independent party, and a principal feader of the house of commons, was one of those singular characters that are seen but once in an age, and such an age as that of Charles I. It is hard to say whether he were a more fantastic visionary, or prosound politician. He did not, like the generality of enthusialts, rely supinely on heaven, as if he expected every thing from thence; but exerted himself, as if he intirely depended on his own activity. His enthusiasm seems

never to have precipitated him into injudicious measures, but to have added new powers to his natural fagacity. He mistook his deep penetration for a prophetic spirit, and the light of his genius for divine irradiation. The Solemn League and Covenant was the issue of his prolific brain, which teemed with new fystems of politics and religion. He preferved an uniformity of character to the last, and died in expectation of the crown of martyrdom. Beheaded the 14th of June, 1662.

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DENZIL HOLLES, afterwards Baron Holles, of Ifield.

DENZIL, lord Holles, fecond fon of John, the first earl of Clare, was one of the most distinguished of the popular leaders in the reign of Charles I. His courage, which was very extraordinary, was constitutional, and proceeded from a principle inherent in his family. His patriotism, which

See the " Life of Baxter," fol, Part I. p. 74, & feq.

was as extraordinary and as active as his courage, feemed to proceed from as fixed a principle. part he acted against Charles, with whom he had formerly lived in great intimacy, he appears not to have been influenced by personal hatred, party animofity, or the common motives of interest or ambition. He acted from a much nobler motive than any of these, an inviolable attachment to the liberties of his country. He had long entertained a jealoufy of the prerogative; and therefore, in the last parliament of James I. fided with the party that opposed the court. This jealoufy was much increased in the next reign; and he entered, with his usual spirit, into all those meafures that he thought necessary to reduce the power of the king within bounds, and became a leader of the Presbyterian party, as he believed it to be on the fide of liberty. was greatly alarmed upon feeing Cromwell at the head of the Independents; and Cromwell was little less alarmed at seeing so able a chief at the head of the Presbyterians. He was, by the Independent faction, impeached of hightreason, which occasioned his flying into France. He was employed in feveral embaffies after the Restoration, when he retained the fame jealousy for liberty. He refused the infidious presents offered him by Lewis XIV. with as much difdain as he had before refused 5000 l. offered him by the parliament, to indemnify him for his losses in the Civil war. Ob. 1679-80, Æt. 81.

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appearance at his first coming into " Who the house of commons. (fays Dr. South) " that had beheld " fuch a bankrupt, beggarly fel-" low, as Cromwell, first entering " the parliament-house, with " thread bare torn coat, and a greafy hat, (and perhaps neither " of them paid for) could have " fuspected, that in the space of so " few years he should, by the mur-" der of one king, and the ba-" nishment of another, ascend the " throne, be invested in the royal " robes, and wanted nothing of " the state of a king, but the " changing of his hat into a " crown."

Oliver Cromwell united, in a very high degree, the characters of the politician and general; and occasionally assumed those of the buffoon, and the preacher. He broke forth from his obscurity, at an age when others think themselves doomed to it for ever; and when many begin to entertain thoughts of retiring from the world, he began to make the most conspicuous figure He availed himself of the in it. virtues and the vices, the talents and the weaknesses of mankind; and fuch obstacles as would have been unfurmountable to an inferior genius, helped greatly to carry him on in his career. His most fignal exploit in this reign, was at the battle of Naseby, where, in that decifive action, he wholly turned the fortune of the day.

This great man, whose genius was awakened by the distractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people, till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing instance of what ambition, heated by enthusiasm, restrained by judgment, disguised by hypocrify, and aided by natural vi-

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gour of mind, can do. He was never oppressed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible resolution, seemed to render him a master of all events. perfuaded without eloquence; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his administration. He appeared as a powerful instrument in the hand of Providence, and dared to appeal to the decisions of Heaven for the justice of his cause. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himself of their respective He has always been retalents. garded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen, as the greatest man this nation ever produced. It has been disputed which he deserved most, " a halter or a crown;" and there is no less disparity betwixt the characters drawn of him, and the reports propagated by his enemies and his friends. Colonel Lindsey affirmed, that he faw him enter into a formal contract with the devil; and Dawbeny has drawn " a " Parallel betwixt Moses the Man of God, and Oliver the Protec-" tor." He died in his bed, on the 3d of September, a day which he had long esteemed fortunate, in The French court the year 1658. went into mourning for him; but the famous Mademoiselle de Montpensier disdained to pay that respect to the memory of an ufurper.

Oliver Cromwell exercised what he called " the fword of the fpi-" rit," upon every occasion, where he thought the military fword would be ineffectual. He well knew that the people were ever more disposed to be led by preachers than captains, and, to extend his influence over them, he united both charac-There is a fermon, faid to have been preached by him, on Rom. xiii. 1. " The last Lord's " day, in April, 1649, at Sir P. "T's house in Lincoln's-Inn-"Fields." It was published in As it abounds with low ribaldry, and egregious nonfense, it carries with it no internal evidence of its being genuine. - Harrison, Vane, and Peter Pett, were also lay-preachers in the time of the Interregnum: the first of these persons was head of a re-baptised congregation in London.

#### Lord HOPTON.

RALPH Lord Hopton, a nobleman of admirable accomplishments of body and mind, was trained up in a good school of war in the Low Countries. After exerting himself in the house of commons in the royal cause, he retired into the west; where, in a sew months, he raised a formidable army, and fortissed no less than forty garrisons. He was so great a master of discipline, that his army moved as one man; and was, in every respect, different from those

Cromwell's nose, which was remarkably red and shining, was the subject of much ridicule. Cleaveland, in his character of a London Diurnal, says, This Cromwell should be a bird of prey, by his bloody beak; his nose is able to try a young eagle whether she be lawfully begotten: but all is not gold that glitters." Again: 6 Cromwell's nose wears the dominical letter."

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licentious and tumultuous rabbles, of which there were many instances in the civil war, that more refem-bled a herd of banditti, than a well appointed army. His victory at Stratton, which was the most fignal in the course of that war, is an aftonishing instance of what determined valour can effect. He well knew how to improve it, and it was only an earnest of several After he had done as others. much as courage, conduct, and activity could do, he, for want of supplies, was forced to retire before Fairfax; and approved himself as great a general in his retreat, as he had done before in his victories. He died at Bruges in September, 1652.

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### Mr. WILLIAM PRYNNE.

WILLIAM Prynne, a man of four and auftere principles, took upon himself the office of censor, and boldly stepped forth to correct every enormity in church and state. He wrote against bishops, players, long hair, and love locks; and was therefore dignified by his party with the appellation of Cato. He was a man of great reading; and there appear in his writings a copioninels without invention, and a vehemence without spirit. Mr. Wood fuppoles, that he wrote a sheet for every day of his life, computing from the time of his arrival at man's estate. He fays, " His cuf-" tom was, when he studied, to " put on a long quilted cap, which " came an inch over his eyes, ferv-"ing as an umbrella to defend

" them from too much light; and

" feldom eating a dinner, would,
" every three hours or more, be
" maunching a roll of bread, and
" now and then refresh his ex" hausted spirits with ale." To
this Butler seems to allude in hisaddress to his muse:

"Thou that with ale, or viler li-

" Did'st inspire Withers, Prynne, " and Vicars;

" And teach them, tho' it were
" in spite

" Of nature, and their stars, to "write."

This voluminous rhapsodist gave his works, in forty volumes folio and quarto, to the society of Lincoln's-Inn. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxoni-" enses." The most valuable of his performances by far, is his "Collection of Records," in four large volumes, which is a very useful work. Ob. 24 OA. 1669.

This writer was, to use the epithet of lord Clarendon, no less voluminous as a speaker. Clement Walker mentions, with due commendation, a speech of his addreffed to the House of Commons, a little before the death of Charles I. in which he proves his concessions to the parliament to be fufficient ground for a peace. He has, in this speech, recapitulated the arguments on both fides with great freedom and propriety. He continued to speak roundly of abuses, when others thought it prudent to be filent; and though he had loft his ears for his patriotifm, he was determined to be a patriot fill, though at the hazard of his head. Sir

Sir John Suckling.

Marquis of Montrose.

SIR John Suckling, the poet, who had made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus, raised a splendid troop of horse, at the expence of twelve thousand pounds, for the service of the king. This troop, with Sir John at its head, behaved fo ill in the engagement with the Scots, upon the English borders, in 1639, as to occasion the famous lampoon composed by Sir John Mennis; " Sir John he got " him an ambling nag," &c. This ballad, which was fet to a brisk tune, was much fung by the parliamentarians, and continues to be fung to this day. This difaftrous expedition, and the ridicule that attended it, was supposed to have hastened his death.

Sir John, who was a poet of great vivacity, and fome elegance, was one of the finest gentlemen of his time. His profe writings, particularly his "Discourse of Religion," addressed to Lord Dorset, are thought equal to the best of his poetical performances. His ballad on a wedding, and his " Session of " the Poets," are oftener remembered than any of his works. This ballad was occasioned by the marriage of Roger Boyle, the first earl of Orrery, with lady Margaret Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk. There was a great intimacy betwixt Sir John and the earl of Orrery, then Lord Broghill. In his " Session of the Poets," he has given us some traits of the characters of his poetical brethren, and has not forgot Sir William Davenant's nose; which has been the subject of more fatirical jokes than any other nose that ever existed. 06. 1641, Æt. 28.

TAMES GRAHAM, marquis of Montrose, was comparable to the greatest heroes of antiquity. He undertook, against almost every obstacle that could terrify a less enterprising genius, to reduce the kingdom of Scotland to the obedience of the king; and his fuccess was answerable to the greatness of his undertaking. By a thousand efforts of stratagem and valour, he, in a few months, effectuated his great defign; but for want of supplies, was forced to abandon his conquests. After the death of Charles, he, with a few men, made a fecond attempt, but was presently defeated by a numerous army. 'As he was leaving the kingdom in difguife, he was betrayed into the hands of the enemy, by the lord Afton, his treacherous friend. He was carried to his execution with every circumstance of indignity that wanton cruelty could invent, and hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, with the book of his exploits appendent to his neck. He bore his reverse of fortune with his usual greatness of mind, and expressed a uft fcorn at the rage and infult of his enemies. We meet with many instances of valour in this active reign; but Montrose is the only instance of heroism. Executed, May 21, 1650.

Sir KENELM DIGBY.

SIR Kenelm Digby, by his eager pursuit of knowledge, feemed to be born only for contemplation. But he was thought to be so well qualified for action, that,

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that, in 1628, he was appointed commander of a squadron sent into the Mediterranean, to chastise the Algerine pirates, and the Venetian The former had committed frequent depredations on the vessels of our merchants, and the latter had obstructed their trade. He exerted himself with all the spirit and conduct of a brave and experienced officer; and having brought the Venetians to reason, made reprisals on the Algerines, and fet at liberty a great number of English slaves, he returned home with credit to his country, and honour to himself.

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This eminent person, was, for the early pregnancy of his parts, and his great proficiency in learning, compared to the celebrated Picus de Mirandola, who was one of the wonders of human nature. His knowledge, though various and extensive, appeared to be greater than it really was; as he had all the powers of elocution and address to recommend it. He knew how to shine in a circle of ladies, or philosophers; and was as much attended to when he fpoke on the most trivial subjects, as when he spoke on the most important. Tho' he applied himself to experiment, he was fometimes hypothetical in his philosophy; and there are inflances of his being very bold and paradoxical in his conjectures : hence he was called "the Pliny " of his age for lying "." It is faid that one of the princes of Italy, who had no child, was defirous that his princess should bring him a fon by Sir Kenelm, whom he esteemed a just model of perfection. His book of " Bodies," and that of " The Nature of Man's " Soul," are reckoned among the best of his works. He fometimes descended to much humbler subjects, and wrote " Directions for Cookery," &c. Ob. 11 June, 1665. — The curious reader may fee a paper concerning him pub-lished by Hearne at the end of "Walt. Hemingford," p. 581: it is worth remarking, as it difagrees with Wood's account; but the facts mentioned by the latter are fufficiently proved in the article of Sir Kenelm Digby in the " Biographia Britannica," p. 1709, note (L).

## Sir GEORGE LISLE.

CIR George Lisle, son of a bookseller in London, had his military education in the Nether-He fignalized himself upon many occasions in the civil war; particularly at the last battle of Newbury; where, in the dusk of the evening, he led his men to the charge in his shirt, that his person might be more conspicuous. The king, who was an eye-witness of his bravery, knighted him in the field of battle. In 1648, he rose for his Majesty in Essex; and was one

There are traditional and hypothetical errors to be found in the works of all the philosophers, who wrote before natural science was ascertained by experiment, from the age of Aristotle to that of Charles I. The great lord Bacon himself was not exempt from them. But there is a wide difference betwixt errors of this fort, and falsehoods evidently imposed upon mankind. — The above reflection on Sir Kenelm, was made by Henry Stubbe, who is not always to be relied on for his characters.

of the royalists who so obstinately defended Colchester, and who died for their defence of it. This brave man, having tenderly embraced the corps of Sir Charles Lucas, his departed friend, immediately pre-fented himself to the foldiers, who were ready for his execution. Thinking that they stood at too great a diffance, he defired them to come nearer: one of them faid, " I warrant you, Sir, we shall hit you." He replied, with a fmile, " Friends, I have been nearer " you, when you have missed " me." Executed, August 28, 1648.

PHILEMOND HOLLAND, M.D.

HILEMOND Holland, commonly called the "Transla-"tor General of his age," was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was, for many years, a school-mafter at Coventry, where he practifed physic. He translated " Livy, Pliny's Natural History, " Plutarch's Morals, Suctonius, " Ammianus Marcellinus, Xeno-" phon's Cyropædia, and Cam-" den's Britannia," into English; and the geographical part of Speed's " Theatre of Great-Britain," into Latin. The "Britannia," to which he made many useful additions, was the most valuable of his works. It as furprising that a man of two profeffions, could find time to translate to much; but it appears from the date of the " Cyropædia," that he continued to translate till he was 80 years of age. Ob. 1636, Æt. 87. - He made the following epigram upon writing a large folio with a fingle pen: With one fole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose quill,
A pen it was when it I took,
And a pen I leave it still.

JOHN GREAVES.

HIS eminent mathematician and antiquary was mafter, in a high degree, of the natural and acquired qualifications which were necessary to extend those branches of science to which he applied him-He was educated at Baliol college in Oxford, from which he removed to Merton. He was after. wards, on the foot of his great merit, chosen geometry professor of Gresham college. His ardent thirs of knowledge foon carried him into feveral parts of Europe, where he eagerly feized every opportunity of improving it. His next voyage was into the eaftern countries; where nothing remarkable in the heavens, earth, or even subterraneous places, feems to have escaped his nice observation. He, with indefatigable industry, and even at the peril of his life, collected a confiderable number of Arabic, Perfic, and Greek manuscripts for archbishop Laud. Of these he well knew the value, as he was a mafter of the languages in which they were written. He also collected for that prelate many oriental gems and coins. He took a more accurate furvey of the pyramids than any traveller who went before him. On his return from the east, he vifited feveral parts of Italy a fecond During his stay at Rome, he made a particular enquiry into the true state of the antient weights

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and measures. Soon after he had finished his second voyage, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He was eminently qualified for this professorhip, as the works of ancient and modern aftronomers were familiar His books relating to to him. oriental learning, his " Pyrami-" dographia, or a Description of "the Pyramids in Ægypt," his " Epochæ Celebriores," and other curious and useful pieces, of which Mr. Ward has given us a catalogue, shew him to have been a Those which he ingreat man. tended to publish would have shewn him to be a greater; but he was stopped in his great career by death, the 8th of October, 1652, in the 50th year of his age.

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WILLIAM LILLY, Student in Aftrology.

WILLIAM Lilly was a native of Fiskerton Mills, near Newark upon Trent. He was, for several years, in the condition of a servant; but having the good luck to marry his master's widow, with a fortune of 1000 l. he applied himself to the study of astrology. He made so great a prosidency, that in seven or eight weeks he perfectly understood how to set a sigure. He intimates, that there was something supernatural in the progress he made in this Vol. XII.

art; as he tells us, that "he prayed " for feveral weeks to those angels " who were thought and believed " by wife men to teach and instruct " in all the feveral liberal fci-" ences "." In 1647, he finished his book, called " Christian Af-" trology;" but has not any where fignified that the angels lent him their affiftance in that work; nor does it appear that there is any thing in it more than the author himself was well able to perform +. It is very certain that he regarded judicial astrology as a science; and it is no less certain that he prostituted his pen to the political purposes of the parliament, and of Oliver Cromwell ‡. Aftrological predictions and prophecies were perfectly fuited to the enthusiasm of these times; and Lilly well knew how to apply them to the hopes and fears of the populace. He was frequently ambiguous and oracular, and fometimes amused the people with hieroglyphics; many of which, as we are told by Mr. Aubrey, he itole from an old monkish manuscript. Moore, the almanack-maker, has stolen several from him; and there is no doubt but some future almanack-maker will steal them from Moore. Ob. 9 June, 1681.

Lilly's Almanack, which maintained its reputation for a long course of years, seems to have been one of those books which were thought necessary for all families. I can easily imagine that the author

<sup>&</sup>quot;When they do speak, it is like the Irish, much in the throat." Lilly's "Life," by himself, p. 83, last edit.

<sup>†</sup> There is before this book a good head of the author, by Marshall.

"When Cromwell was in Scotland, a foldier stood with Lilly's (Merlinus)
Anglicus in his hand, and Gid, as the leveral troops possed by him. "I I al

<sup>&</sup>quot;Anglicus in his hand, and said, as the several troops passed by him, "Lo! hear what Lilly saith, you are promised victory, fight it out, brave boys; and then read that month's prediction."—" Life," p. 83.

fcarce ever went into the house of a mechanic where he did not see it lying upon the same shelf with "The Practice of Piety," and the

" Whole Duty of Man."

John Case, a native of Lime Regis in Dorfetshire, was many years a noted practitioner in physic and aftrology. He was looked upon as the fuccessor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utenfils he possessed. These he would sometimes expose in derifion to his intimate friends; and particularly " the dark cham-" ber and pictures, whereby Lilly " used to impose upon people, un-" der pretence of shewing them persons who were absent." The " persons who were absent. doctor is faid to have got more by this distich than Dryden did by all his works:

" Within this place "Lives doctor Case."

He was, doubtless, very well paid for composing that which he affixed to his pill-boxes:

. " Here's fourteen pills for thir-

" teen pence,

" Enough in any man's own con-sci-ence."

I think he was living in the reign of Anne.

The respect then paid to astrologers, by the generality of men of learning, was equal to the contempt they lie under at present \*. Some among the vulgar beheld them with a rude admiration, and thought that an order of men who were familiarly acquainted with the stars, and privy to the decrees of heaven, were in the highest degree

respectable. Others, who looked upon their art as sorcery, regarded them with horror and detestation. The audite witches were commonly thought to be masters of the black art; but were supposed to have too much probity to put it in practice.

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JOHN HEYDON, Aftrologer.

OHN Heydon, who fometimes assumed the name of Eugenius Theodidactus, was a great pretender to skill in the Rosicrusian philosophy and the celestial sciences. There is fomething truly original in his books; and he appears to have far out-canted all the rest of his brethren. His chemical and aftrological works are numerous: but I shall pass over that in which he has made " A Discovery of the true " Colum Terræ," and that which contains " The occult Power of " the Angels of Astronomy in the " Telefmatical Sculptures of the " Persians and Egyptians;" and feveral others equally extraordinary; and transcribe only two of their titles, namely, "The Eng-" lish Physician's Guide, or the " Holy Guide; leading the way " to know all things past, present, " and to come; to refolve all manner of questions, cure all du-" eases: leading the way to vir-"tue, art, and nature; and to " the golden treasures of nature " by transmutation; with the Ro-" fie Cross uncovered, and the " places, temples, holy houses, " caftles, and invisible " tains of the brethren discovered es and

\* The famous Mr. Joseph Mede spent much of his time in the study of astrology; and the most valuable of Listy's astrological books belonged to the extellent bishop Bedell, whose "Life" was written by Dr. Burnet. See Lilly's Life," p. 23, edit. 1715.

" and communicated to the world, " for the full fatisfaction of phi-" losophers, alchymists, &c. all in " fix books, with a fmall Chymi-" cal Dictionary;" Lond. 1662; " Hammeguleh Hampan-" neah; or the Rofie Crucian "Crown, fet with feven angels, " feven planets, feven genji, twelve " figns, twelve ideas, fixteen fi-" gures; and their occult powers " upon the leven metals, and their " miraculous virtues in medi-" cines; with the perfect and full " discovery of the Pantarva and " Elixirs of Metals, prepared to " cure Diseases: whereunto is " added Elhauareuna presorio, Re-" gio Lucis et Pfonthon;" Lond. 1665; 8vo. - The author, who has given us the outlines of his character in the title-pages of his books, was much reforted to by the duke of Buckingham; who, like the godless regent mentioned by Mr. Pope, was much infatuated with judicial aftrology. He employed Heydon to calculate the king's and his own nativity; and was affured that his stars had promised him great things. He was also emsonable and seditious practices, for which he was fent to the Tower; where he was more honourably lodged than he had ever been before. He lost much of his former feputation, by telling Richard Comwell and Thurloe, who went to him disguised like cavaliers; that Oliver would infallibly be hanged by a certain time, which he outlived several years. He married the widow of Nicholas Culpepper, and acceeded to much of his business.

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The mercurialists, physiognomils, chiromancers, astrologers, philomaths, and well-wishers to the mathematics, were more numerous in this reign than they have been at any other period. There was a large collection of their works in the Harleian Library.

### JOHN PORDAGE.

OHN Pordage, who is placed by Baxter at the head of the Behmenists, was some time preacher of St. Laurence's church in Reading, and afterwards rector of Brad-He was a man field in Berkshire. of much natural enthusiasm; and having over-heated his imagination by reading the works of Jacob Behmen, he, like that visionary, fancied himself inspired. He pretended to know divine truth by a clearer light than that of the scripture, which he confidered as little better than a dead letter. He was accused by Christopher Fowler, a clergyman of Reading, before the commissioners of Berks, for ejecting ministers, of preaching anti-scriptural doctrine, of blasphemy, and familiarity with evil spirits. Much of the history of this strange enthusiast may be seen in Fowler's " Dæmonium Meridianum." He acknowledges himself, in his anfiver to that book, that he had fenfible communion with angels, and that he knew good spirits from bad by his fight, and even by his imell. He also acknowledges, that his house was, for a month, infested with evil spirits; and that he had a visible conflict with a fiery dragon, which filled a large room; " that " an impression was made in the " brick-wall of his chimney, of a " coach

"coach drawn with tigers and lions, which could not be got out, till it was hewed out with pick-axes; and another on his glass window, which yet remaineth." But these spirits, as he believed, were raised by one Everard, whom he looked upon as a conjuror. This man, who appeared to be a proselyte of Pordage's, was for several weeks a sojourner in his family—The character of Pordage may be summed up in very sew words: he was far gone in one of the most incurable kinds of madness, the frenzy of enthusiasm.

#### Lady FALCONBERG.

WE are told by Dr. Swift, in vol. V. p. 94, of his "Let-" ters," that she was extremely like the pictures he had seen of her father.

Mary, third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, a lady of great beauty, but of greater fpirit, was fecond wife of Thomas lord vifcount Falconberg. Bishop Burnet, who styles her a wise and worthy woman, says,

that " she was more likely to have " maintained the post (of protec. " tor) than either of her brothers; " according to a faying that went of her, " That those who wore " breeches deserved petticoats bet-" ter; but if those in petticoats " had been in breeches, they would " have held faster. After Richard was deposed, who, as she well knew, was never formed for regal power, she exerted herself in behalf of Charles II. and is faid to have had a great and fuccessful hand in his Restoration. It is very certain that her husband was fent to the Tower by the Committee of Safety, a little before that great event, and that he flood very high in the king's favour \*. Ob. March 14. 1712.

### Dutchefs of ALBEMARLE.

A NNE Clarges, dutches of Albemarle, was the daughter of a blacksmith +, who gave her an education suitable to the employment she was bred to, which was that of a milliner. As the manners are generally formed early

\* I am very credibly informed that lady Falconberg frequented the established church. When she was in town she went to St. Anne's, Soho; when in the country, to Chiswick. She was a very genteel woman, but pale and sickly. She was known to be very charitable. From the information of a person who knew her in the decline of life. See a remarkable passage concerning her in Dr. Z. Grey's "Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans," p. 36.

† The following quotation is from a manuscript of Mr. Aubrey, in Asmole's Museum: "When he (Monck) was prisoner in the Tower, his semp
"thress, Nan Clarges, a black smith's daughter, was kind to him in a double

† The following quotation is from a manuscript of Mr. Aubrey, in Ammole's Museum: "When he (Monck) was prisoner in the Tower, his sempers, Nan Clarges, a blacksmith's daughter, was kind to him in a double capacity. It must be remembered that he was then in want, and that she assembled him. Here she was got with child. She was not at all handsome nor cleanly: her mother was one of the five women barbers, and a woman of ill fame. A ballad was made on her and the other four: the burden of it was,

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<sup>&</sup>quot; Did you ever hear the like,

<sup>&</sup>quot; Or ever hear the same, " Of five women barbers,

<sup>&</sup>quot; That lived in Drury-Lane.

in life, she retained something of the fmith's daughter, even at her highest elevation. She was first the mistress, and afterwards the wife of general Monk; who had fuch an opinion of her understanding, that he often consulted her in the greateft emergencies. As she was a thorough royalist, it is probable that the had no inconfiderable thare in the Restoration. She is supposed to have recommended feveral of the privy-counsellors, in the list which the general presented to the king foon after his landing. It is more than probable that she carried on a very lucrative trade in felling of offices, which were generally filled by fuch as gave her most money \*. She was an implacable enemy to lord Clarendon; and had fo great an influence over her husband, as to prevail with him to help ruin that excellent man, though he was one of his best friends. Indeed, the general was afraid to offend her, as the prefently took fire; and her anger knew no bounds. She was a great mistress of all the low eloquence of abusive rage, and seldom failed to discharge a volley of curies against such as thoroughly provoked her †. Nothing is more certain, than that the intrepid commander, rubo ruas never afraid of bullets, was often terrified by the fury of his wife.

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Lord RUSSEL.

WILLIAM, lord Ruffel, was a man of probity and virtue, and worthy of a better age than that in which he lived; an age, when filence and freedom of speech were equally criminal; when a perjured witness was more esteemed than an honest patriot, and law and equity were wrested to the purposes of an enraged faction, and an arbitrary court. As he was apprehensive for the civil and religious liberties of his country, he distinguished himself by promoting the bill for excluding the duke of York from the crown, which he carried up to the house of peers 1. thought refistance preferable to slavery; he had moreover the honesty to avow it, and perfished in it to the last, though a retractation of his principles would probably have faved his life. He was accused of being an accomplice in the Ryehouse plot, and consequently of conspiring the death of the king, a crime of which he was absolutely innocent. All that was proved against him, by suspected witnesses, was, that treasonable words were uttered in his presence, though he bore no part in, or affented to the conversation which occasioned them. When he had taken his last leave of his lady, he said that " the bitterness of death was " paft;

<sup>•</sup> See the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life." p. 46.
† Vide the "Continuation of Lord Clarendon's Life," p. 621.

<sup>†</sup> Col. Titus, in his speech for excluding the duke of York, declared, That to accept of expedients for securing the Protestant religion, after such a king mounted the throne, was as strange as if there were a lion in the lobby, and they should vote, that they would rather secure themselves by tetting him in and chaining him, than by keeping him out." This sentiment upper into verse by Bramston, in his "Art of Politicks."

r' past;" and he soon after went to his execution, and submitted to the fatal stroke with a resolution worthy of the cause in which he suffered. He was the protomartyr of patriotism in this reign: Algermon Sidney was the second. Beheaded 21 July, 1683.

#### Earl of OSSORY.

THOM AS lord Butler, earl of Offory, general of his majesty's subjects of Great Britain, in the service of his highness the prince of Orange, and the States of the United Provinces; lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces in the kingdom of Ireland; lord chamberlain to the queen; one of the lords of his majesty's most homourable privy-council, in the kingdoms of England and Ireland; one of the lords of his majesty's bed-chamber; and knight of the most noble order of the garter.

A pompous list of titles and honours, under the portraits of men of rank, fometimes compose the hiflory of the persons represented. Here we have a man who shone with unborrowed luftre, whofe merit was the foundation of his Though he feemed born for the camp only, he was perfectly hualified for the court; not as a wit, a mimic, or buffoon, but by a propriety of behaviour, the refult of good fense and good breeding. His courage on board the fleet was scarcely exceeded by that of prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle; and theirs was never exceeded by that of any other fea-officer. He commanded the English troops in the fervice of the prince of Orange;

and at the battle of Mons contributed greatly to the retreat of Marshal Luxemburg, to whom Lewis XIV. was indebted for the greatest part of his military glory. He, on this occasion, received the thanks of the duke of Villa Hermofa, governor of the Spanish Netherlands, and also the thanks of his Catholic majesty himself. His speech, addreffed to the earl of Shaftesbury, in vindication of his father, was univerfally applauded: it even confounded that intrepid orator, who was in the fenate what the earl of Offory was in the field. These his great qualities were adorned by a fingular modesty, and a probity nothing could corrupt. which Poets and historians praise him in much the fame terms, as profe na-turally rifes to the language of poetry on so elevated a subject. He died 30 July, 1680, in the 46th year of his age. The duke of Ormond, his father, faid, " that he " would not exchange his dead " fon for any living fon in christen-" dom."

This gallant nobleman is well known to have fought fame in every part of Europe, and in every scene of action where it was to be acquired. In 1666, upon his return from Ireland, he paid a vifit to the earl of Arlington, at his feat at Euston in Suffolk; where he happened to hear the firing of guns at fea, in the famous battle that began the 1st of June. He instantly prepared to go on board the fleet, where he arrived on the 3d of that month; and had the fatisfaction of informing the duke of Albemarle, that prince Rupert was hastening to join him. He had his fhare in the glorious actions of that and the fucceeding day. His

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His reputation was much increased by his behaviour in the engagement off Southwold bay. In 1673, he was fuccessively made rear-admiral of the blue and the red fquadrons: he having, in the battle of the 11th of August that year, covered the Royal Prince, on board of which Sir Edward Spragge commanded, and at length brought off the shattered vessel in tow. On the 10th of September following, he was, by the king, appointed admiral of the whole fleet, during the absence of prince Rupert.

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#### HUGH PETERS.

TUGH Peters, in the pulpit; a full congregation: he is represented turning an hour-glass; near him are these words: "I "know you are good fellows, " flay and take the other glass." Before his Life, by William Young, M. D. (a Welsh physician.) 12mo. 1663.

Hugh Peters, who was the fon of a merchant \* at Foy in Cornwall, was some time a member of Jesus

college in Cambridge; whence he is faid to have been expelled for his irregular behaviour +. He afterwards betook himself to the stage t, where he acquired that gefticulation and buffoonery which he practifed in the pulpit §. He was admitted into holy orders by Dr. Mountaine, bishop of London; and was, for a confiderable time, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in that city: but being profecuted for criminal conversation with another man's wife ||, he fled to Rotterdam, where he was pastor of the English church, together with the learned Dr. William Ames. He afterwards exercised his ministry in New-England, where he continued about 1even years. He was a great pretender to the faintly character, a vehement declaimer against Charles I. and one of the foremost to encourage and justify the rebellion. The historical and critical account of his life, published a few years fince, is chiefly taken from "A " dying Father's last Legacy, &c. " or, H. Peters's Advice to his " Daughter."

The following verses were prefixed

See " H. Peters's Legacy to his Daughter," p. 98.

+ See his Life by Dr. Young, p. 6. 1 Life, p. 7.

The English language was much corrupted by the preachers at this period. The eloquence of the pulpit differed widely from every other species, and abounded wirh such figures of speech as rhetoric has found no name for \*. The language of prayer was no less corrupted than that of preaching: the second person in the Trinity was frequently addressed in the familiar, the fond, and the fullome style ; much of which seems to have been borrowed from " The " Academy of Compliments," a foolish book published about this time.

Life, p. 20.

This is exemplified in-a printed account of a fermon of Hugh Peters's on Pfalm evil. ver. 7. "He led them forth by the right way, that they might go to the eity of ha-4 bitation." He told his audience, that God was forty years leading Ifrael through the wilderness to Canaan, which was not forty days march; but that God's right way was a treat way about. He then made a circumflex on his cushion, and said, that the Israelites were led " crinkledom cum crankledom." See the ftory at large in the " Parliamentary " Hiftory," vol. XXII. p. 72.

fixed to that work, which was printed in 1660.

" Lo here the dictates of a dying " man!

" Mark well his note! who, like

" Wifely prelaging her approach-

" Sings in foft charms her epice-

" Such, fuch, were his; who was
" a fhining lamp

"Which, though extinguish'd by a fatal damp,

"Yet his last breathings shall, like incense hurl'd

" On facred altars, fo perfume the world,

"That the next will admire, and out of doubt,

"Revere that torch-light which this age put out. ""

Hugh Peters, together with his brethren the regicides, went to his execution with an air of triumph, rejoicing that he was to fuffer in fo good a cause. It appears from this instance, and many others, that the presumption of an enthusiast is much greater than that of a saint. The one is always humble, and works out his salvation with fear and trembling; the other is arrogant and assuming, and seems to be mand it as his right.

THOMAS VENNER.

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HOMAS Venner, a wine. cooper, who acquired a competent estate by his trade, was reputed a man of fense and religion, before his understanding was bewildered with enthusiasm. He was fo strongly possessed with the notions of the Millenarians, or Fifth Monarchy Men, that he strongly expected that Christ was coming to reign upon earth, and that all human government, except that of the faints, was presently to cease. He looked upon Cromwell, and Charles II. as uturpers upon Christ's dominion, and perfuaded his weak brethren, that it was their duty to rife and feize upon the kingdom in his name. Accordingly a rabble of them, with Venner at their head, affembled in the streets, and proclaimed king Jesus. They were attacked by a party of the militia, whom they refolutely engaged, as many of them believed themselves to be invulnerable. They were at length overpowered by numbers, and their leader, with twelve of his followers, was executed in January, 1660-1. They "affirmed to the " laft, that if they had been de-" ceived, the Lord himself was " their deceiver."

JOHN

Lord Clarendon observes, that the fanatics "discovered a wonderful ma"lignity in their discourses, and vows of revenge for their innocent friends
(the regicides). They caused the speeches they made at their deaths to be
printed, in which there was nothing of a repentance or sorrow for their
wekedness; but a justification of what they had done for the cause of God."
They had their meetings to consult about revenge, and hoped that the disbanded army would have espoused their cause. See the "Continuation of lord Clarent don's Life." p. 134, 135.

JOHN the Quaker.

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OHN Kelfey went to Constantinople, upon no less a design than that of converting the grand fignior. He preached at the corner of one of the streets of that city, with all the vehemence of a fanatic: but as he spoke in his own language, the people stared at him, but could not fo much as guess at the drift of his discourse. They foon concluded him to be out of his fenses, and carried him to a mad-house, where he was con-One of the fined for fix months. keepers happening to hear him speak the word English, informed lord Winchelfea, who was then ambassador to the Porte, that a mad countryman of his was then under confinement. His lordship fent for him; and he appeared before him in a torn and dirty hat, which he could not by any means be persuaded to take off. The ambassador thought that a little of the Turkish discipline would be of fervice to him, and prefently ordered him to be drubbed upon the feet. This occasioned a total change in his behaviour, and he acknowledged that the drubbing had a good effect upon his spirit. searching his pockets, a letter was found addressed to the Great Turk, in which he told him, that he was a scourge in the hand of God to thaffife the wicked; and that he had fent him not only to denounce, but to execute vengeance. He was put on board a ship bound for England; but found means to elcape in his passage, and returned to Constantinople. He was foon after fent on board another ship, and so effectually secured, that he could not escape a second time.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S PORTER.

HIS man, whose Christian name was Daniel, was porter to Oliver Cromwell, in whose fervice he learned much of the cant that prevailed at that time. He was a great plodder in books of divinity, especially in those of the mystical kind, which are supposed to have turned his brain. He was many years in Bedlam, where his library was, after some time, allowed him; as there was not the least probability of his cure. most conspicuous of his books was a large bible, given him by Nell Gwynn. He frequently preached, and fometimes prophefied; and was faid to have foretold feveral remarkable events, particularly the fire of London. One would think that Butler had this frantic enthusiast in view, where he fays,

" Had lights where better eyes " were blind,

"As pigs are faid to fee the wind;

" Fill'd Bedlam with predesti" nation, &c." Hub.

Mr. Charles Leslie, who has placed him in the same class with Fox and Muggleton, tells us, that people often went to hear him preach, and "would fit many" hours under his window with great signs of devotion." That gentleman had the curiosity to ask a grave matron, who was among his auditors, "What she could "profit by hearing that madman; She, with a composed counternance, as pitying his ignorance, replied, "That Festus thought Paul was mad."

OATES and BEDLOE.

ITUS Oates, who was refrained by no principle huwould have done any thing for shirty shillings, was one of the most accomplished villains that we read of in history. He was successively an Anabaptift, a Conformift, and a Papift; and then became a Conformist again. He had been a chaplain on board the fleet, whence he was difmiffed for an unnatural crime; and was known to be guilty of perjury before he fet up the trade of witnesling. He was fuccessful in it, beyond his most sanguine expectation: he was lodged at Whitehall, and had a pension alligned him of 1200 l. a year. He was a man of fome cunning, more effrontery, and the most confummate falschood. His impudence supported itself under the strongest conviction, and he fuffered for his crimes, with all the constancy of a martyr. The zera of Oates's plot, was also the grand æra of Whig and Tory; and he has the peculiar infamy of being the first of incendiaries, as he was the first of witnesses.

This notorious evidence was, foon after the accession of James, convicted of perjury, upon the evidence of above fixty reputable witnesses, of whom nine were Protestants. He was sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand marks, to be stripped of his canonical habit, to be whipped twice in three days by the common hangman, and to stand in the pillory at Westminster-Hall gate, and at the Royal-Exchange. He was moreover to be pilloried five times every year, and to be imprisoned during life. The

hangman performed his office with uncommon rigour. The best thing James ever did, was punishing Oates for his perjury; and the greatest thing Oates ever did, wa supporting himself under the most afflictive part of his punishment with the refolution and conflancy of a martyr. A penfion of 400/, a year was conferred upon this mif. creant by king William. He was, for a clergyman, remarkably illiterate; but there have been published under his name, " A Nar-" rative of the Popish Plot;" " The Merchandize of the Whore " of Rome;" and " Eikon Ba-" filike, or a Picture of the late "King James." It is well known that he was the fon of an Anabaptift; and he probably died in the communion in which he had been educated.

William Bedloe, who affumed the title of captain, was an infamous adventurer of low birth, who had travelled over a great part of Europe under different names and difguises, and had passed upon several ignorant persons for a man of rank and fortune. Encouraged by the fuccess of Oates, he turned evidence, gave an account of Godfrey's murder, and added many circumstances to the narrative of the former. These villains had the boldness to accuse the queen of entering into a conspiracy against the king's life. A reward of 500%. was voted to Bedloe by the Commons. He is faid to have afferted the reality of the plot on his deathbed: but it abounds with abourdity, contradiction, and perjury; and ftill remains one of the greatest problems in the British annals. Ob. 20 Aug. 1680. - Giles Jacob mforms us, that he was author of a play,

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p. 130, 1 || Sir J being kno play, called "The Excommuni-"cated Prince, or the False Re-"lick;" 1679.

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## Lord Chief Juftice JEFFERIES.

AW never wore so terrible an aspect, as when the pert \*, the insolent, and cruel Jefferies sat upon the bench; who was, without exception, the worst judge that ever this, or perhaps any other nation was cursed with. In the western affizes, after the deseat of Monmouth, juries were overborne, judgment was given with precipitation; even the common legal forms were neglected, and the laws themselves openly trampled upon, by a mur-

derer in the robes of a lord-chiefjustice †. He returned triumphantly to London, and was received with
open arms by the king t, who soon
after placed him at the head of the
highest tribunal in the kingdom §.
He was taken in disguise at Wapping ||, 12 Dec. 1688. It was with
disticulty that the mob were restrained from tearing him to pieces.
He died soon after in the Tower.
His seat, well known by the name
of Bulstrode, was purchased by William, earl of Portland, in the reign
of Anne.

He was made lord chief-juffice of the king's-bench, 7 Feb. 1684-5, and lord-chancellor, 28 Sept. 1685. The next year he was appointed one of the ecclefiaftical commission.

Genuine

\* " Than fharp L'Estrange a more admir'd prater,

" Wittier on bench, than he in Observator."

STATE POEMS.

† I have seen an old woman, who kept a little alchouse in the west, kindle into rage, and melt into pity, upon relating the cruelties of Jessers, and the catastrophe of Monmouth. I concluded that she caught both these passions from her mother, who, she told me, "was an eye-witness of the shocking barbarities of those lamentable times." It is remarkable that the late countess of Pomfret met with very rude insults from the populace on the western road, only because she was grand-daughter of the inhuman Jessers.

King James called the western circuit Jefferies's campaign.

His behaviour, both in private and public, was very inconfiftent with the character of a lord-chancellor. Sir John Reresby informs us, that he once dined with him, when the lord-mayor of London and feveral other gentlemen were his guests; and that having drank deeply at dinner, he gave a loofe to that inclination to frolic which was natural to him. He called for Mountfort his domeftic, who was an excellent mimic; and lie, in a sham cause, took off, as the modern phrase is, all the great lawyers of the age, in the most ridiculous manner. The same author adds, that he had like to have died of a fit of the stone, which he brought upon himself by a furious debauch of wine at Mr. Alderman Duncomb's; where he, the lord-treasurer, and others, drank themfelves to such a pitch of frenzy, " that among friends it was whilpered they had fripped into their thirts; and that, had not an accident prevented them, "they had got up on a fign-post to drink the king's health; which was the " subject of much derision, to say no worse." Reresby's " Memoirs," p. 130, 131.

| Sir John Reresby informs us, that he cut off his eye-brows to prevent his

being known.

Genuine Anecdotes of the late Prince of Wales, Lord Oxford, Dean Parnelle, Mr. Pope, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Congreve, Mr. Rowe, Sir Richard Steele, Sir John Vanbrugh, Dr. Young, and Mr. Hooke.

HE late queen Caroline declared her intention of hopouring Mr. Pope with a visit at Twickenham. His mother was then alive; and left the vifit should give her pain, on account of the danger his religious principles might incur by an intimacy with the court, his piety made him, with great duty and humility, beg that he might decline this honour. Some years after, his mother being then dead, the prince of Wales condescended to do him the honour of a vifit: when Mr. Pope met him at the water-fide, he expressed his sense of the honour done him in very proper terms, joined with the most dutiful expressions of attachment. On which the prince said, " It is very well; but how shall we reconcile your love to a prince, with " your professed indisposition to " kings; fince princes will be " kings in time?" " Sir," replied Pope, " I confider royalty " under that noble and authorised " type of the lion: while he is " young, and before his nails are " grown, he may be approached, " and careffed with fafety and " pleasure."

Lord Oxford, as a minister, was negligent, if we may believe what lord Bolingbroke used to say to his friends. He added likewise, that Oxford was, in conversation, puzzled and embarrassed; and, upon the whole, unequal to his station. It was his wont, every day almost,

to fend idle verses from court to the Scriblerus club, which consisted of Swift, Arbuthnot, Parnelle, Pope, and sometimes Gay. He was likewise used to frequent the club every night almost, and would talk idly, even on the crisis of the most important concerns.

Envy itself, however, must allow that this nobleman displayed a most manly fortitude during the course

of his adverfity.

When Parnelle had been introduced by Swift to lord treasurer Oxford, and had been established in his favour by the affistance of Pope, he foon began to entertain ambitious views. The walk he chose to shine in was popular preaching: he had talents for it, and began to be distinguished in the mobplaces of Southwark and London, when the queen's sudden death destroyed all his prospects, and at a juncture when famed preaching was the readiest road to preferment. This fatal stroke broke his spirits; he took to drinking, became a fot, and foon finished his course.

His friend Fenton, had the like ill hap. - Mr. Pope had a great intimacy with Craggs the younger, when the latter was minister of state. Craggs had received a bad and neglected education. He had great parts: and partly out of shame for want of literature, and partly out of a sense of its use, he, not long before his immature death, defired Mr. Pope to recommend to him a modest, ingenious, and learned young man, whom he might take into his house, to aid and instruct him in classical learning. Mr. Pope recommended Fenton; who was so taken in, and answered all the minister expected from him: so that Fenton had gained much of his favour, and of course thought

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or three Mr. Pop with his Swift fair thought his fortune made, when the fmall-pox feized the minister, and put an end to all Fenton's hopes.

Mr. Pope efteemed Congreve for the manners of a gentleman and a man of honour, and the fagest of the poetic tribe. He thought nothing wanting in his comedies, but the simplicity and truth of nature.

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Rowe, in Mr. Pope's opinion, maintained a decent character, but had no heart. Mr. Addison was juftly offended with him for fome behaviour which arose from that want, and estranged himself from him; which Rowe felt very feverely. Mr. Pope, their common friend, knowing this, took an opportunity, at some juncture of Mr. Addison's advancement, to tell him how poor Rowe was grieved at his displeafure, and what fatisfaction he expressed at Mr. Addison's good fortune; which he expressed so naturally, that he (Mr. Pope) could not but think him fincere. Mr. Addison replied, "I do not suspect " that he feigned; but the levity " of his heart is fuch, that he is " flruck with any new adventure; " and it would affect him just in " the same manner, if he heard I " was going to be hanged." -Mr. Pope faid, he could not deny but Mr. Addison understood Rowe

Mr. Pope used to say of Steele, that though he led a very careless and vicious life, yet he, nevertheless, had a real love and reverence for virtue.

Swift had taken a dislike (without knowing him) to Vanbrugh, and fatirized him feverely in two or three poems, which displeased Mr. Pope; and he remonstrated with his friend on this occasion. Swift said, he thought Vanbrugh a coxcomb and a puppy: the other replied, you have not the least acquaintance with, or personal knowledge of him: - Vanbrugh is the reverse of all this, and the most easy careless writer and companion in the This, as he affured an intimate friend, was true. He added, that Vanbrugh wrote and built just as his fancy led him, or as those he built for and wrote for directed him. If what he did pleased them, he gained his end; if it displeased them, they might thank themselves. He pretended to no high scientific knowledge in the art of building; and he wrote without much attention to critical art. Speaking with Mr. Pope of the Fables in the comedy of Æsop, the latter said to him, " Prior is called the English " Fontaine, for his Tales; nothing " is more unlike. But your Fables " have the very spirit of this cele-" brated French poet." - " It " may be fo," replied Vanbrugh;

" but, I protest to you, I never

" read Fontaine's Fables." Mr. Pope thought Dr. Young had much of a fublime genius, though without common fense; so that his genius, having no guide, was perpetually liable to degenerate This made him pais into bombast. for a foolish youth, the sport of peers and poets. But his having a very good heart, enabled him to support the clerical character when he affumed it, first with decency, and afterward with honour.

The want of reasonable ideas in this ingenious writer, so pregnant with imagination, occasioned the fame absence and distraction in company, which has frequently been observed, to befal philosophic men, through the abundance of theirs. But his absence being on

that account attended with much abfurdity, it was not only excused, but enjoyed. He gave, throughout his life, many wonderful exemples of this turn, or rather debility of mind; of which one will fuffice. When he had determined to go into orders, he addressed himself, like an honest man, for the best directions in the study of theology. But to whom did he apply? It may, perhaps, be thought, to Sherlock or Atterbury; to Burnet or Hare. No! to Mr. Pope; who, in a youthful frolick; recommended Thomas Aquinas to him. With this treasure he retired, in order to be free from interruption, to an obscure place in the suburbs, His director hearing no more of him in fix months, and apprehending he might have carried the jest too far, fought after him, and found him out just in time to prevent an irretrievable derangement.daz V. batte andpho dans

Mr. Hooke feems to have posfessed no small share of Mr. Pope's esteam and friendship. His folicitude to do him service, is strongly exemplified in the follow-

ing anecdote.

The first dutchess of Marlbofrough was defirous of having an secount of her public conduct given This Mr. Hooke, to the world. a Roman Catholic, in the mystic way, and compiler of the Roman History, was, by Mr. Pope and others, recommended to her Grace, as a proper person to draw sup this Account, under her inspection, and by the affiftance of the papers she communicated to him, \* he performed this work fo much 4 to her Grace's fatisfaction, that The talked of rewarding him

' largely, but would do nothing till Mr. Pope came to her, whose company the then fought all opportunities to procure, and was uneasy to be without it. He was at that time with some friends, whom he was unwilling to part with, a hundred miles distant. But at Mr. Hooke's earnest solicitation, when Mr. Pope found his presence so essentially concerned his friend's interest and future support, he broke through all his engagements, and in the depth of winter and ill ways, flew to his affiftance. On his coming, the dutchess secured to ' Mr. Hooke 5000l. and by that means attach'd him to her fervice. But foon after the took occasion, as was usual with her to quarrel with him.

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Thus Mr. Hooke represented the matter. The reason she gave of her sudden dislike to him, was his attempt to pervert her to popery. This is not without probability; for he finding her Grace (as appears from the secount of her conduct) without any religion, might think it an act of no common charity to give her his

The above particulars are felected from the Life of Mr. Pope, compiled by Owen Ruff head, Elg; from original MS.S. which he had the honour to be entrusted with by that reverend and learned prelate,

the bishop of Gloucester.

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Some account of the Life of the late THOMAS PELHAM HOLLES, Duke of NEWCASTLE, Sc.

THIS nobleman was born on the 1st of August 1693; and succeeded his father as baron Pelham of Loughton: and by the last will and testament of his uncle John Holles duke of Newcastle, who died at his feat at Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, on the 15th of July, 1711, was adopted heir to his great ellate, and empowered to bear the arms and name of Holles, together with the title of duke of Newcastle upon Tyne.

His power and interest was now very great, and he exerted both in support of his majesty king George I. against the party that opposed

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It would be unneceffary, as well as tedious, to enumerate here the feveral confequences that flowed from the hatred which had then long fubfifted between the whig and tory parties: it is well known that their mutual amimofity was carried to a degree of frenzy. It was this that brought king Charles I. to the scaffold; it was this that produced that furprising revolution in affairs toward the end of Queen Anne's reign. The fame causes continued to operate at the accelfion of George I. and even shook that monarch on his throne before he was well feated in it. The whole weight of authority had for some time been in the hands of the tones, while the whigs remained without credit or influence, and at the same time endured the farther mortification of feeing their patrons and supporters in disgrace or exile. the high-church men indulged themselves in an insolent triumph

over their fallen enemies; while the low-church party, bereft of all means of revenge, were obliged to keep a respectful filence; which proceeded rather from confeious inability, than motives of virtue or patriotism. The new government feemed less attentive to the religious causes of the hatred that subfished between the two parties, than to the influence which either of those parties might have on the affairs of state. The king had taken a strong prepossession against the tories, whom he had long been perfuaded to confider as Jacobites, and thought the whigs his only true friends; and from this motive he threw afide all referve, and declared openly in their favour. This effected a fatal and inftantaneous change in all offices of honour and advantage.

Among the rest that were distinguished by the royal favour was the duke of Newcastle, who, on the 26th of October 1714, was advanced to the dignity of earl of Clare, in the county of Suffolk, and viscount Naughton, in the county of Nottingham, with remainder to the hon. Henry Pelham, his brother and his heirs

male, a pushe because to ite all deals. Nor did the royal favour terminate here: for two days after, namely on the 28th of October, he was conflituted lord lieutenant and cuftos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham. And on the 10th of November following, cuftos rotulorum of Middlesex, and lord lieutenant of the faid county and city of Westminster on the 28th of December following. The fame year he was also constituted steward, warden, and keeper of the forest of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the county of Nottingham. This

This manifest partiality shewn to the whig party in general, greatly inflamed the minds of those who were already but too much discontented at the late changes; and the Jacobites impatient under a revolution which deprived them of all hopes of having the family of Stuart again on the throne, joined the malecontents. The royal party were, in many places, interrupted in their rejoicings on account of the coronation, by diforderly and tumultuous rabbles, who crying, " Down with the whigs, Sache-" verel for ever!" proceeded to numberless disorders. Seditious pamphlets were printed and difperfed without number or decency; breaking of windows and pulling down meeting-houses, was now practifed, and carried to fuch an amazing height, that the whig party hardly thought themselves safe, even under the shadow of royal protection.

The duke of Newcastle stood firm in support of the royal cause, and opposed the lawless attempts of a mifguided populace: Nor was his mafter wanting to acknowledge his fervices; he was on the 2d of August, 1715, created marquis and duke of Newcastle under line, with remainder to the female iffue of his brother, the hon. Henry Pelham.

On the 2d of April 1717, he married the lady Harriot Godolphin, daughter of the right honourable Francis earl of Godolphin, by his wife the lady Henrietta, eldest danghter and coheir of John duke of Marlborough. He was declared lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household on the 13th of April following, and on the 16th of April fworn a member of the privy-council. A chapter was held at

St. James's on the 31st of March, 1718, when his grace was elected one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, and installed on the 30th of April

following.

His grace was also one of the peers commissioned by his majesty, to fign the quadruple alliance, between the emperor, the king of Great-Britain, the king of France, and the states-general. This treaty was figned at the Cockpit, Whitehail, on the 22d of July, 1718. By this treaty the contracting powers engaged for the reciprocal prefervation of their feveral dominions and subjects, and for the maintaining mutual peace. The former treaties of Utrecht and Baden were confirmed, except in fome few points; and the feveral powers mutually promifed to give no protection in any of their dominions, to those who are, or shall be, declared rebels, by any of the other contracting powers: and if any one of the four contracting powers should be attacked or disturbed, either by their own subjects, or any prince or state, the other three shall endeavour to procure them justice, and to prevent the aggressor from continuing hostilities; but should friendly offices prove infumcient for reconciling the two contending parties, together with 12tisfaction and reparation to the injured power, the high contracting parties thall furnish to their ally, who is attacked, in two months after requisition shall be made, the fuccours specified in the treaty.

His Majesty having on the 19th of May, 1719, declared his intentions of vifiting his Hanoverian dominions, his grace was declared one of the lords justices, for the admi-

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Charles XII. of Sweden, had for fome time made preparations for invading England; but death put an end to his ambitious project, and his fifter, the princess Ulrica, had ascended the throne. was thought a favourable opportunity for putting a period to the troubles in the north: accordingly his majesty appointed lords justices, among whom his grace of Newcaftle was one, and embarked for his German dominions. entertained very different views from those of her late ambitious brother: she saw her kingdom exhausted of men and money, unable to support a war, and therefore ardently wished for a good peace. The Swedish council consented to cede Bremen and Verden to the elector of Hanover, so that all the difficulties that had hitherto retarded a pacification were removed: the duke of Orleans acted as mediator on this occasion, to bring about a reconciliation between all the powers of the north.

His grace was again invested with this important trust on the 26th of May, 1723, when his majefy declared to his privy-council, that fome extraordinary affairs called him abroad for the fummer.

On the 2d of April, 1724, his grace refigning the post of lord chamberlain, was declared one of his majesty's principal secretaries of fate. On the 3d of June, 1725, he was again appointed one of the lords juffices; and in April, 1726, en recorder of Nottingham.

in July, 1737, he was chosen high fleward of Cambridge, and therwards chancellor of that uni-

Vol. XII.

It would be tedious to mention all the honours and places his grace enjoyed under the auspicious house of Hanover, whom he had fo affiduously and faithfully laboured to fix upon the British throne. shall, therefore, only add, that in the year 1761, his grace refigned all his employments, and quitted that fatigue and hurry of bufiness, in which he had been so long involved, spending the remainder of his days in retirement. He died at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, on the 17th of November, 1768, in the 77th

year of his age.

His grace was, perhaps, one of the most difinterested patriots, that either this, or any other nation, could boast of; his estate, when he first came into possession of it, is faid to have been worth 50,000 l. per annum, which he greatly reduced in the service of his king and country; notwithstanding which he nobly refused a large pention when he retired from public bufinels. In private life, his character was the most amiable, affable, and religious. He caused divine fervice to be constantly and regularly performed every day in his family, both in town and country; and at proper flated times, the facrament was administered, at which he constantly affifted with great devotion. He received it the day he died, from the hands of the bishop of Salisbury, and yielded up his breath with the most perfect calmnefs and refignation.

His grace dying without iffue, the title of duke of Newcastle upon Tyne became extinct, but that of Newcastle under Line devolved to the earl of Lincoln, who married the eldeft daughter of the late hon.

Henry Pelham.

NATU-

# NATURAL HISTORY.

An account of the eruption of Mount a crust, which formed a plain, not Vesuvius, in 1767: In a letter to unlike the solfaterra in miniature; the Royal Society, from the Honour- little mountain, whose top did not able William Hamilton, bis Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Naples.

[ Read Feb. 11, 1768. ]

Naples, Dec. 29, 1767.

MY LORD,

HE favourable reception, which my account of last year's eruption of Mount Vesuvius met with from your Lordship, the approbation which the Royal Society was pleafed to flew, by having ordered the same to be printed in their Philosophical Transactions, and your Lordship's commands in your letter of the 3d instant, encourage me to trouble you with a plain narrative of what came immediately under my observation during the late violent eruption, which began October 19, 1767, and is reckoned to be the 27th fince that, which, in the time of Titus, deftroyed Herculaneum and Pompelit by the water the trads among deads

The eruption in 1766 continued in some degree till the 10th of December, about nine months in all, yet in that space of time the mountain did not cast up a third of the quantity of lava, which it difgorged in only feven days, the term of this last eruption. On the 15th of December, last year, within the antient crater of Mount Vesuvius, and about twenty feet deep, there was

the Earl of Morton, President of in the midst of this plain was a rife fo high as the rim of the antient crater. I went into this plain, and up the little mountain, which was perforated, and ferved as the principal chimney to the volcano; when I threw down large stones, I could hear that they met with many obstructions in their way, and could count a hundred moderately before they reached the bottom.

> Vesuvius was quiet till March 1767, when it began to throw up stones, from time to time; in April the throws were more frequent, and at night fire was visible on the top of the mountain; or, more properly speaking, the smoak, which hung over the crater, was tinged by the reflection of the fire within the volcano. These repeated throws of cinders, ashes, and pumice stones, increased the little mountain so much, that in May its top was vifible above the rim of the ancient crater. The 7th of August there affued a fmall stream of lava, from a breach in the fide of this little mountain, which gradually filled the valley between it and the ancient crater; fo that the 12th of September the lava overflowed the ancient crater, and took its course down the fides of the great mountain; by this time the throws were much more frequent, and the redhot stones went so high as to take up ten feconds in their fall. Padre Torre, a great observer of Mount Vefuvius,

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The 15th of October, the height of the little mountain (formed in about eight months) was measured, by Don Andrea Pigonati, a very ingenious young man in his Sicilian majesty's service, who assured me that its height was one hundred and

eighty-five French feet.

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From my villa, fituated between Herculaneum and Pompeii, near the convent of the Calmaldolese, I had watched the growing of this little mountain, and by taking drawings of it from time to time, I could perceive its increase most minutely. I make no doubt but that the whole of Mount Vesuvius has been formed in the same manner; and as these observations seem. to me to account for the various. irregular strata, which are met with in the neighbourhood of volcanos, I have ventured to enclose for your Lordship's inspection a copy of the above-mentioned drawings.

The lava continued to run over the ancient crater in small streams, fometimes on one fide, and fometimes on another, till the 18th of October, when I took particular notice that there was not the least lava to be feen, owing, I imagine, to its being employed in forcing its

Voluvius, fays they went up above way towards the place where it burst out the following day. As I had, contrary to the opinion of most people here, foretold the approaching eruption, and had obferved a great fermentation in the mountain after the heavy rains, which fell the 13th and 14th of October, I was not furprised on the 19th following, at feven o'clock in the morning, to perceive from my villa every fymptom of the eruption being just at hand. From the top of the little mountain issued a thick black smoak, so thick, that it seemed to have difficulty in forcing its way out; cloud after cloud mounted with a hasty spiral motion, and every minute a volley of great stones were shot up to an immense height in the midst of these clouds; by degrees, the smoak took the exact shape of a huge pine tree, such as Pliny the younger described in his letter to Tacitus, where he gives an account of the fatal eruption in which his uncle perished +. column of black smoak, after havmounted an extraordinary height, bent with the wind towards Caprea, and actually reached over that island, which is not less than twenty-eight miles from Vefuvius.

I warned my family not to be alarmed, as I expected there would

<sup>\*</sup>This plainly appears from the following extract of a letter from the same gentleman to the president, dated Naples, October 6, 1767. "Mount Vesuvius is preparing for another eruption, or rather a second part of the last, as it has "never been quiet fince the beginning of the year 1765. The lava already truns over the crater; and by the quantity of stones and ashes, the montagnola has almost filled the crater, and has risen at least eighty feet within these last three months.

These are bis words. " Nubes (incertum procul intuentibus ex quo monte: Veluvium fuisse postea cognitum est) oriebatur, cujus similitudinem & formam, non alia magis arbor, quam pinus expresserit. Nam longissimo veluti frunco elata in altum, quibuldam ramis diffundebatur, credo quia recenti fpiritu evecta, dein senescente eo destituta, aut etiam pondere suo victa, in latitudmem evanescebat : candida interdum, interdum sordida & maculosa, prout terram cineremve suftulerat." Plin. Lib. VI. Ep. 16.

be an earthquake at the moment of the lava's burfling out; but before eight of the clock in the morning I perceived that the mountain had opened a mouth, without noise, about an hundred yards lower than the ancient crater, on the fide towards the Monte di Somma; and I plainly perceived, by a white smoak which always accompanies the lava, that it had forced its way out: as form as it had vent, the fmoak no longer came out with that violence from the top: As I imagined that there would be no danger in approaching the mountain when the lave had vent, I went un immediately, accompanied by one peafant only. I paffed the hermitage, and proceeded as far as the valley between the mountain of Somma and that of Vefuvius, which is calld Alsio di Cavallo. I was making my the vations upon the lava, which had already, from the fpot where it first broke out, reached the valley, when, on a fudden, about noon, I heard a violent noise within the mountain, and at about a quarter of a mile off the place where I flood, the mountain fplit; and, with much noise; from this new mouth a fountain of liquid fire thot up many feet high, and then, like a torrent, rolled onedirectly towards The earth shook at the same time that a volley of pumice stones fell thick upon us; in an inflant, clouds of black fmoak and afhes caused almost a total darkness; the explosions from the top of the mountain were much louder than any thunder I ever heard, and the finell of the fulphur was very offenfive. My guide alarmed, took to his heels; and I must confess that I was not at my eafe. I followed close, and we ran near three miles

without flopping; as the earth continued to shake under our feet, I was apprehensive of the opening of a fresh mouth, which might have cut off our retreat. I also feared that the violent explosions would detach fome of the rocks off the mountain of Somma, under which we were obliged to pass; besides, the pumice-stones, falling upon us like hail, were of fuch a fize as to cause a difagreeable sensation upon the part where they fell. After having taken breath, as the earth fill trembled greatly, I thought it mon prudent to leave the mountain, and return to my villa, where I found my family in a great alarm at the continual and violent explosions of the volcano, which shook our house to its very foundation, the door and windows fwinging upon their About two of the clock hinges. in the afternoon another lava forced its way out of the fame place from whence came the lava last year, for that the conflagration was foon ar great on this fide of the mountain, as on the other which I had just left: " Trans

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The noise and smell of fulphur increasing, we removed from our villa to Naples; and I thought proper, as I passed by Portici, to inform the court of what I had feen; and humbly offered it as my opinion, that his Sicilian majesty should leave the neighbourhood of the threatening mountain. However, the court did not leave Portici till about twelve o'clock. observed, in my way to Naples, which was in less than two hours after I had left the mountain, that the lava had actually covered three miles of the very road through which we had retreated. It is aftonishing that it should run fo

falt; as I have fince feen that the river of lava, in the Atrio di Cavallo was fixty and feventy feet deep, and in some places near two miles broad. When his Sicilian majesty quitted Portici, the noise was greatly increased, and the confuion of the air from the explosions was fo violent, that, in the king's palace, doors and windows were forced open, and even one door there, which was locked, was newitheless burst open. At Naples, the same night, many windows and doors flew open; in my house, which is not on the fide of the town next Vefuvius, I tried the experiment of unbolting my windows, when they flew wide open upon every explosion of the mountain. Belides these explosions, which were very frequent, there was a contiaued fubterraneous and violent rumbling noise, which lasted this night about five hours. I have imagined that this extraordinary noise might be owing to the lava in the bowels of the mountain having met with a deposition of rain water, and that the conflict between the fire and the water may, in some measure, account for to extraordinary a crackling and histing noise. Padre Torre, who has wrote to much and so well upon the subject of Mount Vefuvius, is also of my opinion; and indeed it is natural to imagine, that there may be rain water lodged in many of the caverns of the mountain, as in the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1663, it is well attefted, that feretal towns, among which Portici and Turre del Greco, were debroyed by a torrent of boiling water having burst out of the mountain with the lava, by which thoufinds of lives were loft. About

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four years ago, Mount Etna in Sicily threw up hot water also, during an eruption.

The confusion at Naples this night cannot be described; his Sicilian majesty's hasty retreat from Portici added to the alarm; all the churches were opened and filled, the streets were thronged with processions of faints; but I shall avoid entering upon a description of the various ceremonies that were performed in this capital, to quel the fury of the turbulent mountain.

Tuesday the 20th, it was imposfible to judge of the fituation of Vefuvius, on account of the fmoale and afthes which covered it intirely, and spread over Naples also, the fun appearing as through a thick London fog, or a smoaked glass,; fmall ashes fell all this day at Naples. The lavas on both fides of the mountain ran violently; but there was little or no noise till about nine o'clock at night, when the fame uncommon rumbling began again, accompanied with explofions as before, which lasted about four hours; it feemed as if the mountain would split in pieces ; The Parifian barometer was, as year flerday, at 27. 9. and Fahrenheit's thermometer at 70 degrees; whereas, for fome days preceding the eruption, it had been at 65 and 66. During the confusion of this night the prisoners in the public jail attempted to escape, having wounded the jailer, but were prevented by the troops. The mob also set fire to the cardinal archbishop's gate, because he refused to bring out the relicks of Saint Januarius.

Wednesday the 21st was more quiet than the preceding days, though the lavas ran briskly. Por-

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tici was once in some danger, had out, to its extremity, where it fur. not the lava taken a different course, when it was only a mile and a half from it; towards night the lava flackened.

Thursday the 22d, about ten of the clock in the morning, the same thundering noise began again, but with more violence than the preceding days; the oldest men declared they had never heard the like, and, indeed, it was very alarmin; we were in expectation every moment of some dire cala-The ashes, or rather small mity. cinders, showered down so fast, that the people in the streets were obliged to use umbrellas, or flap their hats, thefe ashes being very offensive to the eyes. The tops of the houses, and the balconies, were covered above an inch thick with these cinders. Ships at sea, twenty leagues from Naples, were also covered with them, to the great aftonishment of the sailors. In the midst of these horrors, the mob growing tumultuous and impatient, obliged the cardinal to bring out the head of St. Januarius, and go with it in procession to the Ponte Maddalena, at the extremity of Naples, towards Vefuvius; and it is well attested here, that the eruption ceased the moment the Saint came in fight of the mountain; it is true the noise ceased about that time, after having lasted five hours, as it had done the preceding days.

Friday 23d, the lavas still ran, and the mountain continued to throw up quantities of stones from its crater; there was no noise heard at Naples this day, and but little

ashes fell there.

Saturday 24th, the lava ceased running; the extent of the lava, from the spot where I saw it break

rounded the chapel of St. Vito, is about fix miles. In the Atrio di Cavallo, and in a deep valley, that lies between Vesuvius and the hermitage, the lava is in some places near two miles broad, and in most places from fixty to feventy feet deep; the lava ran down a hollow way, called Fosse grande, made by the currents of rain water; it is not less than two hundred feet deep, and one hundred broad; yet the lava in one place has filled it up. I could not have believed that fo great a quantity of matter could have been thrown out in fo short a time, if I had not fince examined the whole course of the lava myfelf. This great compact body will certainly retain some heat many months; at this time, much rain having fallen for some days past, the lava smoaks, as if it ran afresh: and about ten days ago, when I was up the mountain with Lord Stormont, we thrust sticks into the crevices of the lava, which took fire immediately: But to proceed with my journal.

The 24th Vesuvius continued to throw up stones as on the preceding days; during the whole of this eruption it had differed in this circumstance from the eruption in 1766, when no stones were thrown out of the crater from the moment

the lava ran freely. Sunday 25th, small ashes fell all day at Naples; they issued from the crater of the volcano, and formed a vast column, as black as the mountain itself; fo that the shadow of it was marked out on the furface of the fea; continual flashes of forked, or zig-zag lightning, hot from this black column, the thunder of which was heard in the neighbourhood

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bourhood of the mountain, but not at Naples; there were no clouds in the ky at this time, except those of smoak issuing from the crater of Vesuvius. I was much pleased with this phænomenon, which I had not seen before in that perfection.

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neighirhood Monday 26th, the smoak continued, but not so thick, neither were there any stashes of the mountain lightning. As no lava has appeared after this column of black smoak, which must have been occasioned by some inward operation of fire, I am apt to think that the lava, which should naturally have followed this symptom, has broke its way into some deeper cavern, where it is silently brooding suture mischies; and I shall be much mistaken if it does not break out a few months hence.

Tuesday 27th, no more black smoak, nor any signs of eruption.

Thus, My Lord, I have had the honour of giving your Lordship a saithful narrative of my observations during this eruption, which is universally allowed to have been the most violent of this century; and I shall be happy if it should meet with your approbation, and that of the Royal Society, if your Lordship should think it worthy of being communicated to so respectable a body.

I have just sent a present to the British Museum of a complete collection of every fort of matter produced by Mount Vesuvius, which I have been collecting with some pains for these three years past; and it will be a great satisfaction to

me, if, by the means of this collection, fome of my countrymen, learned in natural history, may be enabled to make fome useful discoveries relative to volcanos \*.

I have also accompanied that collection with a current of lava from Mount Vesuvius; it is painted with transparent colours, and when lighted up with lamps behind it, gives a much better idea of Vesuvius, than is possible to be given by any other fort of painting.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient,

and most humble servant,

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Observations on the Bones, commonly supposed to be Elephants Bones, which have been found near the River Ohio in America: By William Hunter, M. D. F.R.S.

# an ga [ Read Feb. 25, 1768. ]

those of our own times, have entertained very different opinions concerning fosfil ivory, and the large teeth and bones which have been dug up in great numbers in various parts of the world.

At first, some thought them animal substances, and others mineral.

When only a certain number of observations had been collected, these substances were determined to be F. A. mineral:

and many precious stones, are the produce of volcanos; and that there have been volcanos in many parts of the world, where at present there are no parts of the world, where at present there are no parts of the world, where at present there are no parts of them visible." This is taken from a prior letter of Mr. Hamilton, to the President, dated April 7, 1767.

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mineral: but, the subject having been more carefully examined, they were found certainly to be parts of animals, or some

After this point was fettled, a dispute arose, to what animal they The more general opibelonged. nion was, that they were bones of the elephant; and the great fimilitude of the fossil tusks to the real elephants teeth gave this opinion

confiderable eredit.

It was liable, however, to great objections: the bones were obferved to be larger than those of the elephant; and it was thought firange that elephants should have been formerly so numerous in weftern countries, where they are no longer natives, and in cold countries, Siberia particularly, where they cannot now live.

We had information from Muscovy, that the inhabitants of Siberia believed them to be the bones of the mammouth, an animal of which they told and believed strange flories. But modern philosophers have held the mammouth to be as

fabulous as the centaur.

Of late years the fame fort of tulks and teeth, with fome other large bones, have been found, in confiderable numbers, near the banks of the Ohio, in North-America. The French academicians became pofferfed of some specimens of them; and having compared them with the bones of real elephants, and with those which had been brought to France from Siberia, and with fimilar bones found in various other parts, determined, with an appearance of probability on their fide, that they were elephants bones.

Monfieur Buffor gives us the following account of this decision: " no longer any room to doubt, s that those tusks (defenses), and " those large bones (offemens), are " truly the tulks and bones of the " elephant. M. Sloane had faid " this, but had not proved it. M. " Gmelin had likewise said so, and " more positively; and he has gi-" ven us fome curious facts con-" cerning this question; -" but M. Daubenton appears to " us to be the first who has put ac " matter beyond doubt, by accu-" rate measures, by exact compa-" risons, and by reasons sounded " upon the great knowledge which " he has acquired in the science of

"All this put together, leaves us

" comparative anatomy." From the first time that I learned this part of natural knowledge, it appeared to me to be very curious and interesting; inasmuch as it feemed to concur with many other phænomena, in proving, that in formers times some astonishing change must have happened to this terraqueous globe; that the highest mountains, in most countries now known, must have lain for many ages in the bottom of the fea; and that this earth must have been so changed with respect to climates, that countries, which are now intenfely cold, must have been formerly inhabited by animals, which are now confined to the warm climates.

Some time in the last spring, having been informed that a confiderable quantity of elephants teeth had been brought to the Tower, from America; and being defirous of procuring fome information concerning them, I waited upon Mr. Bodington, to know the particulars, and to beg leave to examine them. He obligingly gave

ing l of th day f der, tion. like there I shev thoug culari anator the g From body disposi makes of the he was was e mixed that th elephan ton ha many and the those f to me. I went the wh been fe faw that the fam elephani collectio and grin elephant number at a wan

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From convince brought that of a carnivoro ordinary doubt the fame anir that I c

me a verbal account of their having been brought from the banks of the Ohio; and on the following day fent me one trik and one grinder, as specimens for my examination. The tusk, indeed, seemed so like that of an elephant, that there appeared no room for doubt. I shewed it to my brother, and he thought fo too: but, being particularly conversant with comparative anatomy, at first fight he told me the grinder was not an elephant's. From the form of the knobs on the body of the grinder, and from the disposition of the enamel, which makes a crust on the outside only of the tooth, as in a human grinder, he was convinced that the animal was either carnivorous, or of a mixed kind. This made me think that the tulk itself was not a real elephant's tooth: for Mr. Bodington had told me, that there were many grinders, as well as tulks, and that they were all fimilar to those specimens which he had fent to me. And some time after, when I went to the Tower, and examined the whole collection which had been fent over from the Ohio, I faw that the grinders were all of the same kind. I examined two elephants jaws in my brother's tollection: I examined the tulks and grinders of the queen's two elephants: and I examined a great number of African elephants teeth at a warehouse.

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From all these observations I was convinced that the grinder tooth, brought from the Ohio, was not that of an elephant; but of some carnivorous animal, larger than an ordinary elephant; and I could not doubt that the tulk belonged to the fame animal. The only difference that I could observe between it it and a real elephant's tulk was, that it was more twifted, or had more of the fpiral curve, than any of the elephants teeth which I had feen.

Some time after this, Dr. Franklin received a large box of the fame fort of bones from the Ohio, by the way of Philadelphia. He informed me of this, and told me likewife that another large box of those bones was fent to the earl of Shelburne, one of his majesty's fecretaries of state. I waited upon Dr. Franklin, with fome other friends, and found the bones to be exactly fuch as I had feen; and was, therefore, confirmed in my former opinion.

Then I waited upon Lord Shelburne, and was permitted to examine the bones which he had received. Besides the tulks and grinders, which were all fuch as I had feen, and still ferved to confirm me in my opinion, there was the half of the lower jaw of the animal, with one large grinder still fixed in This jaw-bone was fo different from that of an elephant, both in form and in fize, and corresponded so exactly with the other bones, and with my supposition, that I was now fully convinced, that the supposed American elephant was an animal of another species, a pseud-elephant. or animal incognitum, which naturalists were unacquainted with. imagined farther, that this animal incognitum would prove to be the supposed elephant of Siberia, and other parts of Europe; and that the real elephant would be found to have been in all ages a native of Asia and Africa only.

The earl of Shelburne, from his love of natural knowledge, shewed a defire that the enquiry might be carried earfied on; and did me the honour to offer his affiffance in transmitting orders to America, for procuring farther information about this matter. In consequence of this generous offer, I proposed that his lordship should send the following questions and orders, to any person in America, whom his lordship might think the best qualified for conducting such business.

Oneries and orders concerning the bones, called elephants bones, found in the marsh, called the Salt-Lick, near the river Ohio.

I. Do those bones appear to have lain upon the surface of the earth from the first? Or,

II. Do they feem to have been originally at fome depth in the earth, and to have been afterwards exposed by the earth's falling away, or by its being washed away by floods, &c.?

III. How far is that part of the marsh from the river? How high above the common surface of the water of the river? And does it appear probable, from the level and face of that marsh, that in former times the river may have run where the bones are?

IV. How many elephants skeletons have been found, as far as may be collected from the number of tusks; or other marks? and at what diffance from one another?

V. To fend over, if possible, a whole head, or the most entire parts of a head, especially of the upper jaw; and a foot, or the small bones of it, if they can be distinguished; and any bones which have those parts pretty entire which once made a joint.

VI. To make correct drawings

of any of the bones which are pretty entire, if, on account of their fize, or tenderness, they cannot be fent over to England.

VII. If the bones do not lie in blended heaps, but those of one single animal all together, and at some little distance from others, it might be of service towards ascertaining the species of this animal, to expose or uncover one complete set of bones, without moving any one of them from its place; and to make a general drawing of the whole, as they appear in that situation; and to send as many of them as are tolerably perfect over to England, with that drawing.

Lord Shelburne was pleased to take the care of this proposal upon himself; and in proper time will probably receive such information as may be satisfactory.

I thought it would be adviseable, in the mean time, to collect all the information I could upon this subject; and to lay the result of such enquiries before this Society: that those who may have better opportunities might be invited to the subject, and no longer leave so capital an article of Natural History uncertain.

I examined all the fossil teeth, as they are called, in the Museum of this Society, and the head and teeth of an hippopotamus. Then, with Dr. Knight first, and a second time with Dr. Solander, I examined all the fossil teeth, and all the jaw-bones, and teeth of elephants, and hippopotami, and other large animals, in the British Museum; and some likewise in private collections. In making this search, I met with grinders of the incognitum that were found in the Brazilis

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Brazils and Lima, as well as in

different parts of Europe.

At this time Lord Shelburne prefented the largest of the American tusks, and the jaw-bone, and some grinders, to the British Musaum; and his lordship did me the honour to send me the smaller tusk, and

two grinders.

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I went to four of the principal workers and dealers in ivory, with whom I faw and examined many hundreds of elephants teeth. Tho' they all assured me, that the real elephants teeth have often a spiral twift, like a cow's horn, they could not shew me one tooth so twisted in all their collections, when I vifited them. Three of them did me the favour to come to my house; and they gave it as their opinion, that my two American tulks were genuine elephants teeth. One of them was even positive that they were African teeth. Another worker in ivory cut through that tulk which Lord Shelburne gave me. It proved to be found on the infide. He affured me that it was true elephantine ivory; and that workers in ivory could readily distinguish the genuine, by its grain and texture, from all other bony substances whatever. He polished it: we compared it with other pieces of genuine ivory, and indeed they appeared to be perfectly fimilar. opinion was afterwards confirmed by another experienced worker in wory. Yet their opinion, and what I faw with my own eyes, convinced me of this fact only, viz. that true or genuine ivory is the production of two different animals; and not of the elephant

Having thus collected all the materials to which I could have access,

I carefully read what the French Academicians, Messrs. Buston and Daubenton, have written on this question, in the Histoire Naturelle, tom. XI. p. 86, &c. and p. 147, &c. tom. XII. p. 63; and Memoires de l'Acad. Roy. des Sc. Ann. 1762, p. 206. &c. But, inflead of meeting with facts which could disprove my opinion, I found observations and arguments which confirm it. One very material fact, which Mr. Daubenton furnishes in support of my hypothesis, is the comparison of the American thigh-bone with that of a real elephant; both of which he has represented in figures, which appear to be done with accuracy. To me it feems most evident, that they are bones of two distinct species. vast disproportional thickness of the American bone, compared with that of the elephant, is furely more than we can attribute to the different proportions of bones, in the fame species, which arise from age, fex, or climate. But Mr. Daubenton, to support his hypothesis, that the American femur is elephantine, is obliged to refer the great disproportion in thickness to the causes above-mentioned; and he affirms that in all other circumstances they are exactly alike. Now, to my eye, there is nothing more evident, than that the two femora differ widely in the shape and proportion of the head; in the length and direction of the neck; and in the figure and direction of the great trochanter: fo that they have many characters, which prove their belonging to animals of different species.

It may now be fairly prefumed that the American bones are proved to be certainly not elephantine: and whoever is of that opinion,

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will naturally suspect that the Siberian bones are of the same kind. I imagine that it will be found, upon frict enquiry, to be fo. But, as I have not the necessary materials for discussing this question at present, I shall only state a few facts, to shew that there is some ground for the opinion.

1. All accounts, and particularly those of Mess. Gmelin, Busson, and Daubenton, fay that the bones found in Siberia are larger than the bones of common elephants. This would make us inclined to suspect that they were not elephants bones, but that they were of the

incognitum.

2. The Siberian femur, as reprefented by Monfieur Daubenton, is very much like the American fe-

This circumstance appears to be almost a demonstration, as we have before proved, that the American femur is not that of an elephant, And in this argument, we have even the weight of Monfieur Daubenton's opinion in our favour. For he (page 214) taking it for granted that the Siberian femur was undoubtedly elephantine, reasons from the likeness an fize, shape, and proportions, that the American femuer is lo. Now, as we have shewn that the American femor is not elephan-tine, his proof taken from the fize, shape, and proportions of the two bones, must serve to convince us that the Siberian thigh bone is not of the elephant, but of the incogedy bas 14901008 Si

Monficur Daubenton found a difference between the temporal bone brought from Siberia, and that of an elephant. This likewife is an argument in favour of our fupposition.

4. The supposed elephant's tusk,

which was brought from Siberia by Mr. Bell, and prefented to Sir Hans Sloane, and of which we have a description and figure in the Memoir of the Academy of Sciences at Paris (An. 1727. page 309), is evidently twisted like the tusk of the incognitum, and not at all like any elephant's tulk which I have ever feen. This proof will have confiderable weight with those who will take the trouble to examine that tulk in the British Musæum.

In the last place it may be obferved, that as the incognitum of America has been proved to have been an animal different from the elephant, and probably the fame as the mammouth of Siberia; and as grinder teeth, like those of America, have been dug up in various other parts of the world; it should feem to follow, that the incognition in former times has been a very general inhabitant of the globe. And if this animal was indeed carnivorous, which I believe cannot be doubted, though we may a philosophers regret it, as men we cannot but thank heaven that its whole generation is probably extinct.

An account of rings confifting of all the prismatic colours, made by electrical explosions on the surface of pieces of metal, by Joseph Priestey, LL.D. F.R.S.

## [ Read March 10, 1768. ]

T was a difcovery of Sir Isasc Newton, that the colours of bodies depend upon the thickness of the fine plates which compose their furfaces. He has shown that a change of the thickness occasions a change in the colour; differently coloured

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coloured rays being thereby difoled to be transmitted through the plate, and confequently rays of different colours being disposed to be reflected at the same place, fo as to present the appearance of different colours to the eye.

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A variation in the density of the late, he shows, will occasion a variation in the colour; but fill a medium of any dentity would exhibit all the colours according to the thickness of the different parts These observations he conof it. firmed by experiments on plates of ar, water, and glass. He also mentions the colours which arise on polished steel, by heating it; a likewise on bell-metal, and some other metalline substances, when melted and poured on the ground, where they may cool in the open air: and he ascribes these colours to the scorie, or vitrified parts of the metal, which, he fays, most metals, when heated, or melfed, do continually protrude, and fend our to their furface, covering them in the form of a thin glaffy fkin.

This capital discovery, concerning the colours of bodies depending upon the thickness of the fine plates, which compose their furfaces, of whatever density those plates be (and which may be of such admirable use to explain the colours, and perhaps, in due time, the constituent parts and internal dructure of natural bodies) I have been so happy as to hit upon a method of illustrating and conhiming, by means of electrical explofions. These, being received upon the furfaces of all the metals, change the colour of them, to a considerable distance round the spot on which they are discharged, so

a number of concentric circulat spaces, each exhibiting all the prifmatic colours; and perhaps as vivid as they can be made in any method whatever, 19731 517 301

It was not by any reasoning a priori, but by a mere accident, that I first discovered these colours. Having occasion to take a number of explosions, in order to afcertain the lateral force of them; I observed that a plate of brais, on which they were received, was not only melted, and marked with a circle, by a fusion round the central spot, but likewife tinged, beyond this circular fpot, with a green colour, which I could not eafily wipe out with my finger. Struck with this new appearance, I replaced the apparatus, and continued the explofions; till, by degrees, I perceived a circle of red beyond the fainter colours; and, examining the whole with a microscope, I plainly diftinguished all the prismatic colours in the order of the rainbow. The diameter of the red, in this instance, happened to be one third of an inch. and the diameter of the purple about one fourth.

Pleased with this experiment, I afterwards purfued and diverlified it in a great variety of ways, the refult of which I shall comprise in the following observations.

1. When a pointed piece of metal is fixed opposite to a plain furface, the nearer it is placed to the furface, the fooner do the colours appear, the closer do the rings fucceed one another, and the less space they occupy; as, on the other hand, the farther it is placed from the pear; but the rings then occupy a proportionably greater space, that the whole space is divided into have more room to expand them-

felves. No 1. on the steel , was made by the explosions passing from the point of a needle, fixed at the distance of 2 of an inch from the steel; and No 2. was made at the same time, when the needle was placed at the distance of 1 of an inch. It feems, however, that when the point is placed at fuch a diffance, as that the electric matter has room to dilate, and form as large a circular spot as the battery will admit, the rings are as large as they are capable of being made; but that ftill the colours appear later, in proportion to the distance beyond that. When the point is fixed exceeding near, or is made to touch the furface, the colours appear at the very first explosion, but they fpread irregularly, and make not distinct rings, as No 1. upon thertin. of his other than on balance

2. The more acutely pointed is the wire, or needle, from which the electric matter issues, or at which it enters, the greater number of rings appear. A blunt point makes the rings larger, but fewer; and in that circumstance it is likewise much later before the colours make their appearance at a given distance. No 3. upon the steel, was made by a blunt wire, and No 2. upon the tin by a brass knoh fixed opposite to it.

first appearance is a dusky red, about the edges of the circular spot; presently after which (generally after four or five strokes) there appears a circular space, visible only in a position oblique to the light, and looking like a shade on the metal. This space expands very little du-

ring the whole course of the explosions, and it seems to be, as it were, an attempt at the first and faintest red; for by degrees, as the other colours fill the bulk of that space, the edges of this shade deepen into a kind of brown; as may be seen particularly in No 4. upon the steel, where it is something more than half an inch in diameter, and in No 1. where it is near \( \frac{3}{4} \) of an inch.

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4. After a few more explosions, a second circular space is marked out by another shade, beyond the first, generally about 1 or 10 of an inch in diameter, which I have never observed to change its appearance, after ever so many explosions. This second shade, by succeeding the first; which as I observed, becomes gradually of a brown, or a light red, seems to be an attempt at the fainter colours, which intervene between the reds.

5. All the stronger colours make their first appearance at the edges of the circular spot; and more explosions make them continually expand towards the extremity of the space first marked out, while others succeed in their place; till, after about thirty or forty explosions, three distinct rings generally appear, as in No 4. upon the feel. If the explosions be continued farther, the circle becomes less beautiful, and less distinct; the red commonly prevailing, and fuffuling all the other colours, as in No f. upon the fleel; though I attribute the confusion of the colours in that circle, in part, to the needle having been several times accidentally broken from the cement which suprog only has it was the follow ported

All the coloured rings mentioned in this paper were shewn to the Royal Society, but could not be well represented by a print.

ported it, and to its not having been replaced exactly as before.

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6. The last formed colours are always the most vivid, as appears very distinctly in the reds of No 1. upon the steel. Also the last formed rings lie closer to one another than the first.

7. These rings may be brushed with a feather, and even wetted, or a finger may be drawn over them, without their receiving any injury; but they easily peel off, when scratched with one's nail, or any thing that is sharp, the innermost rings being the most difficult to erase.

8. The first circles are sometimes covered with a quantity of black dust; part of which, however, may de wiped off with a feather, so as to show the colours under it. An attempt to wipe off more, on the rough side of the steel, took off the colours along with it; but more than half yet remains, with the dust upon it, as it was first formed.

9. It makes no difference whether the electric matter issue from the pointed body upon the plate, or from the plate upon the pointed body; the plate opposed to the point being marked exactly alike in both cases. Also the points themselves, from which the fire issue, or at which it enters, are coloured to a considerable distance, often about half an inch, but not very distinctly. The colours likewise return here, in concentricings, as upon the plate.

io. I think that the more circles are made at the same time, the more delicate will the colours be; whereas the surface is, as it were, torn, or corroded by more violent explosions; which makes the colours appear rough and course. No 4. is I think on this account, as well as

fome others, marked in a more delicate and beautiful manner than No 1. or No 5. But this roughness is only perceived on the steel. On silver, tin, and polished brass, the colours were always free from that roughness.

11. A polished surface is not necessary, the colours being very manifest on the rough side of the steel, where it is not covered with the black dust mentioned above.

12. These coloured rings appear almost equally well on all the metals on which I have made them; namely, gold, silver, copper, brass, iron, lead, and tin.

I have not tried any of the femimetals; but I have no doubt of their answering as well as the proper metals.

13. When the pointed wire was made to incline to the plane on which the colours were exhibited, the circular fpot was quite round; the center of it being in the perpendicular let fall from the point; but the colours were projected opposite to the point, in an oblong figure.

Upon shewing these coloured rings to Mr. Canton, I was agreeably furprifed to find, that he had, likewife, produced all the prismatic colours from all the metals, but by a different electrical process. method had been to extend fine wires over the furface of pieces of glass; and when the wire was exploded, he observed that the glass remained tinged with all the colours from all the metals. They are not indeed disposed in sourcegular and beautiful a manner as in the rings I produced; but they equally demonstrate, that none of the metals discovers the least preference to any one colour more than

another,

another. A variety of other very extraordinary appearances occurred in the course of Mr. Canton's expe-

riments in melting wires.

In what manner these colours are formed, it may not be easy to con-In Mr. Canton's method jecture. of producing them, the metal feems to be dispersed in all directions from the place of explosion, in the form of spheres, of a very great variety of fizes, tinged with all the variety of colours, fome of them too finall to be distinctly visible by any magnifier. In my method, it should rather feem that they are produced in a manner fimilar to the production of colours on feel, ac. by heat, i. e. the furface is affected, without the parts of it being removed from their places, being formed, of a thickness proper to exhibit the respective colours at certain deftances; and that the thickness of these plates is contimually changing by the repetition of the explosions

N.B. The battery made use of in the above-mentioned experiments was of twenty-one square feet of coated glass.

A floort account of the manner of inoculating the small-pex on the coast of Barbary, and at Bengal, in the Bast-Indies, extrasted from a memair written in Dutch, by the Rev. Mr. Chais, at the Hague; by M. Maty, M.D. S.R.S.

[ Read April 14, 1768. ]

Arabs, who, about the middle of the fixth century, were the first who wrote upon the small-pox,

were likewise the first inventors of the method to prevent the said consequences of that cruel disorder, I was very desirous to get what information I could concerning the introduction of inoculation in Africa, and in the East-Indies.

About twenty years ago, Cassen Aga, a Tripolitan ambassador at Bondon, informed the people about him, that inoculation was universally practised, as well at his cour, as at Turns and Algiers; but that no certain account could be given, either of the introducers of the method, or of the place from whence it took its rife.

One of the chief ministers of state in Holland was so good, on this information, and at my desire, to send a few queries on that subject, drawn up by myself, to a gentleman, who, for several years, has resided with a public character at Algiers. The following is a summary of this authors to my queries:

mary of his answers to my queries:
The small-pox is, as well as in Holland, a contagious diftemper at Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and fully as deftructive. In order to avoid the bad confequences of the natural diforder, many people have recourse to inoculation, which there is performed in a very different manner from what is used in our country. The person, who intends to be inoculated, having found out a house, where the smallpox is, and is of a good for, goes to the bed of the fick pera child, to one of his relations; and fpeaks to him in the fol-" lowing manner: I'am come here to buy the small-pax: the answer A fum d is, buy if you please. money is accordingly given, and one, three, or five pustules (for

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Vol. XI

" the number must always be an " odd one, not exceeding five), ex-" tracted whole, and full of mat-" ter. These are immediately rub-" bed upon the fkin of the hand, " between the thumb and fore-" finger. This is sufficient to com-" municate the infection; and as " foon as it begins to take ef-" feet, the inoculated patient is put to bed, carefully covered with red blankets; and heating medicines are given him with " fome honey of roses. He is al-"lowed goat's broth for his nou-"rishment, and for his drink an "infusion of some herbs; not-" withflanding this treatment, " feldom happens that the smallpox procured in this manner " has any bad confequences; and " almost never that any body dies " of it; but hitherto the propor-"tion of the mortality in the na-"tural, to that in the artificial " way, has not been ascertained. " Lastly, though the time when this practice was introduced in Africa " be unknown, yet it is there very "old, and the Arabs are gene-" rally thought to have been the inventors of it."

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From this account it plainly appears; I. That in Africa the operation is performed as it is in Wales, by the rubbing in of the matter, and that this is done to prevent the fatal confequences too often following the natural infection; 2. that this inoculation is generally successful, notwithstanding the heat of the climate, and the had management of the patients; and 3. that the origin of it is very ancient, and ascribed to the Arabs. Refore I had received these informations from Algiers, I had entered some friends settled in three Vol. XII.

different parts of the East-Indies, to procure me some accounts from thence, upon the same subject. I, at last, received an answer from one of them, who resides at Patna, in the province of Behaar, 180 leagues from Bengal.

"I have fent for feveral phyficians, to be informed of the
things you feem defirous to know
about inoculation; the practice
is hitherto not used in this province; but having met with a
Bengalian doctor, he gave me
the following account.

"Though the first introduction of the operation at Bengal is now unknown, it has been in use in that country for a very long time, and is performed in

" two different ways. " For the first, some of the va-" riolous matter of a good kind " having been gathered is kept ee for use. When a child is to be " inoculated, the skin between " fome of the fingers is pricked " by means of two small needles " joined to one another. " having rubbed in a little of the " matter upon the fpot, a circle " is made by means of feveral " punctures, of the bigness of a " common pustule, and matter is " again rubbed over it. " wound is then dreffed with lint; " a fever ensues, and after some " days, the eruption, which if the " fever has been strong is observed " not to be very copious. To ex-" cite the fever, the patient is made to bathe in a tub of water. " As this way of managing the

"eafy one has been invented for people of quality and substance. "A little of the matter is mixed with sugar, and swallowed by

" operation is very painful, a more

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" the child in any fweet and plea-" fant liquid. The fame effect is

" produced, but the first method is

" thought to be the best."

The writer of this letter ought certainly to have been more particular in his inquiries: he might have asked whether any preparation previous to inoculation is used, and of what kind; what treatment the patients undergo after the operation, and lastly, how far the event warrants the goodness of the method. It appears, however, from what he fays, that the people of Bengal have for a long while had recourse to inoculation, in order to avoid the dreadful confequences of the natural distemper in their country; and it is to be wished that farther inquiries be made, both there and elfewhere, about a fubjest which so nearly concerns the good of mankind."

An account of Inoculation in Arabia, in a letter from Dr. Patrick Rus-fell, Physician, at Aleppo, to Alexander Russell, M.D. F.R.S. preceded by a letter from Dr. Alex. Russell, to the Earl of Morton, ng vidge gass uf:

[ Read, May 5, 1768. ]

My Lord, washing a source of the for

HE inclosed account of inoculation in the East, I have just received from my brother at Aleppo, and though nothing farther feems wanting in this country to remove prejudices against that practice, yet I thought its being made public might be of fome ule to other European nations, where fuch prejudices still prevail; and as a matter of curiofity would not be unacceptable to the Royal Society,

I have therefore taken the liberty to trouble your lordship with it for that purpose,

Just before my leaving Aleppo, I did hear that it was practifed amongst fome of the Bedouins there, and went by the name of buying the fmall-pox; but being then much engaged with other bufiness, it quite escaped my memory, and indeed my information was fo flight, that I did not think it right to mention it in my Natural History of Aleppo.

I shall only add, that my brother has been more prolix in the narrative than perhaps was needfary, had the facts come within his own knowledge; but fo far as depended upon the intelligence of others, he thought it best to explain the foundation of his own belief. I have the honour to be,

> My Lord, Your Lordship's Most obedient fervant,

Ap. 18, 1768. ALEX. RUSSELL. Walbrook,

Dear Brother, ROM the manner in which inoculation is mentioned in the Natural History of Aleppo, I fulpect the circumstance of its being a common practice among the A-rabs must have escaped you. I myself was ignorant of it for feveral years after you left this country, and a mere accident brought it at last to my knowledge. About nine or ten years ago, while on a visit at a Turkish Harem, a lady happened to express much anxiety for an only child, who had not yet had the small-pox; the diffemper at that time being frequent in the city. None of the ladies in the company had ever heard of inoculation; fo that, having once men-

enter and o tendir Bedou with ladies, the wi did no the wa tion, w done n needle : the dife child; many; practice Arabs, buying In co fet abou ticular i of this p enquiry. inoculati ing amo did not p to its or years old to have common and made of as and melf. T

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tioned it, I found myself obliged to enter into a detail of the operation, and of the peculiar advantages attending it. Among the female fervants in the chamber was an old Bedouin, who having heard me with great attention, affured the ladies, that my account was upon the whole a just one, only that I did not feem to well to understand the way of performing the operation, which she afferted should be done not with a lancet, but with a needle; she herself had received the disease in that manner, when a child; had in her time inoculated many; adding moreover, that the practice was well known to the Arabs, and that they termed it buying the small-pox.

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In consequence of this hint, I fet about the procuring more particular information from the Arabs of this place; and the refult of my enquiry was, that the practice of inoculation had been of long standing among them. They indeed did not pretend to assign any period to its origin; but those of seventy years old and upwards remembered to have heard it spoken of as a common custom of their ancestors, and made little doubt of its being of as ancient a date as the difeafe melf. Their manner of operating is, to make feveral punctures in iome fleshy part, with a needle imued in variolous matter, taken from a favourable kind of pock. They afe no preparation of the body; and the difease communicated in this way being, as they aver, always flight, they give themfelves little or no trouble about the this in the subsequent stages of the diemper.

This method of procuring the

pox, on the following account. The child to be inoculated carries a few raifins, dates; fugar plumbs, or fuch like, and fhewing them to the child from whom the matter is to be taken, asks how many pocks he will give in exchange. The bargain being made, they proceed to the operation. When the parties are too young to fpeak for themselves, the bargain is made by the mothers. This ceremony, which is still practised, points out a reason for the name given to inoculation by the Arabs; but, by what I could learn among the women, it is not regarded as indispensably necessary to the fuccess of the operation, and is in fact often omitted.

The Bedouins at this place, who are employed in the service of the Harems, more rarely have recourse to inoculation, their children being often brought up in company with those of the Turks, by whom, as you justly observe; the practice is not admitted. But the Bedouins, less connected with the Turks, who dwell within the city; those who live in tents without the city walls, and the Arabs of the adjacent defart under the Emir, do commonly inoculate their children.

It being highly probable that a practice, which was so common in these parts, might be known also to the more Eastern Arabs, I applied for information to several Turkish merchants of Bagdat and Mousul, who occasionally reside a few months in the year at Aleppo. By those I was assured, that inoculation was not only common in both the cities sirst mentioned, but also at Bassora; and that at Mousul particularly, when the small pox sirst appeared in any district of the city, it was a custom sometimes to give

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notice by a public crier, in order that fuch as were inclined might take the opportunity to have their

children inoculated,

I enquired at the fame time of the Bagdat merchants, whether the Arab; who dwell on the banks of the river between that city and Baffora, used the same method of propagating the finall-pox. They told me, they believed it to be common also among those Arabs; though (with an ingenuity not usual in this country) they owned they had never thought of enquiring about the matter, and might therefore perhaps be mistaken. But I afterwards had an opportunity of being better informed by the Arabs, who come hither with the Eastern caravans; from whose accounts it would appear, that inoculation has, from time immemorial, been a practice among the different Arab tribes with which they were conversant; comprehending, befides those in the numerous encampments on the banks of the Euphrates, and the Tigris below Bagdat, other tribes in the vicinity of Baffora, and in the defart.

For these several years past, very sew slaves have been brought from Georgia. From what I could collect among those already here, who remember any thing of their own country, inoculation was well known there: I have seen several old Georgian women, who had been inoculated, when children, in their

fathers houses.

In Armenia, the Turkoman tribes, as well as the Armenian Christians, have practifed inoculation fince the memory of man; but, like the Arabs, are able to give no account of its first introduction among them.

To what extent inoculation reaches in the Gourdeen mountains, I do not know with any certainty: it is practifed by the Gourdeens in the mountains of Rylan, and Kittis; and, I have reason to think, extends much further.

At Damascus, and all along the coast of Syria and Palestine, inoculation has been long known. In the Castravan mountains it is adopted by the Druss, as well as the

Christians.

Whether the Arabs of the defart, to the fouth of Damascus, are acquainted with this manner of communicating the small-pox, I have not hitherto been able to learn; but a native of Mecca, whom I had occasion to converse with this summer, affured me, that he himself had been inoculated in that city.

It has already been mentioned, that the Turks at Bagdat and Mouful make no fcruple to inoculate their children. I have feen also fome Turkish strangers here, who had been inoculated at Erzeroon. Hence it is probable that the Turks, in other parts of the Ottoman empire, do not merely, as fatalists, reject inoculation; but that other confiderations, which have influence in countries where fatalife are ridiculed or anathematized, concur likewife in Turky, to oppos the reception of a practice to bene ficial to mankind. The child of Bashaw here, was by my advice inoculated about eight years ago but that is the only instance I have known among the Turks at Alepp

The Jews at this place absolute ly reject inoculation; partly from feruples of a religious kind, and partly from the distrust of its inocess. At Bagdat, Bassora, and I Palestine, having acquired a mor

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favourable opinion of an operation which they feel so often performed with success, they have got the better of other scruples, and join in the practice with their neighbours.

I have several times conversed on this subject with the musti here, as also with some of the rabbis; but the theology of both was too abstract for me: their arguments, so far as I was able to comprehend them, seemed to be no less cogent spainst all chirurgical operations, which were attended with any degree of danger to life, than against moculation.

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In the different countries abovementioned, inoculation is performed nearly in the fame manner. The Arabs affirmed, that the punctures might he made indifferently is any fleshy part: those I have had occasion to examine, have all (a very few excepted) had the mark between the thumb and the fore-

some of the Georgians had been inoculated in the same part, but most of them on the fore-arm. Of the Armenians some had been inoculated in both thighs; but the greatest part (like the Arabs) bore the marks upon the hand. Some of the Georgian women remembered, that rags of a red colour were chosen in preference for the binding up the arm, a circumstance of which I have been able to distorer no trace among the Arabs.

Buying the small-pox is likewise the name universally applied to the mind of procuring the disease. There are, it is true, other terms inde use of both in the Arabic and Turkish languages; and at this sice; it is principally known to the christians by the name of inoculation.

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MATROVAL

From the fameness of the name, as well as from the little diversity observable in the manner of per forming the operation, it is probable the practice of inoculation in these countries was originally derived from the fame fource: and that it is of confiderable antiquity, can hardly be doubted, if we confider the large extent of country over which it is found to have spread, and the obstacles it must have met with in a progress through various nations, of which fome are feparated by polity as well as religion, while others, peculiarly tenacious of their own customs, are little difpoled to admit those of strangers.

That no mention is made of inoculation by Rhazes, Avicenna, or any other of the ancient Arabian medical writers known in Europe, is, I believe, in general supposed; and I am affured by the native physicians here, that nothing is to be found regarding it, in any of a more modern date. Some learned Turkish friends here, some time ago, were prevailed on, at my requelt, to make enquiry, but have not hitherto been able to discover any thing concerning inoculation; although they fearched not only the medical writers, but also the historians, and some of the poets.

It appears from accounts communicated to the Royal Society, in the year 1723, by Doctor Williams and Mr. Wright, that inoculation had been known in certain parts of Wales fo far back as the last century; and it is remarkable, that it there bore the fame name, by which it is most generally known to the Arabs. I think it has also been discovered to be an ancient practice among the vulgar in different parts of the continent.

G 3

If inoculation was really known fo long ago in Europe, and the accounts of it till within these fifty or fixty years are found to be merely traditional, the filence of the Arabian writers, on a practice which probably was never adopted by their physicians, is the less to be wondered at. What may, perhaps, appear more strange, is, that after the year 1720, though the curiofity of the public has, at different times, been excited by the controversies relating to inoculation, the state of that practice in Syria, where there were fo many European fettlements, should have remained unknown both in England and in France, which probably was the case, as the advocates for inoculation have made no reference to it.

Whether before the account transmitted by Pylarini to the Royal Society, inoculation had not been mentioned by any of the travellers who had visited these countries, I do not presume to determine. In the books I have had occasion to peruse, there is nothing to be found on the subject. Among the travellers the most likely to have mentioned it was Rauwolf: yet, however rational it may be to think that a practice of fuch a kind, had it then prevailed, could hardly have escaped the notice of so diligent an observer, it would be rash to infer from his filence, that it was not known to the Arabs in the fixteenth century. The justly cele-brated French botanist is equally filent, though in the beginning of the present century he visited several places where inoculation was undoubtedly at that time both known and practifed.

Having related in what manner I came to learn inoculation was

known to the Arabs, I can arrogate no merit in the discovery; nor would I be thought to infinuate any reflection on the accuracy of the indefatigable M. Tournefort, to whose labours the curious stand fo much indebted. Customs the most common, in distant countries, are often of all others the leaft apt to attract the observation of travellers, who, engaged in other pursuits, must be indebted to accident for the knowledge of fuch things, as the natives feldom talk of, from the belief that they are known to all the world. This confideration may, in some measure, account for inoculation having been over-looked by those who have transiently passed through these countries; and is all we can offer as an apology, for the having remained so long unacquainted with a fact in medical history, in a fituation where we both had so many opportunities of information.

I am,
Dear brother,
most affectionately yours,
Aleppo,
Nov, 26, 1767.
P. Russel.

Joseph Benevuti, physician at Lucca; communicated to the late Prident of the Royal Society, by D. Ch. Allioni of Turin, F.R. and translated from the Latin Daniel Peter Layard, M.D. Physician to her Royal Highness Princess Dowager of Wales, make the Royal College of Physicians in London, and of the Roy Societies of London and Gottingen.

a plet low fiz began hrious, the ten fympto he mus venth e the byexpresse his frier draw, 1 of his f fweat he refusing, they we will. man wer not findi fervants, and the feared he to no pui a rumou fuch case either by devil, or l

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[ Read June 9, 1768. ]

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MAN forty years of age, A named Angelus Amadei, of a plethoric constitution, and of a low fize, having a malignant fever, began on the ninth day to grow delirious, and continued fo during the tenth night; when, feveral bad fymptoms appearing, it was thought he must die soon. Early on the eleventh day in the morning, he bid the by-standers quit his room, and expressed a defire of going to sleep; his friends were unwilling to withdraw, unless they first stripped him of his fhirt, and dried him of the sweat he was in. But the patient refusing, and at last growing angry, they were obliged to yield to his About an hour after, a woman went into the bed-room, and not hinding the man, the called the fervants, who fearched the house, and the well, into which they feared he had thrown himself; but to no purpose. In the mean time a rumour spread, as is usual in fuch cases, that this had happened either by the interpolition of the devil, or by a miracle.

The keeper of the baths at Lucca gave orders for every body to make a diligent fearch; and on the third day the fick man was at last found in a vineyard, about two miles from his house, hidden in a but, where he faid, that the day before, he with great aftonishment found himself, without at all know-It feemed ing how he came there. to me that he must have got down by the window of the bed-chamber, which was not far from the ground. What feems most extraordinary is, that, in order to quench his thirst, his man fivallowed a large quantity of snow (with which the earth was covered, it being in the winter); and that neither this fort of drink, nor the cold air, did in the least affect him; for though he had gone away from home all in a sweat, and with no other covering than his shirt, yet he was freed from his fever, and is now restored to his former health.

## II. Of an extraordinary great Head.

Not long fince, I went to Benabii, a town fituated in the territory of Lucca, to fee a man, whose head, I had heard, was much larger than is usual. The same curiosity procured me the honour of attending at the same place on princess Lambertini, niece to pope Benedict the XIVth, whose health I had the care of, while she drank the water of our baths.

I faw a man, thirty years of age, and yet of the fize of a boy feven years old, who was fitting on a couch-feat, with his head (which indeed was quite out of fize) inclined on the right fide, and resting on a pillow; which, when he wanted to move, he supported with his hands, as it lay on a very small neck. This man had enjoyed a good health till he was fix years old; he then had a diarrhoea, which lasted nine months, and, upon its stopping, his lower extremities were feized with the palfy, and loft their motion, but their feeling re-From that time his head mained. increased yearly, together with his face, nose, ears, eyes, mouth, &c. but the remainder of his body did not grow at all. The circumference of his scalp measured thirtyfeven inches, and eight lines, Eng-lish measure. The length of his face was twelve inches and three

fines. These measures were taken by the said princess and several of her attendants. This man eats greedily, sleeps well, but discharges his seces and his urine involuntarily. The strength which he has in his hands is very surprising, being such, that it is difficult for any person to get loose from him, when once he holds fast. He is besides quick as to his understanding, he talks, and has a good memory; seldom or never forgetting what he may have read in books.

Extract of a Letter from Rome to M. Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S. on the extraordinary beat observed there this last summer.

[ Read Dec. 15, 1768. ]

Rome, August 27, 1768. A S I remember when Mr. Mwas here, he seemed defirous to afcertain the degrees of heat and cold; I cannot help mentioning the excessive heat of this summer, which is much greater than has been known in Rome for many years. Friday, the 19th instant, thermometer according to Fahren-heit's stale, exposed at a north window, where there was no fun and very little reflection, flood from ten o'clock in the morning until about five in the evening at ninetynine, About half an hour after fun-fet it fell to ninety, and at mid-night was fallen to eighty-five, where it remained all night. This is the hottest day we have had; but for these three weeks past, at midday the mercury has been always above ninety-four, and at midnight feldom under eighty-three, which is the more extraordinary, as I do not

other fummer above eighty-nine at midday, nor above feventy-five at midnight. Notwithstanding this great heat, there was never a more healthy summer at Rome; all the hospitals are almost empty.

JAMES BYRES.

The following account of an extraordinary fish of the eel tribe, which the author calls the Torporific Eel, is taken from Mr. Bancrost's ingenious Essay on the Natural History of Quiana, lately published; and will contribute to illustrate the warious accounts that have been given of the Torpedo, as well as the theories that have been established to account for its amazing operations,

HIS fish is a native of fresh water, and is most commonly found in the river Essequebo, being usually about three feet in length, and twelve inches in circumference near the middle. It is covered with a fmooth skin, of a blueish lead colour, very much like that of fleetlead which has been exposed to the weather, being entirely destitute of The head is equal in fize to the largest part of his body, but somewhat flat on the upper and lower fides, and its upper furface is perforated with feveral holes, like those of a Lamprey cel. The upper and lower jaws extend an equal distance, terminating in a semicircular shape, and forming a wide mouth, without teeth. On the back part of the head are two small fins, one on each fide, which, like the ears of an horse, are either elevated or depressed, as the fish is pleased or displeased. From about eight inches below the head the body gradually

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radually diminishes in fize to the tail, which ends in a point, without a fin. Under the belly is a feshy fin, about half an inch in thickness, and near three inches wide, extending from the head tothe point of the tail, but diminishing in width, as the body diminilhes in fize: this, with the two fins on the head, are all that are found on the body of this eel, which would be nearly round if deprived of the belly-fin. fill frequently respires, and elevates his head above the furface of the water every four or five minutes for that purpose. But the most cunous property of the Torporific eel is, that when it is touched either by the naked hand, or by a fod of iron, gold, filver, copper, &c. held in the hand, or by a flick of some particular kinds of heavy American wood, it communicates a shock perfectly refembling that of electricity, which is commonly fo violent, that but few are willing to faffer it a fecond time.

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This is probably of the fame species with the fish which Monf. de la Condamine curforily mentions in his Relation abregée d'un Voyage fait dans l'Intérieur de l'Amerique, ac. and which he calls " one efpece de Lamproie," found in the environs of the city of Para, on the fouthern thore of the river of the Amitizons, " don't le corps comme celui de Lamproie ordihaire est perce d'un grand nom-" bre d'ouvertures; mais qui a de plus la même propriété que la Torpille. Celui qui la touche avec la main, ou même avec un baton, reffert un engourdissement douloureux dans le bras, & quelquefois en est, dit on, renverse," This is all which

that gentleman fays concerning this fifth; which pretty well agrees with feveral particulars observed in the Torporific eel. But if the shock is conveyed by a flaff, as he mentions, it must be of a few particular kinds of wood, as I could never discover any fenfation from touching him with oak, ash, or indeed any kinds of wood fwimming in water, which I have tried. What affinity there may be between the shock of the Torporific eel, and that of the Torpedo, I am unable to determine with certainty, having never felt the latter; but from all the particulars which I have been able to collect relative thereto, I think it is pretty evident, that both are communicated in the same manner, and by the fame instruments.

Some years fince the celebrated Mons de Reaumur communicated to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, a paper, in which he undertook to demonstrate, that the shock of the Torpedo was the effect of a stroke given with great quickness to the limb that touched it, by muscles of a peculiar structure. To this hypothesis all Europe have yielded an implicit affent, and M. de Reaumur has hitherto enjoyed the honour of having developed the latent cause of this mysterious effect. But if we may be allowed to suppose, what is undoubtedly true, that the shock of the Torpedo, and that of the Torporific eel, are both communicated in a fimilar manner, and by fimilar means, it will be no ways difficult to demonstrate, that the whole of M. de Reaumur's pretended discovery is a perfect nonentity. You may, perhaps, think it an act of prefumption in me, to dispute the authority of a man, whose literary merit is so univer-

fally acknowledged; but I am convinced, that an implicit faith, in whatever is honoured with the fanction of a great name, has proved a fruitful fource of error in philosophical researches; whilst I have sense and faculties of my own, am resolved to use them with that freedom for which they were given. Humanity is ever exposed to deception, and the charms of novelty may perhaps have precipitated M. de Reaumur into an But to demonstrate, beyond the possibility of mistake, that the shock of the Torporisic eel is not the immediate effect of muscular motion, I need only defire you to confider the following particulars, VIZ.

1. The Torporific eel, caught by a hook, violently shocks the

person holding the line.

2. The same eel, touched with an iron rod, held in the hand of a person, whose other hand is joined to that of another, &c. communicates a violent shock to ten or a dozen persons thus joining hands, in a manner exactly similar to that of an electric machine.

3. A person holding his singer in the water, at the distance of eight or ten seet from the sish, receives a violent shock, at the instant the sish is touched by another

person.

4. This eel, when enraged, upon elevating its head just above the surface of the water, if the hand of a person is within five or fix inches therefrom, frequently communicates an unexpected shock, without being touched.

5. No shock is perceived by holding the hand in the water, near the fish, when it is neither

displeased nor touched.

6. This eel is eat by the Indians when dead; and,

7. The shock is more violent when the fish is highly enraged.

From these particulars it is apparent, that the shock is produced by an emission of torporisic, or electric particles.

That their emission is voluntary, depending on the will of the animal, who emits them for his defence, either when touched or enraged.

That the existence of these particles depends on that of the eel, and terminates with its life. And

That they are equally emitted from every part of the body.

From whence it is self-evident, that either the mechanism and properties of the Torpedo and those of the Torporisic eel are widely different, or that Mons. de Reaumur has amused the world with an imaginary hypothesis: and, from my own observations, as well as the information which I have been able to obtain on this subject, I am disposed to embrace the latter inference.

A very fallacious account of the medical effects of this eel was lately communicated by one Vander Lott, a furgeon, then in Effequebo, but now in Demerary, and published in Holland, in which the writer endows it with many medical properties, which no other person was ever able to discover, particularly for curing nervous fevers, head-achs, &c. but in this account the marvellous is fo abundant, that the writer, whom I have the honour of knowing, acquired no increase of reputation therefrom in this colony. Mr. Vander Lott calls this fish a conger eel, though it has less affinity to that than any other species

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Th young troug and fi food canno earthcockr all for thefe the fit it in v rent ufual food. flimey necess or at purpo tom o ter is fcower fish is tionle hours condit 1s not manne certair made rope; 1 requifi necessa which

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of eels. The particles of the torporific eel probably produce fimilar effects to those of electricity, to which they have a near affinity, not only in the fenfations which they communicate, but in the medium through which they are conveyed; for which reason I have known the eel frequently touched by paralytic patients, though I cannot fay with much apparent advan-

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These fish are caught when young, and preferved in large troughs, made for that purpose, and filled with water. Their tifual food is small fish; and when these cannot be had, they are fed on But the Blatta, or earth-worms. cockroach, is the most agreeable of all food to this fish: when one of these is thrown into the trough, the fish opens its mouth, and sucks it in with great avidity and apparent pleasure, sucking being the usual method by which it takes its From its skin is excreted a flimey fubstance, which renders it necessary to change the water daily, or at least every other day: for this purpose a cock is placed in the bottom of the trough, whence the water is drawn off, and the trough scowered. On these occasions the hih is frequently suffered to lie motionless, without water, for feveral hours; but if he is touched in this condition, the shock communicated is not less violent than usual. The from the motion of the ship, have ther.

hitherto rendered them unfuccessful

Of the monstrous Snakes of Guiana; from the same.

TEXT in order fnakes fall under our confideration. Unhappily their immense number and variety constitute one of the principal inconveniencies of this country, and really endanger the fafety of its inhabitants; and ought to humble the pride and arrogance of man, by convincing him, that all things are not made obedient to his will, nor created for his use.

One of the largest of this class of animals ever feen in America, was lately killed on the plantation Amsterdam, in this colony, belonging to Messrs. the heirs of Peter Amyatt, Esq; in Amsterdam. It meafured thirty-three feet some inches; and in the largest place, near the middle, was three feet in circumference. It had a broad head, very wide mouth, and large prominent eyes: from the middle it gradually tapered to the tail, which was small, and armed with two claws, like those of a dung-hill cock, and in the mouth was a double row of teeth. On the middle of the back was a chain of small black spots, running from end to end; and on each fide, near the belly, another row of spots, fimilar and parallel to those on the manner of their generation is un- back; and below these several large certain. Several attempts have been black spots centered with white; made to convey these fish to Eu- the rest of the body was brown. In rope; but the quantity of fresh water its belly was found a small wirrerequilite to shift them as often as is bocerra, or deer, so far dissolved by necessary, together with the bruises the digestive liquor of the stomach, which they must inevitably sustain that no part of it would hang toge-The vifcera were covered

with a great quantity of fat, of which a considerable part was tried and preserved for external application, for pains, bruises, &c. part of which was dispensed almost over the whole colony. A smaller one was soon after killed on the plantation Dalgin, lying on the opposite side of the river. Their bite is not venomous. When their stomachs are full, they lie still till their food is digested: it was in that state that both of these were shot in the head. They are said to have the power of sascinating, or attracting animals within their reach.

The Commodee is an amphibious inake, about fifteen feet in length, and eighteen inches in circumference. The head is broad and flattish; and the tail is long, slender, and pointed. Their colour is brown, variegated on the back and fides with chesnut-coloured spots. Their bite is not venemous; but they are extremely troublesome, frequenting the creeks and ponds, and destroying ducks, geefe, &c. When they encounter larger prey, the Indians say they kill it by inferting their pointed tails into the rectum; hence the white inhabitants call it the fodomite fnake.

10 Of Wood Ants and Fire Flies.

id Blood a

WOOD-Ants, or wood-lice, as they are called by the English, and Pour de Bois by the French, are a small ant, about two lines in length, and a whitish brown colour, and a very destructive infect, eating holes in wood, destroying the posts of houses, devouring cleaths, books, &c. They are eaten, with great avidity, by domestic fowls, birds, and lizards,

though when bruifed they afford a very strong, volatile, disagreeable fmell. They form a kind of arched roads, about half an inch wide, concave, and somewhat flattish : these are often built on the floors and cielings of houses, extending many hundred feet in length, with a variety of ferpentine windings. The convex walls of this extensive habitation are composed of a whitish brown incrustated substance, which is eafily deftroyed. Within its cavity the ants live, in a regular, well-ordered fociety; and when any breach is made in this wall, every inhabitant joins in the common labour of repairing the breach, which is effected with furprizing rapidity. As foon as one of these habitations is discovered, a hole is immediately made in its walls, and the cavity filled with arfenic, which destroys the ants, and thereby prevents the mischief which would otherwise ensue. In the woods, however, they frequently inhabit large round nefts, divided into a variety of cells, by thin incrustated These nests fhell-like partitions. are many feet in circumference, and each contains millions of these infects. They are brought from the woods, and broke among the poultry, who devour the ants with great avidity.

Among the flies of Guiana, there are two species of fire flies. The largest is more than an inch in length, having a very large head, connected with the body by a joint of a particular structure, with which, at some times, it makes a loud knock, particularly when laid on its back. The fly has two feelers, or horns, two wings, and six legs. Under its belly is a circular patch, which,

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Mr. Boy by Dr. I them bo " was I " foldie which, in the dark, fames like a candle; and on each fide of the head, near the eyes, is a prominent, globular, luminous body, in fize about one third larger than a muitard-feed. Each of these bodies is like a living far, emitting a bright, and not small light, fince two or three of these animals, put into a glass vessel, afford light sufficient to read, without difficulty, if placed close to the book. When the fly is dead, these bodies will still afford confiderable light, though it is less vivid than before; and if bruised, and rubbed over the hands or face, they become luminous in the dark, like a board smeared with English They have a reddish Phosphorus. brown, or chefnut colour, and live in rotten trees in the day, but are always broad in the night.

The other kind are not more than half as large as the former, and their light proceeds from under their wings, and is feen only when they are elevated, like sparks of fire, appearing, and disappearing at every second. Of these the air is full in the night, though they are never seen in the day. They are common not only in the southern but northern parts of America, du-

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La account of an Italian that digested Stones. From Grainger's biographical History.

HE following strange account is given as of this person, by Mr. Boyle, and a much stranger by Dr. Bulwer; I shall transcribe them both: "Not long ago there was here in England, a private foldier, very famous for digest-

"ing of stones; and a very inquifitive man assures me, that he
knew him familiarly, and had
the curiosity to keep in his company for twenty-four hours together, to watch him; and not
only observed that he eat nothing but stones in that time,
but also that his grosser excrement consisted chiefly of a sandy
substance, as if the devoured
ftones had been in his body disfolved, and crumbled into sand."
Boyle's "Exp. Philo." Par. II,

Essay III. p. 86.

Dr. Bulwer fays, he " faw the " man, and that he was an Italian, " Francis Battalia by name; at " that time about thirty years of " age; and that he was born with " two stones in one hand, and one " in the other; which the child " took for its first nourishment, " upon the physicians advice: and " afterwards, nothing elfe but " three or four pebbles in a fpoon, " once in twenty-four hours, and " a draught of beer after them; " and in the interim, now and then " a pipe of tobacco; for he had " been a foldier in Ireland, at the " fiege of Limeric; and upon his " return to London, was confined " for fome time, upon fuspicion of " imposture." Bulwer's " Artifi-" cial Changeling," p. 307. He is faid fometimes to have eaten about half a peck of flones in a day.

Surprising as this account may feen, every doubt that may arise on is feems to be removed, by the following late and extraordinary instance, taken from the learned Eather Paulian's

han's Dictionaire Physique, under the article Digestion.

HE beginning of May, 1760, was brought to Avignon, a true Lithopagus, or stone eater. This not only swallowed flints of an inch and a half long, a full inch broad, and half an inch thick; but such stones as he could reduce to powder, fuch as marbles, pebbles, are. he made up into paste, which was to him a most agreeable and wholesome food. I examined this man with all the attention I possibly could. I found his gullet very large, his teeth exceeding frong, his faliva very corrofive, and his flomach lower than ordinary, which I imputed to the vast number of flints he had fwallowed, being about five-and-twenty one day-with another.

Upon interrogating his keeper, he told me the following particulars: This stone-eater, fays he, was found three years ago in a northern uninhabited island, by some of the crew of a Dutch ship, on Good Friday. Since I have had him, I make him eat raw flesh with his stones: I could never get him to fwallow bread. He will drink water, wine, and brandy; which last liquor gives him infinite pleasure. He sleeps at least twelve honrs, in a day, fitting on the ground with one knee over the other, and his chin refting on his right knee. He smokes almost all the time he is afleep, or is not eating. The flints he has fwallowed he words fomewhat corroded and diminished in weight, the rest of his excrements refemble mortar. The keeper also tells me, that some phyfician at Paris got him blooded; that the blood had little or no ferum, and in two hours became as fragile as coral. If this fact be true, it is manifest that the most diluted part of the stony juice must be converted into chyle. stone-eater, hitherto is unable to pronounce more than a very few words, Oai, non caittou, bon. I shewed him a fly through a microscope; he was astonished at the fize of the animal, and could not be He has induced to examine it. been taught to make the fign of the cross, and was baptifed some months ago in the church of St. Come at Paris. The respect he shews to ecclefiafticks, and his ready disposition to please them, afford me the opportunity of fatisfying myself as to all these particulars; and I am fully convinced that he is no cheat.

An extraordinary instance of Old Age: from Grainger's Biographical History.

HENRY Jenkins lived to the furprizing age of 169. An furprizing age of 169. An account of this old man, by Mrs. Anne Savile, is printed in the third volume of the " Philosophical " Transactions," p. 308. - This lady informs us, that he remembered the battle of Flowden-Field, which was fought the 9th of September, 1513; that he had "fwern " in chancery and other courts to " above 140 years memory;" and that there is a record preserved in the king's remembrancer's office, in the exchequer, by which it appears, that " Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton " upon Swale, labourer, aged 157, was produced and deposed as a witness." In the last century of

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1668; twenty. crescen to a w years at Thei in Dr. " Hifte " and 1700; tion fig takenin year of fcence before in ter four grew tw years the horns w 1668, w and were and one mole's M In the burgh is was cut f

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his life he was a fisherman; and when he was no longer able to follow that occupation he went begging about Bolton, and other places in Yorkshire. He died in December, 1670, 'and lies buried at Bolton; where, in 1743, a monument was erected to his memory. He was the oldest man of the post-diluvians, of whom we have any credible account.

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Account of a Horned Woman; from the same.

MRS. Mary Davis, of Great Saughall, near Chefter, anno 1668; ætatis 74. When she was twenty-eight years of age, an excrescence grew upon her head, like to a wen, which continued thirty years and then grew into two horns.

There is a print of this woman in Dr. Charles Leigh's " Natural " History of Lancashire, Cheshire, " and the Peak in Derbyshire;" 1700; fol. tab. VII. The inscription fignifies, that her portrait was taken in 1668, in the seventy-second year of her age: that the excrescence continued thirty-two years before it grew into horns: that after four years she cast them; then grew two more; and in about four years she cast these also: that the horns which were upon her head in 1668, were of four years growth, and were then loofe. Her picture, and one of her horns, are in Alhmole's Museum.

In the university library at Edinburgh is preserved a horn, which was cut from the head of Elizabeth Love, in the fiftieth year of her age. It grew three inches above her ear, and was growing seven years.

Some account of the Lemming, which infects Norway, and some other of the northern countries.

HIS creature, which is one of the most singular animals that we know of, is faid to be a native of the mountains of Kolen in Lapland. It feems to be a species of the rat, with a short tail, very short legs, large whiskers, small eyes and ears, and long sharp teeth. About once or twice in twenty years they appear in vast numbers, advancing along the ground, and devouring every thing that is green, like a Some flocks of them pestilence. march from the Kolen, through Nordland and Finmark, to the western ocean, which they enter, and, after having fwam about for fome time, perish. Other bodies take their route through Swedish Lapland to the Sinus Bothnicus, where they are drowned in the fame manner. They advance in a direct line; and if they are obliged to go round a large stone, or rock, they feek their former line of direction, in which they proceed. they are opposed by the peasants, they will stand and bark at them: nevertheless, great numbers of them are destroyed and eaten by the Lapland dogs. If a boat happens to be in their way, lying in a river or creek which they intend to pass, they march in at one end or fide of the vessel, and out at the other. The appearance of these vermin is looked upon as an omen of a bad harvest, and heretofore there was a form of exorcism used against them by the Romish clergy: but if they prognofficate a fcanty crop, they make amends in occasioning a good hunting feafon; for they are followed

lowed by great numbers of bears, foxes, and other animals, which eat them as the most delicious food. The common people suppose that these vermin are transported thro' the airs and several learned men have embraced the fame opinion.

Extrast of Taoo Letters, concerning a Natural ICE-HOUSE, discovered dately in Burgundy. - From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

THE first letter, after men-tioning several rarities of the county of Burgandy, (as long grottoes abounding with a variety of particular congelations; a hole upon a small height, where there is often but a drop of water, but from whence, three or four times in a year, a torrent gushes that lays a very confiderable tract of land under water; falt-pits, admirable caves, and many other eurichties); proceeds to the description of the ice-hopfe, which is within five leagues of Belancon.

It is a great cavern hollowed in a mountain, which is covered with oak and other large trees: the entrance refembles the gate of a city; the arch is raised very high; one can see clearly in all parts of it, and the interior is a spacious faloon, the flooring of crystal. There 13 often ice in it to the depth of four feet, and some great pieces besides, which hang from the vault in form

of feltoons.

In winter, this cave is filled with shick vapours; a small rivulet runs in its bottom; and it is remarked, fince fome of the trees have been cut away from its entrance, the ice has not been in such plenty for fome time past.

The fecond letter, received fome time after by the academy, confirmed the account of the first. This was written by the Abbot Nicarle, specifying that there was a concourse of people there from all parts, with waggons and mules to carry away the provisions of ice to all parts of the province, and yet the store of ice was far from being any way exhausted; for one day, in the midst of summer, produced more than could be carried

off in eight days.

This letter further fays, that the entrance of this grotto is upon the ridge of a pretty high mountain; that it is twenty paces in breadth, covering a descent of the same breadth, and is about three hundred paces in length; that the mouth of the grotto, at the bottom of this avenue, is twice as high and as broad as the largest city gate; and that the grotto itself, which is thirty-five paces broad, and fixty long, is covered with a kind of vaulted roof upwards of fixty feet This prodigious quantity of high. ice is formed out of a rivulet, that flows in a part of the grotto. In summer it is frozen, and runs in winter; and, in its bottom, are found stones perfectly resembling the peels of candied citrons.

The Abbot, who wrote this letter, was himself in person to examine the grotto, with feveral others in company. Having observed that there was a mist in it, he was alfured, that it was an infallible fign of its raining the next day, which accordingly happened. The neighbouring peafants feldom fail to confult this fingular kind of almanack,

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An account of Old Thomas Parr,, and of the diffection of his body after his death; from a manuscript of the famous Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

THOMAS PARR was a poor countryman of Shrophire, whence he was brought up to London by the right hon. Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, and died after he had out-lived nine princes, in the tenth year of the tenth of them, at the age of 152 years and nine months.

Being opened after his death

(ann. 1635, Nov. 16) his body was found very fleshy, his breast hairy, his genitals unimpaired, ferving not a little to confirm the report of his having undergone public cenfures for his incontinency; especially feeing that after that time, viz. at the age of 120 years, he married a widow, who owned, eum tum ipsa rem babuise, ut alii mariti folent; et usquæ ad 12 annos retroactos solitum cum ea congressum frequentaffe. Further, that he had a large breaft, lungs not fungous, but making to his ribs, and diffended with much blood; a lividness in his face, as he had a difficulty of breathing a little before his death, and a long-lasting warmth in his arm-pits and breast after it, (which aga, together with others, were fo evident, in his body, as they use to on those that die by suffocation). His heart was great, thick, fibrous, nd fat. The blood in the heart lackish and diluted. The earthages

of the sternum not more bony than in others, but flexile and foft. His viscera were found and strong, especially the stomach; and it was observed of him, that he used to eat often by night and day, though contented with old cheefe, milk, coarse bread, small beer, and whey; and, which is more remarkable, that he did eat at midnight, a little before he died. His kidneys covered with fat and pretty found; only on the interior furface of them were found some aqueous or serous abfceffes, whereof one was near the bigness of a hen-egg, with a yellowish water in it, having made a roundish cavity, impressed on that kidney: whence fome thought it came, that a little before his death a suppresfion of urine had befallen him: though others were of opinion, that his urine was suppressed upon the regurgitation of all the ferofity into his lungs. Not the least appearance there was of any stony matter, either in the kidneys or blad-His bowels were also found, a little whitish without. His spleen very little, hardly equalling the bigness of one kidney. In short, all his inward parts appeared for healthy, that if he had not changed his diet and air, he might perhaps have lived a good while longer.

The cause of his death was imputed chiefly to the change of food and air; foraimuch as coming out of a clear, thin and free air, he came into the thick air of London; and after a constant, plain, and homely country diet, he was taken into a splendid family, where he fed high, and drank plentifully of the best wines, whereupon the natural functions of the parts of his body were over-charged, his lungs obstructed, and the habit of the

whole body quite disordered; upon which there could not but ensue a

dissolution.

His brain was found, entire, and firm: and though he had not the use of his eyes, nor much of his memory, several years before he died, yet he had his hearing and apprehension very well, and was able, even to the hundred and thirtieth year of his age, to do any husbandman's work, even threshing of corn.

A description of the famous Copper-Mine, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Ecton-Hill, in the county of Stafford.

CTON-HILL, that part of it, in which the mine is fituated, is of a conical figure : its perpendicular height, next the river Dove, which runs close by, is about 700 feet: its diameter from the fame, quite through, about half a mile; the upper strata, or mould, is about fifteen inches thick, and produces exceeding fine herbage, for sheep, and other cattle, who constantly graze on the top and fides; and where the declivity will permit the plough, very fine wheat, barley, and oats are produced in great plenty.

This copper-mine was discovered about thirty years ago by a Cornish miner, who, in passing over the hill, accidentally picked up a bit of ore, annexed to some fine spar, which that metal usually adheres to. On viewing the situation, and considering the great height of the hill, he concluded that vast quantities of copper-ore might be found there; and if that should be the case, no place could be more convenient for

working it: and therefore he communicated his fentiments and difcoveries to some adventurers at Ashburn, who approving the project, applied to the then Duke of Devonshire (grandfather to his present grace) for a lease to search for copper on that hill. It appears by the most authentic accounts, that more than 13,000 l. were expended, before any returns were made, and feveral of the original adventurers despairing of success, fold out their shares at a considerable loss. But the fecond adventurers were more After finking a shaft of about 200 yards deep, and driving in an adit, immense quantities of copper ore were found, which continued to increase the lower they descended, till the termination of the leafe, by which very confiderable fortunes were acquired.

About fix months before the decease of the late Duke, (father to his present Grace) the lease expired, and the whole undertaking fell into his Grace's hands, and has ever fince continued working to great

advantage.

To take a view of this stupendous copper-mine, you must enter at an adit at the base of the hill by the river Dove, and proceed about 400 yards, almost in a direct line. At your entrance, for about fixty yards, it is four feet and a half high, walled up on each fide with good stone masonry; but afterwards it varies in its height, and rifes in fome places to fix feet When you arrive at the center there is a spacious lodgment of umber, for landing and receiving the ore from below, which is drawn up by a man at a winch, who generally works naked, and is put into four wheel waggons that will hold abou

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The copper have been no places, ten, a ton and a half each. These waggons have cast brass wheels, and are run in grooves through the adit, by hoys from 12 to 14 years of age; with great facility.

When on the lodgment, you behold a large hollow over your head, at least 250 yards high, by the sides of which there is a passage to the summit, but dangerous to attempt, as the timber-works seem in a de-

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Thus far into the mountain, with the aid of lights, it is easy enough of access. The late duke of Dewonshire ventured to this platform, took a curfory view of the works, ave the miners ten guineas to dink, but returned immediately, not choosing to descend below. ladeed, fuch a horrid gloom, fuch nuling of waggons, noise of workmen boring of rocks under your feet, fuch explosions in blasting, and fuch a dreadful gulph to defrend, present a scene of terror, that few people, who are not versed in mining, care to pass through.

From the platform the descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, lobs\*, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock, to the place of action, where a new scene, ten thousand times

more astonishing than that above, presents itself; a place as horrible to view, as imagination can conceive. — On the passage down, the constant blassing of the rocks, ten times louder than the loudest thunder, seems to roll and shake the whole body of the mountain. When at the bottom, strangers are obliged to take shelter in a nitch cut in the rock, to avoid the effects of blassing the rocks, as the miners generally give a salute of half a dozen blass, in quick succession, by way of welcome to those diabolical mansions.

At the bottom of this amazing work, the monstrous cavern or vacuum above, the glimmering light of candles, and nasty suffocating smell of sulphur and gunpowder, all conspire to increase your surprize, and heighten your appre-

henfions.

This fingular mine, in its pcfition, fituation, and inclination, is different from any yet discovered in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. The wonderful mass of copper ore with which the mountain is impregnated, runs not in regular veins, or courses; but sinks perpendicular down, widening and swelling out at the bottom, in form like a bell †.

H 2 Sup-

Lobs, are steps that ascend and descend within the mines, as stairs up and down from a chamber.

† The principal copper, lead, and tin mines, in Cornwall and Deventhire, all direct in their courses from the N. E. to the E. points, parallel to each other, inclining, or dipping to the N. or S. according to the side of the hill where they are found. This inclination or dipping is sometimes one foot in fix, eight, im, or twelve, in form of the roof of a house; and although these veins or courses sometimes sly off in all directions, only as it were the sports of nature, they fall again at a little distance into their former stations. The same is like-

The copper-mines in and near the Carpathian hills in Hungary, supposed to her been now worked at least 1100 years, extend under ground, in several places, ten, twelve, and fifteen English miles in length, employing generally miners under-ground, besides those of all ages and sexes above. Their veins,

Suppose yourfelf now upwards of 200 fathoms deep in the bowels of a large mountain, in a great hollow of immense diameter; then Suppose around you an impenetrable wall of lime-stone rock, intersperfed with small veins of copperore, yellow, black, and fome brown, intermixt with spar, marcasite, mundic, and other fulphureous compofitions, of all colours; and at the and liberty . Hence the wisdom fame time figure to yourfelf the

footy complexions of the miners. their labour, and miserable way of living in those fubterraneous regions, and you will then be apt to fancy yourfelf in another world. Yet thefe inhabitants, being trained up in darkness and slavery, are not perhaps less happy, or less contented, than those who possess the more flattering enjoyments of light of providence is conspicuous, which,

veins, or courses, all direct from the N. to the E. point, inclining or dipping generally one foot in ten, fome more, fome lefs. Some of these mines are from 300 to 400 fathoms deep; the shafts are all timbered with great square logs of pine, laid one upon another, and pinned together with oak trunels; this method is dronger and more lasting than planking, which is usually done in some mines

The filver mines at Freiberg in Saxony, upwards of 400 English fathom deep, fupposed to have been discovered in the year 1180, and continued ever fince, from whence immense quantities of filver have been gotten, extend to a great length under ground, for many miles, in the direction from the N. to the E. points, at different times flying off and a-cross, from N. W. to W. S. W. and Back to the S. E. but soon return to their former station, inclining, or dipping, to the N. then perpendicular for a few fathoms, till they jet off again to their

natural floping polition.

In those famous mines of filver, copper, lead and tin, which are in such plenty, and from whence fach incredible quantities of filver have, and fill are, imported from the vast empires of Chili and Peru in New Spain, or South America, which extend above forty degrees of fouth latitude; in all those mines which have been formerly wrought by the antient Indians, or discovered and continued by the Spaniards, the principal veins run from east northerly, to west foutherly, and in the northern part of the mountains, dip, or incline to the north; those that are on the fouthern side of the mountains, dip, or incline to the fouth, after a floping polition, and keep the same directions. These are alway efteemed by the most judicious and sensible Spanish miners, as the richest and most valuable mines; whish the others, which are sometimes found to jet off, or crofs the grand courses, are scarce worth labour. The more inclinable to the northward of the east, so much more valuable do they turn out in working. dany other inflances might be produced to prove the general polition of mine different from this at Ecton which we are now describing, which is the more wonderful and furpriting.

It is topposed there are no less than 40,000 working miners daily underground in the tin mines in Cornwall; and perhaps as many, if not more, in other works of copper, lead, and coal, in Great Britain. They reckon above 300,000 miners in Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Carinthia, Carmiols, and other parts of Europe. And if we add the many thousands employed in the various mines in South America, Indians, negroes, and white criminals, who are doomed to eternal darkness below, over and above those employed above-ground, we may modeftly admit some millions of souls, whose bread depends on this laborious employment, and where many thousands live and die

without ever feeing the light of the fun.

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There is no timber made use of, except for lodgments, or platforms, ladders, or steep sset into the rocks, for ascending or descending into the mine; neither is there any quantity of water to retard the works, notwithstanding it is at least 150 yards below the bed of the river: four horses, fix hours each at a common wem or engine, are sufficient to keep the mine dear.

The timber-works about the mine are very ill contrived, and sorfe executed. In descending from the principal lodgment you pass thirty ladders, some half broken, others not half staved; in some places by half-cut noches, or seps in the rock; in others you must almost slide on your breech, and often in imminent danger of sumbling topsy-turvy into the mine; sor are the shores which support the lodgment below in better condition.

adgment below in better condition. Notwithstanding the great depth of this mine, (which is the deepest in Great Britain) a little expence, diciously applied, would render the approaches to the lowermost part, easy to the miners; but howfor troublesome the descent may e, above fixty flout, well-made felows, work here night and day, fix hours at a time, for one shilling each man; and although the major part work naked, (a pair of coarfe canvas drawers excepted) they are merry and jovial a fet of moras ever inhabited such inferabodes. — So much for the insmal parts; we now come to the

methods of dreffing, cleanfing, and fitting the ore for fale.

The ore, as before observed, when conveyed out by the boys, is thrown together in a heap, and two men with large hammers, or fledges, are employed to break it into fmall pieces. This done, it is carried in small hand-barrows, by little boys, to a place under a shed, erected on purpose, to be picked and forted, and is then laid by in different parcels, best, second, and worst: this operation is performed by little girls from eight to twelve years of age, who are furprizingly quick at the work, separating the various kinds with aftonishing dexterity. From this place, the ore is carried to another large and convenient shed, where about fifty women fit back to back, on benches, to buck or beat it with flat hammers still keeping every particular fort separate from each other. The ore, now reduced to a small fand, is again removed to the buddles, for washing, where an old experienced Cornish man has the superintendency of it, as a great deal of the finest ore would be lost, if this operation is not properly performed. Here then it is curioully cleanfed and washed, and afterwards exposed for fale in the open air, in various heaps, ticketed according to the different qualities and quantities. When all is ready, notice is given to the smelting-houses, whose proprietors, or managers attend, and each bids what price he thinks proper, (generally from 7 l. to 16 l. per ton) the highest bidder being the buyer; H 3

Ticketing the ore is taking a couple of handfuls off a heap of ore proliceoutly, and putting them into canvas bags by way of fample; then little lets are fixed to the bags, fignifying the quality of each parcel. it is then fetched away at the buyer's expence. The refuse part of the ore, which is not fit for sale, is beat down small, and carried to the smelting-house on the premises, erected by his Grace, and there run into a regulus, in large pigs or bars, and is then sold from 701, to 901. per ton. Upon the whole, nothing is lost.

The great advantage to the country round, arifes from the number of hands employed, and the circulation of between three and four thousand pounds in cash annually, in a place poor and thinly inhabited before this mine was discovered, but now quite improved, and more than 300 men, women, and children, employed winter and summer, who have proper overseers for every department, where every thing goes on with the utmost harmony and chearfulness.

The miners, as befere hinted, work at two-pence per hour, fix hours at a time; women, by talk, earn from four-pence to eight-pence a day, and are paid by measure, according to the quantity of ore they can buck : girls and boys, from two-pence to four-pence a day, fome more: thus there is a constant employment for both sexes, and all ages, from five to fixty years old. The carpenter's shop, the fmith's forge, the cooperage, with the neat dwelling-houses of the superintendants, little kitchengardens and out-houses annexed, are all fingular in their kind, and happily adapted to make life agreeable in that folitary place, which lies between two monstrous hills, separated at least two miles from any other inhabitants.

This copper-mine, in the flate above described, clears annually between 8 and 10,000 l. and if worked with that spirit which usually accompanies large returns, double that sum might be made of it; but his grace, it seems, is content that it employs all the labouring poor, who present themselves for work from the neighbouring parishes.

On the opposite side of Ecton-Hill is a lead mine, which is likely to turn out to great advantage; the veins of lead approaching very near to the copper; and they are driving in an adit, parallel to the other.

Thus have I given a faint idea of this valuable copper-mine; perfect description, I am sensible, would require a much abler hand. A draught, fection, and perspective view of its internal parts are much wanted, things constantly supplied by the ingenious Germans and Hungarians, who delineate to a proper scale, every shaft, stade, groove, and course of the veins throughout the mine; together with a description and narrative of their discoveries, the appearances, and various stratas cu through in finking down, and it driving their adits. This method would, I must own, serve as a fu This method ture guide to other discoveries, and a faving of large fums to mine-ad venturers, many of whom expen confiderable fortunes, without th least rational fign or companion to minerals, being led (through a mi taken zeal) into airy schemes of tha nature, by the over-persuasion ignorant, yet cunning, and de figning men.

WILLIAM EFFORD

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To buck, or buckwork the ore, is a technical term among miners, for heat ing or reducing the ore to a small sand; sometimes when the ore is very rich, is only broken into pieces about the bigness of a nutmeg; but poor ore is broke small, with flat hammers, or under stamping mills, erected on purpose, who there is a convenience of water.

Curious remarks on the different degrees of heat imbibed from the fun's rays, by cloths of different colours. From Dr. Franklin's experiments and observations on electricity, &c.

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FIRST, let me mention an experiment you may eafily make yourself. Walk but a quarter of an hour in your garden when the sun shines, with a part of your dress white, and a part black; then apply your hand to them alternately, and you will find a very great difference in their warmth. The black will be quite hot to the touch, the white still cool.

Another. Try to fire paper with a burning glass. If it is white, you will not easily burn it; — but if you bring the focus to a black spot, or upon letters, written or printed, the paper will immediately be on fire under the letters.

Thus fullers and dyers find black cloths, of equal thickness with white ones, and hung out equally wet, dry in the sun much sooner than the white, being more readily heated by the sun's rays. It is the same before a fire; the heat of which sooner penetrates black stockings than white ones, and is so apt sooner to burn a man's shins. Also beer much sooner warms in a black mug set before the fire, than in a white one, or in a bright silver tankard.

My experiment was this: I took a number of little square pieces of broad cloth from a taylor's pattern card, of various colours. There were black, deep blue, lighter blue, green, purple, red, yellow, white, and other colours, or shades of colours. I laid them all out upon the show in a bright sunshiny morning. In a few hours (I cannot now be exact as to the time) the black

being warmed most by the sun, was sunk so low as to be below the stroke of the sun's rays: the dark blue almost as low, the lighter blue not quite so much as the dark, the other colours less as they were lighter; and the quite white remained on the surface of the snow, not having entered it at all.

What fignifies philosophy that does not apply to some use? -May we not learn from hence, that black cloths are not fo fit to wear in a hot funny climate, or feafon, as white ones; because, in such cloths the body is more heated by the fun when we walk abroad, and are at the fame time heated by the exercise, which double heat is apt to bring on putrid dangerous fevers? That foldiers and feamen, who must march and labour in the fun, should, in the East or West-Indies, have an uniform of white? That fummer hats, for men or women, should be white, as repelling that heat which gives head-achs to many, and to fome, the fatal stroke that the French call the coup de foleil? That the ladies fummer hats, however, should be lined with black, as not reverberating on their faces those rays which are reflected upwards from the earth or water? That the putting a white cap of paper, or linen, within the crown of a black hat, as fome do, will not keep out the heat, though it would if placed without. fruit walls being blacked may receive so much heat from the sun in the day-time, as to continue warm, in some degree, through the night, and thereby preserve the fruit from. frosts, or forward its growth? -With fundry other particulars of less or greater importance that will occur, from time to time, to attentive minds?

The following curious extract is taken from a work published lately in Sweden, by the celebrated Chemist Wallerius, On the Chemical and Physical Elements of Agriculture.

### OF WATER.

So far as it promotes Vegetation.

AILY experience teaches us, that vegetables cannot grow without water; and we find that this growth is proportioned chiefly to the quantity of rain-water which Many antient and they receive. modern naturalists, seeing plants grow and bloffom in clear water, have from thence concluded, that water is the only food of plants: and on the other hand many, not conceiving how the different parts of which vegetables are composed, could take their origin from pure water, have confidered water rather as a vehicle, than as the nourishment of plants. Endeavours have been used to support each opinion by experiments, of which I shall give a concise account,

The experiments hitherto made in order to prove that water constitutes the real food of plants, are of two kinds: the first relate to the soils, and are instituted to determine what they afford; and the

other regard the water only.

Van Helmont, I think, was the first who, by a remarkable experiment, shewed that the earth contributed nothing to the nourishment of plants. "I took" says he, "an earthen vessel, and put into it two hundred pounds of earth dried in an oven; I moistened that earth with rain-water, and planted in it a cutting of willow which weighed five pounds: this cutting produced a tree, which,

" at the end of five years, weighed " an hundred and fixty-nine pounds " and about three ounces. The " earth was moistened, when ne-" ceffary, with rain or diffilled wa-The veffel was large, and " fixed in the ground; and left " any flying dust might mix with " the earth in it, its mouth was " covered with a tin plate, pierced " with a number of holes. I did " not reckon the weight of the " leaves which fell during the first " four years. At the end of the fifth " year, I dried the earth contained " in the veffel, and found it weigh " its first weight of two hundred " pounds, wanting only two ounces." Robert Boyle made a " fimilar experiment, and with the fame fuccefs.

Afterwards, Gleditsch and Bonnet took a different courfe, and found that vegetables grow without earth, provided they have plenty of air and water; for they expenenced that plants fet in moss or fponge, kept in glasses, and moiflened with water, grew well and flourished: and still more lately, M. Du Hamel has repeated nearly the fame experiments, and found, upon an accurate examination and chemical analysis of the plants which had grown in water, that they contained the very fame parts as other plants of the fame fort which grew in the earth: from whence he juffly concluded, that those parts were introduced by pure water. He also found, that mixing the water with nitre, common falt, fixed alkaline falt, or even with a folution of rich earth or dung, contributed little to promote the growth of plants, and that they throve better in pure water.

Since that time, G. W. Kraft has

made e ject, a mer as fimilar pats an fances, thoroug per, in chopt h these se that the fubstance only a time in on the iron, in in fand alhes, a and trea did not Laftly

> ments, v feveral k only reta but put : that the hausted nourished richeft en that the more ba lime, an promote farubs.

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him Elle firmed th made experiments on the same subiect, a little different from the former as to their manner, but nearly He fowed fimilar in the event. oats and hemp-feed in different fubfances, viz. in rich earth, in fand thoroughly dried, in fhreds of paper, in pieces of woollen cloth, in chopt hay: he afterwards moisten'd these seeds with water, and found that they grew nearly as well in one substance as in another, excepting only a little difference in point of time in some cases. He observed, on the contrary, that in filings of iron, in ashes of plants not washed, in fand mixed with nitre, in potahes, and in flour, the feeds fown, and treated in the fame manner, did not vegetate at all.

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Laftly, Dr. Alfton, of Edinburgh, has made nearly the fame experiments, with like fuccefs. Salts of everal kinds mixed with earth, not only retarded the growth of plants, but put a total stop to it. He found that the most hungry earth, exhausted by vegetation, and sifted, nourished plants full as well as the He also remarked, nichest earths. that the hungry earth became much more barren by being mixed with ame, and that lime-water did not promote the growth of herbs or

firmbs.

From these experiments, made with the greatest care, repeated with the utmost circumspection, and always attended with the same success, we are authorized to conclude, that the earth yields no real nounthing matter to plants; but that the whole of their nutritive juices is derived from water and the atmosphere.

Friewald in Sweden, and fince him Eller, have also lately confirmed these experiments. The latter observed, that a cucumber-plant grew perfectly well in earth; the weight of which was rather increased than diminished thereby: and that the roots of hyacinths put in distilled water, not only produced perfect plants, but, after being burnt, yielded true earth. This transmutation of water into earth having been proved in that part of chemistry which treats of natural bodies, it would be needless to en-

large upon it here.

These experiments prove evidently, that vegetables derive all their constituent parts from water, even their oils and falts, as well as their earthy particles; as will appear still more plainly from what follows. Four thousand different plants can grow in twenty pounds weight of earth, and in each of them shall be found a different oil and a different falt. Let us fuppose these plants to be chemically analysed; near an ounce of oil and falt will be found in each. If this oil and this falt had proceeded from the earth, there must have been in that earth four thousand ounces, or two hundred and fifty pounds of oil and falt: whereas. in fact, there was not a grain of either of them in it.

We may clearly see from these experiments, that plants imbibe a great quantity of water; insomuch that the weight of water taken in daily may equal, if not surpass, the weight of the plant, or of the branch immersed in it. We must not, however, think that all this water continues in the plants; for the greatest part of it exhale, and they retain only a certain portion of it. Plants which are exposed to the sun exhale more than those that are in the shade. Both Guettard

ane

and Hales agree, that the liquor exhaled is pure water, as being without tafte or smell; unless the heat be very confiderable, in which case it tastes a little, and sooner putrifies. Woodward's experiments are to the same effect.

That we may the more distinctly know wherein water contributes to vegetation, it is necessary to enquire, first, what effects water has on plants; and fecondly, what effects it has on the earth itself.

Water exerts its influence on plants, and promotes vegetation, 1. Materially, by furnishing an absolutely necessary nourishment, which, by means of fomething communicated from the air, generates earthly, faline, and oily par-ticles; and by its fluid unelastic fubstances, forming a kind of glutinous matter, which, if it does not entirely accomplish the union of the earthy particles, at least contributes thereto by means of its oil: for part of the water adheres fo closely to the internal solid parts, that it cannot be separated or expelled without a total folution or destruction of the plant. therefore that water thus constitutes and enters into the mixture of the parts of plants, no one can deny, that, in its fluid form, it is a true material principle of vegetation.

2. Water promotes vegetation infirumentally, first, by softening the bark and membranes of plants, that fo their extension and nutrition may the more easily go on: next, by carrying with it falts and oils from the air, by means of heat; by promoting the intestine motion of the fluids excited by heat and the air: and by yielding a vehicle as well as menttruum to the faline

nutritious particles; for by means of the falt, the oily particles are prepared and mixed with the water, and fo reduced into a fluid matter fit for nourishing the plant: and laftly, as a vehicle for carrying off the useless parts of the plants, with the fuperfluous water con-

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Water operates on the earth itfelf, by loofening it, fo that the air may reach the roots of plants, and they may the better extend themfelves: by rendering it moift, fo that the nutritious particles may rife to the roots by evaporation; and by diffolving the faline particles that are in the earth, by means of which the oily particles are eafily united with water.

For water to exert its nutritive and active power in promoting ve-

getation, it is necessary, 1. That it be reduced to the most fubtile vapour possible; for otherwife it cannot enter into the imbibing veffels of vegetables.

2. That it be of a fit degree of warmth, in order that the heat may expand the imbibing veffels, and that the glutinous and thick fubstances may be attenuated: for the veffels are thut up by cold water, or cold vapours. It is on this principle of adapting the degree of warmth to the qualities of plants, that gardeners never pour cold water on plants which delight in warm fituations, or warm water on plants which grow in cold places.

3. That it be in a proportion fuited to each plant: for water may become hurtful either by exceeding, or by falling short of, the due That we may the more quantity. distinctly judge of this, we must attend to the water, not only in the earth, but in the air.

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Vaters

1. By excess; for too great moifure hinders plants from attaining the end of their vegetation, which is, the perfecting of their feeds: for what they do produce then, being too full of water, shrivel when dried, and are easily destroyed by too great cold. Hence also it is, that wet featons do not yield the most plentiful harvests. Besides, too great a quantity of water entering into the veffels of plants, diftends them too much, and fometimes burfts them; and this the more readily, the more the veffels refift the diftending force. Too great abundance of water likewife forms a vitiated thin food, which either putrifies or becomes acid by the heat of the fun, as we fee in stagnating water: and for this reason it is that such places are barren. To this also it is partly or wholly owing, that plants which grow in land abounding too much in moisture, are seized with a disorder refembling a mortification in live bodies; and hence too, probably, the roughness and scabbed appearance of their stems and leaves. When land has been too wet, even rich foils, the marley or clayey, it becomes hard if a drought fucceeds, and that hinders the roots from piercing into it; and lastly, too much water prevents the access of the air to the roots. It is evident then, on these accounts, that too great a quantity of water destroys the natural progression of the growth of plants, and rather impedes than promotes vegetation.

A want of water is hurtful, because the earth becomes too dry and burning. Warmth dissipates the moisture in the earth, and the earth being as it were baked by the rays

of the fun, burns up the roots of Land which has been marled, or improved by alkaline falts, lime, or dung not rotted fufficiently, is most liable to this calamity. In short, it necessarily follows, that a want of water will deprive plants of every advantage before mentioned as arifing from the

due quantity of water.

Excess of rain, or of water from the atmosphere, is hurtful, because it lessens the warmth in the earth, and in the vessels of plants: and hence it is, that, in very rainy seasons, plants do not grow: but instead of that deep green, which denotes their healthy state, become of a pale colour, and rather diminish in fize, especially if the rain is attended with cold. The earth is rendered so loose, that the roots have no firm steady holding. The stems are fo much weakened, that they are apt to fall, especially when they are grown large and in rich fields, whereby the feed, and indeed the whole plant, is hurt and rotted; and if these rains fall when the plants are in bloom, their farina is washed away, so that there is no impregnation, and confequently no grain,

Whoever confiders the utility of rain, in due quantity, for promoting of vegetation, will be fenfible that the want of it, by depriving plants of all the benefits of that water, must be highly prejudicial.

It may perhaps be alledged from what has been here faid, that if water is the fole food of plants, no land can ever become barren. But this objection cannot be properly answered, till we have shewn what advantages arise from culture, and other means of enriching the

Useful

# Useful or curious Projects, Discoveries, Inventions, &c.

## [ Received March 9, 1768. ]

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A Lutter from John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S. to the President, on the success of his Experiments for preserving Acorns for a whole Year without planting them, so as to be in a state sit for wegetation, with a wiew to bring over some of the most valuable seeds from the East-Indies, to plant for the benefit of our American colomes.

### Read March 10, 1768. ]

AVING discovered that the disappointment, which I met with about a year ago, in attempting to preserve through the season some ever-green oak acorns and some chesnuts in wax, was owing to their being unfit for vegetation at the time of my inclosing them; I resolved in my next attempt to try only such as I was persuaded were found and fresh.

Fortunately, my curious and learned friend, the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Sewell, Master of the Rolls, hearing of my distress, offered to procure me some excellent acorns of the English oak, part of a parcel he had been sowing at his seat at Ottershaw near Chertsey in Surrey; these he was so obliging to send me the 20th of February 1767; part of them I sowed immediately under the windows of my chambers, in the kitchen garden of Gray's-Inn; and on

the 22d of the same month I inclosed about thirty-fix of them in bees wax. Most of those that I had sown in the garden came up in June following 1767, and by the middle of September were six inches high.

This gave me fome hopes that I should not labour in vain, as I had done before; for part of the same parcel of ever-green oak acorns which failed, I had given to Sir Thomas Sewell the year before to fow, and he affures me that not one of them came up with him. I likewise discovered, though too late, that the Spanish chesnuts, which failed, had been kiln-dried; this is a common practice in Spain, to prevent their spronting by the

damp heat in the hold of the ship.

I should not, my Lord, be so particular in explaining the cause of my disappointment, but to shew the care that is necessary to be taken by persons abroad in the choice of the seeds, as well as the state they ought to be in, if they expect they should answer the great end we propose.

Before I mention the method in which I treated these accorns, I must observe to your Lordship, that though I have formerly been so successful as to preserve both accorns and chesnuts for the space of a year in bees-wax, several of which have afterwards vegetated, and some of them are now grown into trees;

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many of them were rotten when they were taken out of the wax; which made me suspect that it was owing to the too great heat of the melted wax, that so many of them were destroyed. This put me on thinking of the following method to guard the seeds to be preserved from too great heat, which I have the pleasure to shew your Lordship, and the rest of the Royal Society,

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After I had chosen out the fairest atorns, laying afide fuch as had becks proceeding from the wounds of infects, I wiped them very clean till they were quite bright, for fear of any condensed perspiration on the furface, which, if inclosed, would turn to mouldiness. I then poured some melted bees-wax into china plate, about half an inch deep, and foon as the wax was cool, but still very pliable, I cut out with a penknife as much as would inclose one acorn; this I wrapped round it, rolling it between my hands, till the edges of the wax were perfectly united: in the same manner I covered about thirty-fix of them with all the caution in my ower, so that after they had been fet to harden I could not perceive the least crack in them. they were quite cold and hard, I prepared an oval chip box, of feven inches long, four and a half broad, and three and a half deep; into this poured melted bees-wax to the depth of an inch and half; and when could bear my finger in it, I laid the covered acorns at the bottom in lows, as close as I could together; afterwards other rows over them, till the box was full; and when the irf wax began to cool, I poured some wax that was barely fluid over

the uppermost acorns, till they were quite covered. In order to cool them as foon as possible, I set the box near a window, where the fash was raised a little to let in a stream of cold air; when they were almost cold, I perceived the wax had shrunk a little here and there, and left fame chinks; these I immediately filled up with very foft wax, preffing it very close and fmooth. After it was quite cold and hard, I put on the cover of the box, and placed it on a shelf in a closet till the beginning of August last, when I sent it to the gare of Mr. Dacosta, clerk to the Royal Society, to their house in Crane-Court, to be produced and examined before the Royal Society at fome of their first meetings after the long vacation. My health would not permit me to attend myfelf; but I am informed, my Lord that when they were cut open and examined before your Lordship. and the rest of the Royal Society present, their appearance promised fuccess; and that they were order'd to be delivered by Dr. Morton, fecretary to the Royal Society, to the care of Mr. William Aiton, Botanic Gardener to her Royal Highness the Princels Dowager of Wales at Kew, at my request, that the Royal Society might be informed whether they would vegetate.

I have just now, my Lord, had the pleasure of receiving a letter from Mr. Aiton, advising me, that he had fent to Mr. Robertson, housekeeper to the Royal Society, two pots with the young oaks rising from the acorns preserved in wax, which Dr. Morton sent him from the Royal Society in December last; and am well persuaded he has carefully attended to an experiment, the success of which, if properly

followed,

followed, may, in a few years, put us in possession of the most rare and valuable seeds in a vegetating state from the remotest parts of the world, which in time may answer the great end of the improvement and advancement of our trade with our American colonies. I am,

My Lord,
with the greatest respect,
Your Lordship's
most humble
and obedient servant,
Gray's-Inn,
March 9, 1768.
JOHN ELLIS.

Kew, March 8, 1768.

SIR, Received December 5, 1767, of Doctor Morton, of the British Museum, a parcel of acorns preserved in wax (the quantity of acorns which I received was thirtyfour); and according to your defire and direction they were fowed, as foon as I received them, into a fandy light loom. I placed the pots with the acorns under a frame, where they remained till January the 28th. I then took the pots with the acorns out of the frame, and placed them near a window, in one of our large airy stoves, where they have remained ever fince: according to your defire, they shall be fent to-morrow to the Royal So-I think the gentleciety's house. men of that honourable Society will be pleafed to fee the method of preferving feeds in wax prove fo

fuccessful; as the acorn is one of the worst of seeds to keep any time, out of the ground, from perishing; and the good success there is from those few which I received from Doctor Morton. I am therefore of the opinion, that, if seeds are sound and dry, and carefully put up in the wax, it is the best method that has ever been sound out to preserve seeds from distant countries.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

WILLIAM AITON.

To John Ellis, Efq; Gray's-Inn.

N. B. There are fixteen in one pot, and nine in the other, that are already come up, and most of them from four to fix inches high.

A Letter from Dr. Donald Monro, F. R. S. to Mathew Maty, M. D. F.R.S. inclosing one from Mr. Farley, of Antigua, on the good Effects of the Quassi Root in some Fewers.

[ Read March 17, 1768. ]

A S we have had no further accounts of the Quaffi root, fince Dr. Linnæus published the fixth volume of his Amanitates Academica in the year 1764, I have, according to your defire, fent you

Dr. Carol. Linnzus gives a particular description and figure of the Quasifitree, which grows in the neigbourhood of Surinam in South America, and of the root having been administered at Surinam, with great success, in malignant, remitting and intermitting fevers; and he tells us that its virtues were first discovered by a slave of the name of Quassi, from whom the tree got its name.

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Jermyn March 8

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M R. tree with a few hours; a could not thape what tried to cenable his bark, but tried the ( which I raines for the well on his miting after covered very single with a few high a few hours of the covered very hours.

I have four cases, tendency t bark woul the copy of a letter on the good effects of this root, which I hope will be acceptable to the Society, as it may excite physicians to make trials of this medicine, which feems to promife to be of fo much ufe. The original letter was given me by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, while I attended him last year when he was here in England for the benefit of his health.

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SIR,

Your most obedient humble fervant,

MONRO.

Jermyn-Street, March 8, 1768.

Copy of a letter from Mr. James Farley, Practitioner in Physic in the Island of Antigua, to his Partner, Mr. Arch. Glofter, in London; dated Antigua, July 26, 1767.

SIR,

MR. T—r has been ex-tremely ill fince his arrival with a fever, which lasted for many hours; and, upon its going off, he could not retain the bark in any thape whatever. Many things were tried to check the vomiting, and enable him to keep down fome bark, but to no purpose. At last I tried the Quaffi root, an account of which I read in one of the magazines for this year: it fat extremely well on his stomach; he had no vomiting after the first dose, and recovered very speedily.

I have lately tried it in three or four cases, where there has been a bark would not stay on the stomach; a dram of this root has effectually answered every purpose that the bark would. It has this advantage over the bark, that it does not heat the patient.

I have given it in fevers, joined with the Radix Serpentariæ Virginianæ, with fuccess. I had a pound or two from Esquebo, and have sent

you a little of it.

Dr. Warner has fent Dr. Jackson a piece of it: he faw the good effects of this medicine, in a patient, captain B—n, who fails for London to-day. He attended him with me. I could not get the bark to fit on his flomach; for he had a perpetual vomiting, and could not keep down any nourishment whatever. I prepared a decoction of a dram and a half of the Quaffi root, and a dram of the rad. ferpent. When it was ready, I fent virgin. for Dr. Warner, that he might fee the patient before I administered it: he complained of fome pain on touching the pit of his stomach, had a very fluggish low pulse, a great pain over his eyes and in his eye-balls, and vomitings. He took the decoction, which furprizingly put a ftop to his vomiting: he had no return after the first dose, and kept down every thing. We indeed gave him some camphor and fal fuccini, on account of the fluggiffness of the pulse; but I have tried it alone in a decoction, with infinite advantage.

Signed, J. FARLEY.

[ Received October 4, 1763. ]

tendency to putrefaction, and the An Account of Some Experiments, by Mr. Miller, of Cambridge, on the fowing of Wheat: By W. Watson, M.D. F.R.S.

[ Read Nov. 24, 1768. ]

To the Royal Society.

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Oct. 4, 1768.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been informed, that in the botanic garden at Cambridge, there had been produced, by the ingenuity and care of Mr. Charles Miller, the gardener there, from one grain of wheat only, in little more than a year, a much more confiderable quantity of grain, than was ever attempted, or even conjectured to be possible; I have defired him to fend me a particular account thereof, in order to its being communicated to you; and, if the council should think proper, of its being recorded in the Philosophical Transactions, as I think it highly de-ferves. In my opinion, a fact fo extraordinary should not be forgotten; as it may possibly be applied, in no inconsiderable degree, to public utility: if it should not, the experiment itself, so successfully conducted, is a defirable thing to be known.

Mr. Charles Miller is a very ingenious person, and an excellent naturalist. He is the son of our worthy brother, Mr. Philip Miller, from whose knowledge of, and publications in, botany, agriculture, and gardening, the public has received very great information and advantage. In consequence of my defire, Mr. Charles Miller has informed me, that having made, in the autumn of 1765, and in the fpring of 1766, an experiment of

the division and transplantation of wheat, by which near two thousand ears were produced from a fingle grain; and he having reason to think; from the success attending this experiment, that a much greater quantity might be produced, he determined to repeat the experiment

next year.

Accordingly, on the fecond of June, 1766, he fowed fome grains of the common red wheat; and, on the eighth of August, which was as foon as the plants were firong enough to admit of a division, a fingle plant was taken up, and was separated into eighteen parts. Each of these parts was planted These plants again feparately. having pushed out feveral fide fhoots by about the middle of September, some of them were then taken up, and divided; and the rest of them between that time and the middle of October. This fecond division produced fixty-seven

These plants remained through the winter; and another division of them, made between the middle of March and the twelfth of April, produced five hundred plants. They were then divided no further, but

permitted to remain. The plants were, in general, stronger than any of the wheat in the fields. Some of them produced upwards of an hundred ears from a fingle root. Many of the ears meafured seven inches in length, and contained between fixty and feventy grains.

The whole number of ears, which the process before-mentioned were produced from one grain of wheat, was twenty-one thousand one hundred and nine, which yielded three pecks and three quarters

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Mr. M making a bability o to public that, he certained which he A gentlen making t has fown wheat, fro have fuffici

Vol. 2

of clear corn; the weight of which was forty feven pounds, feven ounces; and, from a calculation made by counting the number of grains in one ounce, the whole number of grains might be about five hundred and seventy fix thoufand eight hundred and forty.

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By this account we find, that there was only one general divifion of the plants made in the fpring. Had a fecond been made, the number of plants, Mr. Miller thinks, would have amounted, at least, to two thousand, instead of five hundred; and the produce have been much enlarged. he found by the experiment made the preceding year, in which the plants were divided twice in the fpring, that they were not weakened by the fecond division. He mentions this to shew, that the experiment was not pushed to the

The ground, in which this experiment was made, is a light blackish soil upon a gravelly bottom, and confequently a bad foil for wheat. One half of the ground was very much dunged; the other half was not prepared with dung, or any other manure: no difference was, however, discoverable in the vigour or growth of the plants, nor was

there any in their produce.

Mr. Miller adds, that he omits making any conjectures of the probability of turning this experiment to public utility in agriculture; as that, he hopes, may be better afcertained by a more extensive one, which he hopes to make next year. A gentleman, who affisted him in making the experiment last year, has fown half an acre of land with wheat, from which they expect to have sufficient to plant four acres next Vol. XII.

The fuccess of this expefpring. riment they propose to transmit to me, when it is compleated; and of this, in due time, I shall not fail to inform you. I am,

> Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble fervant, W. WATSON.

[ Received Nov. 21, 1768. ]

An easy Method of making a Phosphorus, that will imbibe and emit Light, like the Bolognian Stone; with Experiments, and Obervations; by John Canton. M. A. and F. R. S.

To make the PHOSPHORUS.

[ Read Dec. 22, 1768. ]

TALCINE fome common oyster shells, by keeping them in a good coal fire for half an hour; let the purest part of the calx be pulverized, and fifted; mix with three parts of this powder one part of the flowers of fulphur: let this mixture be rammed into a crucible of about an inch and a half in depth, till it be almost full; and let it be placed in the middle of the fire, where it must be kept red hot for one hour at least, and then set by to cool: when cold, turn it out of the crucible, and cutting, or breaking it to pieces, scrape off, upon trial, the brightest parts; which, if good phosphorus, will be a white powder; and may be preserved by keeping it in a dry phial with a ground stopple. The

The quantity of light a little of this phosphorus gives, when first brought into a dark room, after it has been exposed for a few seconds, on the outside of a window, to the common light of the day, is sufficient to discover the time by a watch, if the eyes have been shut, or in the dark, for two or three minutes before.

By this phosphorus celestial objects may be very well represented; as Saturn and his ring, the phases of the moon, &c. if the figures of them, made of wood, be wetted with the white of an egg, and then covered with the phosphorus. And these figures appear to be as strongly illuminated in the night, by the slash from a near discharge of an electristed bottle, as by the light of the day.

A curious Method of preserving the Bodies of Birds from Putrefaction, by which they always retain their natural Form and Position, as well as the Beauty of their Colours and Plumage: Taken from Mr. Bancroft's Natural History of Guiana.

O UR author, after treating of the great variety of beautiful birds which that country produces, observes, that the number and variety of this class of animals is here so great, that several persons in this colony advantageously employ themselves, with their slaves and dependents, in killing and preserving birds for the cabinets of naturalists in different parts of Europe. The manner of doing this is not unworthy of a communication, as it is unknown in Europe.

A method of preserving the bodies of birds from putrefaction, by filling the cavity of the thorax and abdomen with a mixture of salt and allum, after the intestines, &c. had been first extracted, and also by making incisions in different parts of its body, and filling them with the same mixture, was some time since published in one of the monthly magazines; and the author, if I mistake not, thought it an important discovery, which, it seems, he obtained in Paris, tho not without great difficulty.

The method of doing this in Guiana, is to put the bird, which is to be preferved, in a proper veffel, and cover him with high wines, or the first running of the distillation of rum. In this spirit he is fuffered to remain for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, or longer, according to his fize, till it has penetrated through every part of his body. When this is done, the bird is taken out, and his feathers, which are no ways changed by this immersion, are placed smooth and regular. He is then put into a machine, made for the purpole, among a number of others, and its head, feet, wings, tail, &c. are placed exactly agreeable to life. In this position they are all placed in an oven, very moderately heated, where they are flowly dried, and will ever after retain their natural pofition, without danger of putrefaction. This method might perhaps in England be deemed expensive, as the great duty on spirits has raised their price to an enormous height; but in a country where rum is fold for ten-pence sterling per gallon, the case is far diffeMethod of p

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and freed fr ness; then glass of a p and afterw body, windi ing circles, which is alw outwardly. to a fmall help of a ne the upper ja ly, and then bottle, wher by this me drawn into the mouth k whereby the covered: tl filled with r down, to ] A label, co properties of be affixed to and in this make a bea may be thus her of years

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WHEN the fnake is killed, it must first be washed clean, and freed from all filth and nastines; then it is to be put into a glass of a proper fize, the tail first, and afterwards the rest of the body, winding it in spiral ascending circles, and disposing the back, which is always the most beautiful, A thread, connected outwardly. to a small glass bead, is, by the help of a needle, to be passed thro' the upper jaw from within outwardly, and then thro' the cork of the bottle, where it must be fastened: by this means the head will be drawn into a natural posture, and the mouth kept open by the bead, whereby the teeth, &c. will be difovered: the glass is then to be filled with rum, and the cork fealed down, to prevent its exhalation. A label, containing the name and properties of the fnake, is then to be affixed to the wax over the cork; and in this manner the fnake will make a beautiful appearance, and may be thus preferred a great numher of years; nor will the spirits impair or change the luftre of its colours.

Method of preserving Snakes; from years ago discovered insects, or vermin, to be the true cause of fmut, and withal how they propagate their species from one generation to another, whereby our corn frequently becomes infected with blackness, and the crops are often much reduced, according as they happen to be more or less afflicted with this fatal disease; I made the following pickle, in order to destroy their brood; which has, for near thirty years past, very effectually answered this purpose, and rendered the wheat much better, either for fowing or drilling, than the common methods of brineing and limeing can do, and much more efficacious too. — Therefore . the following pickle is recommended to the public, for the cure of fmut in corn, as a fure remedy for this difease.

Put into a tub, with a hole at bottom, wherein a flaff and taphose is to be placed (as in the manner of brewing) feventy gallons of water; to this we put half a hundred weight of stone-lime, which in measure is found to be a corn bushel heap-full; stir it well for about half an hour, then let it fland for about thirty hours :- run it off into another tub, wh rein the grain is to be steeped; which generally produces about a hogshead of good lime-water; to this we add three pecks of falt (forty two pounds) which, when dissolved, is fit for use, and this I call a pickle. -But in case sea water can be obtained, much lefs falt will fnffice: the rule is, to have the specific gravity fufficient to float an egg, by adding falt sufficient for this purpose: herein, with a basket made on purpose (which for a large farm ought to be two feet diameter at bottom.

A Pickle recommended by Mr. John Reynolds, for preventing Smut in Corn.

To I- A-, Esq; at Mitcham, in Surry.

SIR, PRESUME nothing more need be faid here relating to the cause of fmut; and therefore I pass on the cure. Having about thirty

bottom, and twenty inches deep) placed in the pickle, we run in the grain gradually in fmall quantities, from one bushel to two; stirring and skimming off the light grains, which ought not to be fown, because many of them are infectious: this done, draw up the basket to drain over the pickle for a few minutes, and so proceed in like man-This feed will be fit for fowing in twenty-four hours; but for drilling, forty-eight are better. Should the driller meet with any difficulty herein, more lime must be added to make the pickle more aftringent; for lime differs much in quality: here the master must use his own discretion. In case the feed is made ready for fowing or drilling five, fix, feven, eight or ten days before-hand, I know no difference at all: I have had it lay much longer without the least injury, or inconveniency.

And now, upon the whole, I think, Sir, we may without vanity pronounce this a great point gained to the land-holder; if the faving of a confiderable part of our corn from destruction be things of any value. These are my sentiments, and I trust they will merit your approbation. — I am glad to hear my last met with such a kind

I am,

Worthy Sir,

reception from the Society.

Your most obedient fervant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Adisham, October 1768. A Letter to the Editors of the Repository, on the Uses of the Horse-Chesnut.

Gentlemen,

HE Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in London, having in their advertisement concerning hemp, required an account of the farther process it went through to procure that degree of whiteness, which may shorten the time, and lessen the expence of bleaching the yarn, think it will be very proper again to put my countrymen in mind, that one of the chief articles, viz. the Horfe-chefnut, employed for this purpose in France and Swifferland abounds plentifully in many part of this kingdom, though it has never yet been used here for this end; at least no fuch account of its use has hitherto been published. therefore beg leave now to give you, from the Memoirs of the most laudable Society of Berne, tom. II part 2, another article on this fub ject, as the nut may be used to ad vantage for whitening of hemp and flax, in the preparation of each during the enfuing autumn.

The Horse-chesnut tree was for merly much used in forming of ave nues, and alleys, on account of the straightness of its stem, its thic shade, and the beauty of its pyra midal flowers; but it is now falle into neglect. I will, however, dar to pronounce, that if its beaut struck our forefathers, its intrinst value well deserves our attention. As it is found to thrive well in the country, it gives me pleasure to recommend to a more general culture, a tree which promises to be of

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great ferv only in bl ing of lin to obtain nuts, and feel malt rasped. the best t when impi is fit for t or washing ficient for water. T greater eff heated it t the hand c If, by this tirely dispe we shall at ing in it. M. Marc and stockin water: the

well; and others made and cloths, ful. Linned takes a very colour, espe washed again water. Repfirm these est If hemp i

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M. Marcandier found that the Horse-chesnut contains an astringent saponaceous juice, of very great service in manufactures, not only in bleaching, but also in washing of linnens and stuffs. In order to obtain this juice, he peeled the nuts, and then ground them in a feel malt-mill; or they may be Rain or running water is rasped. the best to mix them with, and when impregnated with their juice, is fit for the purpose of whitening Twenty nuts are fufor washing. ficient for ten or twelve quarts of To give this infusion the geater efficacy, M. Marcandier heated it to fuch a degree as that the hand could not be held in it. If, by this means, we may not entirely dispense with the use of soap, we shall at least make a great faving in it.

M. Marcandier milled wove caps and stockings in this Horse-chesnut water: they took the dye persectly well; and trials which he and others made of it in sulling of stuffs and cloths, proved equally successful. Linnen washed in this water takes a very pleasing light sky-blue colour, especially after it has been washed again in a clear running water. Repeated experiments consim these effects.

If hemp is steeped in this infusion for some days, its filaments separate easily; the juice of the chesnut having the power of dissolving that gummy substance by which they are made to adhere so strongly together.

The author of this Memoir re-

" After having peeled forty fresh

chesnuts which had fallen from the tree of themselves, I ground them. I then took two earthen pans, and put in each the meal of twenty chef-I poured on the one cold and on the other warm water. The cold water, after having raifed a froth, like the best soap, gradually ended in a white liquor, refembling milk. The effect of the warm water was very different: it raised no froth, and after having perfectly foaked the meal, it took a fea-green co-I let these infusions stand twelve hours, and at the end of that time the water in both the pans was of the fame colour; that is to fay, a pale yellow, like the meal of The warm water the chesnuts. had therefore loft its colour in cooling.

" I afterwards divided the infufion made with cold water into two parts. I poured into the one cold water, and into the other warm The effect was the same as water. before. That into which the cold water was put, after having frothed a good deal, became white; and that into which the warm water was put did not froth, but became of a fea-green, and as it cooled took the pale yellow as before. made the fame experiments on the infusion in the other pan, and with the fame effects. The cold infufion, and even that which had cooled, felt foft and oily; but when it was warm, it felt harsh: and I observed that the infusion which had been warm, did not froth eafily after it became cold.

"I now proceed to washing. I cansed first linnen cloth, and then woollen stuffs, to be washed in my presence in each of these infusions. Spots of all kinds were taken out of them, and after having rinsed

them in fpring water, they re-affumed their former appearance as to colour and neatness. I concluded from these experiments, that if the meal of the chefnuts could be made into either cakes or balls, it might in general supply the place of soap in washing and in fulling. only question then is, how to give it a certain confistence, to render the use of it easy and more convenient; and that does not feem to me to be difficult.

" It may be faid, that the preparation of this liquor is tedious and expensive; the nuts must be gathered, be kept in store, be peeled, be reduced to meal, and then be infused; while this labour is faved in the use of soap. The expence of the whole is but trifling, for most part of the work may be done by children; and if the nuts are dried, they may be ground in a common mill: and as the infufion in cold water is as good, if not better, than that in warm water, it is done in a few minutes. deed my infusion was stronger than M. Marcandier's; for instead of ten or twelve quarts of water to twenty nuts, I used only four. may also be objected, that the cloth fleeped in it may be damaged by the acrid juice with which the infusion is loaded. Experience shews that it is not; and reason declares, that the juice of nuts cannot be fo acrid as pot-ash or lime, both of which enter into the composition of

M. Marcandier fays, that the paste which remains at the bottom of the infusion, having lost its bitter taste, hecomes good food for fowls when mixed with bran. In order to be convinced of this, I tried the following experiment.

" After having peeled the nut and chopped them in pieces, I gave them to hogs; but they would not touch them. I steeped them in water for fome days, but still they would fearcely tafte them. I after. wards took fome meal of the nut prepared in hot water, and offered it to my poultry for their breakfast; but they would not touch it, except the ducks, which eat of it. Next morning, I presented them some of it mixed with pollard; they carefully picked out the pollard, and if by chance they tafted a bit of the nut, they rejected it immediately. The next and following days, I increased the quantity of pollard, till at last they were in equal parts; and then both hogs and poultry eat Hence it appears, that in order to render the nuts agreeable food, they must be reduced to meal, and then steeped in hot water.

" As to the rest, the tree itself is not of fo little use as it has commonly been deemed, provided it be found. Its wood is good for all carved works; and its leaves are ferviceable for covering beds in gardens which are to be kept warm, their weight and fize guarding them from being eafily blown away by the wind."

I ought not to conclude this article without adding a farther quotation, tending to shew from indifputable authority, yet other virtues in the Horse-chesnut, and those of fo important a nature, as highly to merit the ferious attention of every well-wisher to his country.

We are informed in the Memoir of the Royal Society of Agriculture at Tours (tom. I. p. 121), that the fruit of this tree, which has been generally looked upon as ufe less, is so excellent a food for horses especially neglected entleman lee some nuts, foun had done f jary to the soon whi horfe-chefi them unde mixed with They eat t would hav confirmed where it preferred t they are ve a good, a than befor likewise of terness is c the nut, i and then ra pared, the and poultr

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especially when their wind is hurt, that it was on this account our forefathers gave it the name it now bears; though it has been fo much neglected by us. - M. Raimont, a entleman in Anjou, chancing to he some of his cows eat of these nuts, found upon inquiry that they had done so before, without any injury to themselves, or to their milk : upon which he collected all the horse-chesnuts he could find, kept mem under cover, and gave them, mixed with other food, to his cows. They eat them as greedily as they would have done corn. - This is onfirmed by another instance, where it appeared that the cows preferred them to apples, of which they are very fond.—Their milk was a good, and in greater quantities This gentleman is than before. likewise of opinion, that as the bitterness is chiefly in the covering of the nut, if they were blanched, and then rasped, or otherwise prepared, they might be given to hogs and poultry. I am,

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Gentlemen, Your very humble fervant,

London. S. A. May 28, 1769.

A new and very useful Method of fastening Fruit Trees to Walls. Extracted from a Work, entitled, The Fruit Gardener.

N fuch places of this island I where the stones are to be had at an easy rate, and lime is not dear, excellent fruit-walls may be built at no great expence; and though the surface of such walls be anequal, this may be easily remedied: for if the furface of these walls is plaistered over with white

lime, it will not only render it. fmooth, but also occation a great heat, by reflecting the rays of light. But even on the supposition that you do not plaister the walls, the folid stones acquire a greater degree of heat from the action of the fun-beams, than bricks are capable of: and what is a farther advantage, they keep it longer. The degree of heat acquired, and its duration, will be in the direct ratio of the density of the stones; and consequently, must prove least on fuch walls as are built of porous free-stone, and greatest on those. that are reared of whyn and marble.

When your trees are trained close, to the walls, as they must be when. the branches are tied to wires, they are strongly influenced by the heat of the fun on fouth-east and south exposures; and in great drought, and very warm weather, I have feen apricot, peach, and nectarine trees fuffer from this cause on these aspects; but they are generally safe in any other. In fuch fituations where the foil is naturally light and dry, fruit-trees are more apt to be destroyed by excess of heat, than a rich and moist soil: for this reason, brick-walls are to be preferred where the first is found to prevail, and stone and lime walls will anfwer better in the last case.

As stone-walls are much hurt by frequently driving and pulling of nails, which destroys the cement, and affords shelter to noxious animals; the following method of fixing the branches was contrived. What occasioned the trial was, the difficulty of placing the branches at proper distances from each other, on a stone and lime wall. The inventor imagined, that by means of perpendicular wires fixed to the walls.

walls, he should be able to place them at any distance from each other he should incline. It has now been practifed by him for feveral years with fuecess, and by feveral gentlemen to whom he communicated it; and as it is attended with less trouble and expence than any other method, and has feveral advantages not to be found in any of the ways of fixing trees that I have hitherto feen described, I shall communicate it to the public; and it will probably come into general use, if the trials are fairly made, and the trees managed with proper care. The wires may be placed oblique, or in any direction the

planter pleases.

Suppose now, that your wall is finished, no matter what its height be, or of what materials it is built; that your fruit-tree is planted and headed down; drive into a feamnear the top of your wall, or within a few inches of the projection, a fingle plancher-nail, not quite to the head. Directly below this, near the furface of the border, and within four or five inches of your tree, on the fide where you find a feam, drive in another nail of the fame kind, in the manner as above directed. Take a piece of iron or brass-wire, which you please, from number fifteen to twenty; the fizes may be larger, or lefs, as you incline; fuch as is commonly made use of for making cages to small birds will do very well; twift the end of the wire about the neck of the first nail, then drive in the nail to the head, pull the wire close by the wall in a strait line to the other nail, keeping it very tight, till you have it fixed by two turns round the neck of the lowest nail; then turn the wire backwards and forwards till you break it off; or you may fnap it off with a pair of pincers, and drive the nail close to the wall, in fuch a manner as it may keep the wire firm. Where interffices offer near the wire, in the middle space, drive in nails here and there, stiffening the wire by carrying it off the line, and keeping it below that fide of the head of the nail that is farthest from the line, till you have driven it in to the head, and it hold fast the wire. Three or four nails will be sufficient for the middle space, in the highest walls. The nails that you make use of should have large heads.

In adding of new wires to keep the branches fast, as they advance in growing, measure off the distance on the wall above and below, and keep them equal, which will make the wires run parallel to one another. The diftance may be from eight inches to twelve, less or more, as you shall judge proper for the particular tree that is to be trained. When the wires are dry, give them a coat of oil and lead ground together, or varnish: when this is hard and sufficiently dried, tie your branches with rushes, birches, or basses, to the wires, placing the branches horizontally at fuch regular diftances as you shall incline to dispose them at,

When the wires are painted or varnished, they will last for many years; nor will they injure the bark of any of the branches, if they be tied close to the wire, and care taken not to hurt them in tying.

This management keeps the trees closer to the wall than any other method, and the trees may be pruned pruned tion.

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Provided that you make use of small wire of the kind that has been made mention of, the expence of a single tree in nails and wire, will not exceed one shilling sterling.

You may fix and paint new wires against the wall, as the hranches advance in growth.

The new shoots must be carefully tied to the wires as they extend; for if they are permitted to grow far beyond the wires, and become bushy at the top, they are apt to be turned back by the wind, and broken off at the part where they are tied to the wires.

The proper time for putting up the wires, is from the month of May to September, or the whole feason when your trees are pushing young shoots. Make choice of fair dry weather for this purpose, as the paint or varnish will then harden in a few days.

When the mixed oil and lead falls on the leaves of fome of the tender kinds, as peaches or nectarines, &c, it destroys them: this is easily prevented, by fixing and painting your wires on the walls, before the branches reach that

length. Some of the wires will fometimes be broken off by accidents or ruft, at or near the nails, or below their heads. This will happen foonest where they have had be nailed no paint: these can again, and stiffened in the manner directed. Should the wires be broken off entirely, their places can easily be supplied with new ones, as they can readily be flipt down behind the branches any time of the year, even when the leaves are

on, fixed with nails, and stiffened. When any of the wires are relaxed or loofened, they can be made tight by nailing, in the manner already directed. You may also put up your wires in a horizontal direction, or running down obliquely on each fide, from a right or obtuse angle formed in the center of the tree: or the whole of the wires may be placed obliquely, all of them being parallel: or if any one should not grudge the trouble and expence, they may be doubled on the wall with interfections; fo that the interflices may form lozenges, and the branches may be tied to the part where the wires interfect each other.

Some new Experiments on the Preferwation of Corn, by M. Du Hamel. —From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

HE preservation of corn requires two indispensable operations: the first, to deprive it of the moisture it contains, which would soon occasion rottenness; and the second, to secure it from the ravage of animals and insects.

We should be deceived, if we imagined that the fort of drying, which corn receives from the sun and the external air, at the time of its maturity, took away from it a sufficient degree of moisture to keep it from spoiling. This drying may at most be sufficient to hinder its being damaged, so long as it is kept in sheaves in the barn, or elsewhere; but other precautions are necessary to preserve it, when it is threshed out and separated from its ear.

In the first trials by M. Du Hamel,

mel, he employed the action of the ventilator: he laid up his corn in a wooden chest with two bottoms, of which the upper was a fort of grating of wood covered with a canvas; and the pipe of a ventilator introduced between these two bottoms, forced, by the play of this instrument, the air to pass through the whole depth of the mass of corn. This was already gaining much on the laying but and the manner of flovel; but he foon perceived that, unless this operation, which is always troublesome and costly, was long repeated, the corn was still in danger of being heated, and the ventilator besides did nothing more than disturb the infects, without destroying either them or their eggs.

He therefore fought after a more efficacious remedy, and this was the flove; corn dried by the flove is sufficiently divested of its humidity to be kept for a very long time without spoiling; and the heat of the flove carried to a point so as not to damage the corn that is defigned for making bread, destroys equally the infects and their eggs.

Experiments have decided in favour of this method, and they also gave room to M. Du Hamel to obferve feveral interesting particulars. They informed him, for instance, that the grains did not all equally lofe their weight; that the more moist lost more; that, notwithstanding this loss of weight, the grains first increased in bulk; that the grains, all things otherwise equal, loft fo much the more of their weight as they longer remained in the stove; that they resumed a part from the moisture of the air, if placed, on being taken out of the stove, in too cool a place; that it

was an error to believe that one might, by a greater heat, abridge the time of operation, and that the moisture should have time to go out of the corn, to reduce itself into vapours, and pass away; that, though corn may be exposed without running any risk, to a heat of upwards of an hundred degrees of M. de Reaumur's thermometer, yet a little more than twenty degrees may be enough; that corn dried in the flove was more eafily ground, and that the grinding was performed in a much shorter time; that the flour absorbed more water than that of corn not dried by the stove; that the dough kept itself more compact in the oven; and lastly, that it was much fooner baked.

The corn once dried, and the infects, or their eggs it might contain, being destroyed, it will be adviseable to lay it in chefts or bins of found wood that shut up close, which will eafily fecure it from any damage rats, mice, birds, and cats may do it. In the fame manner may be dried flour, especially that fent in hogsheads abroad, which, for want of this precaution, is often spoiled before it arrives at the place of its destination. The operation of drying corn by the stove is no way difficult. It is enough to throw it into a hopper placed above the stove, and it will place itself in proper order in the infide. When the operation is over, by only opening the passage where it is to come out, it will fall of itself into the bags that are held to receive it.

This method is now adopted in feveral parts; but the best and most useful projects require often a considerable time for being established.

To take

FIR cop on the b of ivory fo as to l wards we linfeed o upon a p you will the leaf, expressed afterward natural, thod for ferve pla To take the natural or lively shape of an Herb.

FIRST take the leaf you would copy, and gently rub the veins on the back-fide of it, with a piece of ivory or fome fuch-like matter, so as to bruise them a little; afterwards wet the fame fide gently with linseed oil, and then press it hard upon a piece of white paper; and you will have the perfect figure of the leaf, with every vein in it justly This impression being expressed. afterwards coloured, will feem truly natural, and is a most useful method for fuch as would wish to preferve plants.

Receipt for a rich pleasant Wine.

AKE new cyder from the prefs, mix it with fo much honey, until it will buoy up an Boil it gently, for a quarter of an hour, but not in an iron pot. Take off the fcum as fast as it rifes: let it cool: then barrel it in a vessel not quite full; and in March following bottle it off. It will be ripe in a month or fix weeks afterwards. Then you will find a rich vinous liquor, as strong as Madeira wine, and very pleafant. Honey may be a fine ingredient to assist and to render palatable new crabbed, hard, austere cyder.



# ANTIQUITIES.

Antiquities of Rome, containing, among other curious articles, an Hiflorical Differtation on the Common Sewers of that City. From Grofley's Objervations on Italy.

A T every step in Rome, you meet with some monuments, or some ruins, relative to facts the more interesting, as on them it was that the eyes of the mind became opened in its earliest studies.

Rome is the first world that was known to us, and a world to the embellishment of which history, eloquence, poetry, and all the most ornamental arts, have emuloufly exerted themselves; civitas, in qua nemo hospes nisi Barbarus; a city, where they only are strangers who are strangers to literature, and to all knowledge, either ferious or polite; and who never heard di quelli omaccioni che vi habitarono, di quei Republiconi liberi, finceri e d'animo veremente Romano, of those great men, of those free honest and bold republicans, whose souls were intirely Roman. Movemur enim, nescio quo pacto, said Cicero, locis ipsis in quibus corum quos admiramur

Indeed, where is that imagination which is not affected at the first fight of that capital, so long the seat of universal empire, to which were led in triumph the kings and spoils of those nations who now think themselves invincible, and which still, in many respects, is possessed to the empire,

and of the eternity, annexed to the destiny of Rome! The modern capitol, in its present appearance, has been erected on the foundations of the ancient. Michael Angelo, the author of the plan, has ipread all over the three bodies of the structure, their accompaniments and avenues, that grandeur and majesty, by which such an edifice should be distinguished.

The night which followed the possesso, I saw all the outward parts of these buildings illuminated in the Roman manner; that is, with flambeaux of white wax. The halls, the square, and its avenues, swarmed with people from the city and the neighbouring country, whom the ceremony had drawn to Rome. The descendants of the Sabines, of the Equi, of the Volsci, &c. were there with their children and wives, in all their finery and peculiar dreffes, very becoming and fmart, and an infinite variety; all animated with that free open hilarity, little of which is to be found among the people of Rome, nor in general among the inhabitants of cities; and making up to those whom they thought most able to explain to them the fine things which they faw, and most of them for the first time; almost all of a fine stature, well shaped, and in their air and carriage that pleasing ease and freedom, which, in the Italian ladies, is generally stifled by art, tametsi bona est Natura.

By the illuminations, the two wings

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wings along the square of the capitol appeared to me not precisely perpendicular to the main body from which they are detached: it seemed as if, at their extremities facing the town, they inclined towards the square, these extremities intercepting the fight of the illumination. This slight irregularity I had not perceived by day-light. The architect, to be sure, was forced to it by the irregularity of the ground; or perhaps it might only

be an optical deception. I had heard, and had even read in some accounts, that the capitoline mount is at present almost on a level with the ground of Rome; and fo it is, as to that part which faces the Forum Romanum, or Campo Vaccino. This part, which was made of the fubitructions attributed to Tarquin, has been lowered, and the ground of the forum greatly raised, so that they now communicate by a very gentle flope. The true Tarpeian rock fill retains a great part of its ancient steepness: it forms the outlet from the fquare between the right wing of the modern capitol and the main body. This outlet leads to the banks of the Tiber by a rugged declivity, and fo steep as scarce to be ascended without the help of one's hands. In a word, though the ground at the bottom be raised, any one thrown down from it would have good luck to elcape with his life.

#### AUGUSTUS'S MAUSOLEUM.

That any part of Augustus's mausoleum still remains visible, is owing to its solidity: mole sua stat. In its circular form, and position with regard to the Tiber, it was like Adrian's mausoleum, now the

cafile of St. Angelo. The pyramids of Egypt gave the Romans their first ideas of those huge funeral monuments, in the greater part of which they had likewise adopted the pyramidical form: Augustus, we may suppose, thought the circular more analogous to the majesty of the sovereigns of the universe.

The rudera of this mausoleum thew it to have been an edifice not less grand than folid. The whole carcafs is still existing in a round tower about forty feet diameter; the walls of which, in a part of the external furface, are still incrusted with those stones, placed lozenge-wife, which the ancients called Opus reticulatum. The infide of this tower is every where perpendicular and of a piece; whereas the outfide is still divided into two stories, the first with a double wall of a prodigious thickness. The projecture of this wall was unquestionably a soccle, or basis to the columns appertaining to the fecond flory, which perhaps was of a flighter construction, and only with pilasters, of which no manner of veitiges are now remaining. The wall of this fecond story, which is still of a considerable height, is crowned with a continual arbour, and shaded by some vines planted within the monument. The grapes of this vineyard, which was originally planted with the muscadel vines of Alexandria, were then completely ripe. On this terrace I used to go and entertain myself with the prospect of Rome, and the country under the cannon of St. Angelo, and whilst eating of this excellent fruit I meditated on the vanity of human grandeur.

It would be very difficult to decide,

from the present condition of the places, whether the infide of this monument was distributed into niches for the urns in which were to be deposited the ashes of a family, which Augustus, to be fure, flattered himfelf was to partake of the supposed eternity of his empire: if fo, its inward disposition must have been the same as that of the Columbarium in the Appian road, which was the receptacle for the ashes of all the freedmen of the Augustan family. I have already faid that the inward wall is, throughout its whole circumference, perpendicular and fmooth; but at the foot of this wall, and under its double thickness, were vaults, still intire, and every where varnished with a kind of cement or red mastic, which has lost nothing either in its folidity, or the gloss of its colour. These vaults, once perhaps the dormitories of the Marcelli, the Germanici, the Agrippæ, the Drusi, the Liviæ, the Octaviæ, and the first Cæsars, that is, of some of the greatest personages ever known in the whole universe, now is a lay-stall for the dung and all other filth used in manuring the garden which has been made within the monument.

The artists in building the maufoleum had, by way of distinction, a tomb for them in its neighbourhood, where has been found this

inscription:

D. M.
ULPIO MARTIALI,
AUG. LIB. A MARMORIBUS.

I am furprised that some antiquaries should have been so far mistaken, as to make any other monument than this mausoleum the tomb intended by Virgil in these beautiful lines in the fixth book of the Æneid:

Quantos ille virûm magnam Mavortis ad urbem Campus aget gemitus, vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis Funera, cum tumulum præterlabere ruentem!

First, this mausoleum faced the Campus Martius, which in Augustus's time was still without the circuit of Rome. Secondly, it was between the Tiber and the Flaminian road which croffed the Campus Martius. Thirdly, Augustus, according to Suetonius, had begun it in his fixth confulship; and Marcellus died in the eleventh confulship of his uncle, who reckoned his intermediate confulfhips by the years: now, supposing the building of this mausoleum to have taken up four or five years, it had been just finished when Marcellus died.

On beholding these august ruins, the place of the Scipios tomb, the remains of the funeral monuments of so many heroes, who raised Rome to such power and glory, it is natural for the mind to fall into that ressection, which they produced in Lucretius,

Tu verò dubitabis et indignabere obire, Mortua cui vita est jam vivo et pænè videnti.

#### OBELISKS.

Near the entrance of Augustus's mausoleum stood two obelisks, of which Sixtus V. caused one to be removed, and set up facing the north jore: the buried in ground of digiously part. To glyphics, fame white were by the quarr.

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north front of Santa Maria Majore: the other is faid to be still buried in the rubbish by which the ground of Rome has been fo prodigiously raised, especially in this They were without hieroglyphics, and doubtless the very fame which, as Pliny informs us, were by Augustus's order cut in the quarries of Upper Egypt.

The many monuments of this kind brought from Egypt to Rome, but afterwards thrown down from their pedestals, and the greater part of them fince fet up again by Sixtus V. are the most singular tokens of the grandeur of this ancient capital of the universe. I thought it very strange that most of them fould have been placed in the lobbies of the largest edifices, the proximity of which buries them, and destroys a great part of their The only one retaining its proper place is that in the fquare Del Popolo: the like advantages lay open to others; they should have been distributed in the several squares of Rome.

I have had a very close view of that obelisk which Augustus, in the beginning of his reign, erected to the fun in the centre of the Campus Martius. Being thrown down together with its base, it had for feveral ages lain buried under ruins, and afterwards under houses built among those ruins. To some it was part of the foundation; others it was the cellar wall; and in feveral it had been a chimney back or hearth, by which last use, of course, all the parts exposed to the fire for ages have been defaced. At last, Benedict XIV. clearing it of all these incumbrances, had a defign of fetting it up again : it is broken in four places; a common

misfortune to those which Sixtus V. To rerestored to their honour. pair the calcined part is a difficulty which Sixtus the Vth's architect had not to deal with: this however may perhaps be answered by a new polish and veneering.

The hieroglyphics still visible on all the found parts are in relievo, though, at first fight, they feem intagliatas; the space taken up by each figure being fo grooved, that the most prominent parts of the relievo are lower than the furface of the block in which they feem enchased; an expedient, no doubt, contrived for securing these parts of the relievo from the frictions which those enormous masses must have undergone in the feveral operations for the transportation of them, raising them on the pedestals, These hieroglyphics, it must be observed, are of a most excellent workmanship.

Near the obelisk of the Campus Martius lies its base, an enormous cube of the same granite as the obelisk, and on it an inscription in Roman letters, in the most exact proportion; but the inscription itfelf is quite plain and artlefs, faying little more than that Augustus, AIGUPTO CAPTA, dedicated that monument to the fun. I felt a pleafure in viewing this basis and its inscription, from considering that Virgil, Horace, and all the great men and wits of Augustus's court, had once been taken up

with the same object.

#### EMPEROR'S PALACE.

The palace which fo many emperors had embellished and enriched, is now totally buried under its ruins; fo that the furface of it is only a park planted with yews and cypresses.

cypreffes. That it still covers inestimable treasures, there is the more reason to believe, as it is the place which, of all others, has been the least fearched. This ground belongs to the house of Farnese, as a fief conferred by Paul III. on his fon Peter Lewis Farnese. mine of riches, whether from negligence, or the jealoufy of its proprietors, lay untouched till the year 1720. From the discoveries year 1720. then made, M. Bianchini formed his History of the Palace of the Cafars, published in 1738. The two colossus, now in the gardens of Colorno, were part of those discoveries.

I have heard at Rome, that it was among these ruins M. Bianchini met with the unhappy accident mentioned in the eulogium of that gentleman by M. Fontenelle, who, it may be prefumed, had not a true account of the following particulars of it. M. Bianchini, not lefs estimable for his piety than his extensive knowledge, had presided over the works and discoveries carried on in the year 1720. The cessation of these works only whetted his inclination for enlarging those discoveries; and prompted by his ardent defire, he used to frequent these ruins, attended by his fervant, who with a pick-axe explored fuch places as feemed the most promising. Whilst busied in a fpot where the founding of the furface denoted a large cavity, the ground gave way under him, fo that he fell perpendicularly into a fubterraneous place; on the edges of which he was kept up by his elbows, without his feet reaching the ground: his age, stature, and repleteness, allowing him but little agility, his efforts, and those of his

fervant to get him up, only widened the aperture, and broke away the support on which his elbows rested. In this extremity, M. Bianchini. undaunted at the apparent certainty of his fate, repeated the prayers for these who are at the point of death; and his fervant being at length quite spent, he fell from the height of about thirty feet on a heap of rubbish: here he called out that he was not hurt, asking for a light that he might improve this accident: accordingly he found himself in a vast falon with fresco paintings. All his hurt feemed only a very flight contusion, but the consequences carried him to his

grave within two years.

The imperial palace flood on the fouth-west side of the Forum Romanum, which eastward was terminated by Titus's triumphal arch, which to this day forms one of its outlets. On the interior face of one of the pillars of this arch is represented the candlestick with feven branches, which, among other spoils from Jerusalem, had adorned Titus's triumph on that fignal occasion. The Jewish quarter being near this monument, they, to fave themselves the afflictive fight of such an object, have purchased of the government the privilege of opening a narrow passage, which fideways from the arch opens a communication between their quarter and the Forum Romanum, or Campo Vaccino. I have feen fome persons so void of sentiment and justice, as to fneer at that unhappy people for a delicacy, arifing from those rare and fublime principles, which dictated the pfalm Super finmina Babylonis.

Opposite to the ruins of the emperor's palace, and on the northeast finare the Some I most cruins, wards treceptar cattle, comarket. num is a fame co found it

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tall fide of the Campo Vaccino, are those of the temple of Peace. Some large roofs, which make the most considerable part of these ruins, have been walled in towards the Campo, and are now the receptacle or staple for the horned cattle, of which the Campo is the market. Thus the Forum Romanum is returned exactly to the very same condition in which Æneas sound it on his coming to Evander.

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All this part of Rome was, during its highest prosperity, the best inhabited, and now is taken up by churches and convents. Rome may be faid to have removed into the Campus Martius and the plain along the Tiber, of which that field made a part. Cities not only become extinct, they likewife change their place. Among those which I have feen, Lyons, Marseilles, Ancona, &c. have like Rome come down from the mountains, where their founders had placed them, and which they had long occupied, to extend themselves along the

Chronological Dissertation on the COMMON SEWERS.

Ponimus cloacas inter magnifica, fays Justus Lipfius, in his Confiderations on the Roman grandeur; at fordes has inter illos splendores. And in reality, perhaps never was work, intended for public service, carried to such a pitch of grandeur. Distributed among the valles within the first inclosures of Rome, and continually refreshed Vol. XII.

by copious fprings, they emptied themselves into the Tiber, through the valley which separates mount Aventine from the palatine.

Such is the folidity of their construction, that they have withstood the depredations of ages, and feveral both inward and outward causes of decay. I have seen the cloaca maxima, at its iffue into the Tiber: it is from twelve to fifteen feet in breadth, with the like height. I could not but admire the enormous blocks of which it is built, the stability of the arch, and the regularity of its form, which has not failed in any one part, though the stones are joined bare, without morter or cement.

Admiration increases on considering the depth of the excavations and the trenches which this kind of building required; and that, farther, it was the work of Rome's second century, that is, when Rome was only an irregular heap of cottages.

De canna staminibusque domos.

Indeed, if ancient and modern historians are to be credited, the Cloaca maxima was only part of fuch undertakings in the time of Tarquin the elder, who, according to those historians, laid the foundation of the Capitol, lining the Tarpeian rock with a huge body of masonry (fubstructio) still existing; who confined the bed of the Tiber by a quay, diftinguished, even in the most polite ages of Rome, by the denomination of Pulchrum littus; who encompassed Rome with a stone wall; and lastly, who began the great Circus, which could hold one hundred and fifty thousand Yet at the first census spectators.

in the following reign, the number of inhabitants, both of Rome and its territory, did not much exceed eighty thousand; all husbandmen living on the produce of their grounds and the work of their hands; all warriors, without pay, and engaged in continual war; all handicrafts-men, either by calling

or necessity.

In many countries the difficulties concerning works much inferior to these are cleared up at once, by attributing them to faries, to sorcerers, and even to the devil himself; and I own I should as soon be for giving to them the honour of all the edifices and constructions attributed to Tarquin, especially the sewers in question, as to that very limited sovereign of an infant unsettled state, and which never so much as thought of coining money till three hundred years after.

The Romans of the more enlightened ages could not but fee into this contradiction. Pliny was aware of it; but, to avoid overthrowing one of the main foundations of the conceit entertained by the Romans, and the nations whom they had fubdued, relating to the grandeur of the eternal city, even in its infancy, he supposes that in building the Cloaca maxima Tarquin had fet all the people of Rome to work. And, to help out this supposition, he makes Tarquin treat them with a feverity of which most despotic states scarce afford an "If any," fays he, instance. were discouraged by the length " and dangers of the work, fo as " to give themselves up to despair, " and deprive themselves of life, " Tarquin caused their bodies to be nailed cross-wife, and thus " left unburied to the vultures and

"other birds of prey." In quo, adds Pliny, pudor Romani nominis proprius qui sape res perditas servavit in præliis, tunc quoque subvenit.

But this circumstance, so little agreeable to the constitution of Rome, even under its kings, and of which no mention is made before Pliny, cannot convince me of the main fact.

Some more clear particulars than those which Dionysius Halicarnas-fæus himself relates concerning the first inhabitants of Latium, might discover the real authors of this construction, which bears so near a resemblance to many others erected in the most remote times; times, when that part of Italy between the two seas was covered with towns, dwellings and inhabitants, before the Roman name was so much as known.

At least it is certain from Livy, that before the Trojans, according to the Roman notion, brought their household gods into Latium, a colony of Arcadians had already fettled on the mount Palatine; a colony of the fame kind, and doubtless of the same date, as all those the conjunction of which had formed Italic-Greece, which the Greeks themfelves, by way of excellence, called Great Greece. Philosophy, the arts and sciences, had flourished in this fine country before Romulus had made himself known there, by his afylum and the rape of the Sa-

It is even very probable, that colonies prior to the emigrations of the Greeks, had taken care to display, in their public works, a grandeur expressive of their power and prosperity. The silence of historians concerning these ancient foundations, is amply compensated

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by the public edifices of old Poeftum, which are existing even to this day: and count Gazola, master of the ordnance in Spain, caused plans and elevations to be taken of them; and in 1758 they were engraving at Naples under his inspection. The taste and proportions of these edifices, and their resemblance to those which are still existing in Upper Egypt, prove them anterior to the commencement of arts even among the Greeks.

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these primitive colonies, whose work they are, perhaps hould be attributed those monuments of subterraneous architecture, which are common in Great Greece, Sicily, Phœnicia, Egypt; I mean those caverns, wrought by human skill, which hold the first rank among the antiquities of Cumæ and Puzzolo; the catacombs of Naples, Messina, and Syracuse; and the cryptæ along the coast of Phœnicia, hewn in the rocks; together with those immense galleries which run to such an extent under ground in part of Egypt; and all the works of this kind, of which the first men found the models in those wonderful caverns exhibited to them by nature, among the ruins out of which it has formed most of the islands of the Archipelago. The Myrmidons, who displayed their valour at the hege of. Troy, and gave themselves out to be the descendants of ants, who lived under ground, might perhaps owe both their name, which, according to Pliny, was in the early times common to all the Greeks, and this tradition concerning their origin, to their anceftors having been particularly noted for works of this kind.

Now in one or other of those

early ages must be placed the foundation of those edifices, the ruins of which Evander shewed to Æneas, on the very spot which Rome afterwards came to occupy.

Disjectis oppida muris; Relliquias, veterumque vides monumenta virorum.

Accordingly, in the fifth century of the Christian æra, Evander was commonly accounted the founder or restorer of Rome. Under the empire of Paganism, Rome had not dared to relinquish the opinion which referred its origin to Romulus, such opinion being connected with religion by a number of ceremonies implying that origin.

To these indications may be added, the dimness and uncertainty of what light appears in the first ages of Rome; the chimeras of the Romans concerning their origin and its supposed epocha; their studious fondness of referring to themfelves and their ancestors whatever had an air of grandeur; their constant admiration of these very sewers in question; their goddess Cloacina, to whom they attributed the superintendency of them, and whose worship is dated from Tatius Romulus's collegue. After all, reducing the testimony of the Roman historians to their just weight, we shall only conclude that the construction of the Cloaca maxima is not posterior to the second century of Rome.

Against the supposition of such an undertaking being tormed, carried into execution, and completed, by a town in its infancy and perpetually embroiled in wars, I might object, at least, as a reason for doubting, the long patience of the

K 2 Parifians

Parifians in bearing, and in a quarter which was for a long time the beauty of Paris, and close by the walks of that quarter, the stench and many inconveniences of an open fewer, without any water running into it, loft in dead grounds, and the infected atmosphere of which over-spread no small part of the garden ground supplying that great city. At length, M. Turgot was the man who contrived and made a stone-work sewer, which, by means of the water running through, and thus cooling and cleanfing it, should equal those at Rome; yet it is but little above twenty years fince fuch a city (thanks to that valuable citizen) has been provided with a convenience of fuch importance: tanta molis erat, &c.!

The reasons of necessity, which called for fuch an undertaking at Paris, did not exist in Rome under Romulus and Tarquin. Its inhabitants may be supposed to have been none of the most delicate persons: it stood scambling along the Tiber, on hills and eminences, the vallies of which were natural drains for the waters and filth, difcharging them into that river.

#### ANTIQUITIES in the VATICAN and CAPITOL.

The ruins with which the inhabited parts of ancient Rome are covered must naturally affect the antiquarians, as representing to their imagination various monuments of the magnificence and grandeur of ancient Rome. The Vatican and the Capitol, amidst the of statues and busts multitude escaped from the ravages of time and barbarism, exhibit some which

every eye must behold with plea. fure. The Vatican antiques are as univerfally known as St. Peter's. The Mufæum Capitolinum, in giving the curious an idea of those which Benedict XIV. has affembled in the Capitol, at the same time must excite an eager defire of seeing fuch beauties. The intent of Leo X. and Benedict XIV. in forming these collections, was to secure the enjoyment of them to the public: how different from that croud of rapacious popes and nephews, whose leading view was to enrich their houses with the spoils of ancient Rome! It is, however, to be wished, that these collections were absolutely public, and that they who are entrusted with the keeping of them did not fell the fight of them, and fcrew an income out of the artifts who are obliged to fludy them: fuch a monopoly corresponds neither with the magnificence nor the intentions of a mafter, who has fo many ways of providing for perfons of this class.

The villas of Borghese, Pamphili, Medicis, &c. the palaces of Farnese, Barberini, Verospi, Masfimi, Albani, &c. are likewise very rich in antiques; but nothing equals, if not in choice, at least in quantity, those of the Justiniani palace. The apartments, the staircase, court, walls, every corner of this palace, are filled or covered with antiques: in a word, under a large shed belonging to it, and where are piled up all those for which room could not be found, one fees at once more than are to be found in all Europe, Rome and At the fight Florence excepted. of fuch riches we admire the munificence of the prince which has thus provided for their conservation;

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Besides, all these pieces, though real antiques, are far from being Every artifan, equally valuable. who had an hand in filling Rome with monuments of this kind, was not a Phidias or an Apollodorus; the majority of them only copying their most colebrated pieces: every where one meets with copies of the Venus of Medicis, some good, some middling, and often very bad. I faw one at Rome which had been lately discovered, and pretty well repaired, fet out for fale in a workshop near La Trinita di Monte. The repair which most of these antiques feem to require, is a very dangerous trial, in which they are always losers: it were perhaps to be wished, that they were treated after the example of Michael Angelo with the celebrated Torso of the Vatican, the repair of which he modefuly declined as above his skill, great as it was. The tradition which had attributed to him the reairing of Laocoon, is manifestly talle; the fecond hand legs and arms bearing no proportion to the bodies to which they have been fitted.

#### Cardinal ALBANI'S PALACE.

Cardinal Alexander Albani is at present the capital repairer of antiquity. With him the most mutilated, most disfigured, most irremediable pieces recover their original beauty: nova facit omnia: the fragment of a bust, which, even when entire, all antiquaries would have difregarded as una testa mognitissima, from him receives, with new life, a name which irrerocably perpetuates its rank.

As a repository for those pieces,

he was building, without the Salara gate, a palace in the tafte of those of ancient Rome. Its front is covered with exquisite embellishments, and interfected by a portico, over which rups the first story; a disposition which, if it cools the ground-floor apartments as shaded by the portico, leaves them only a false light. This front faces a parterre with fine water-works, and innumerable antiques, terminating in a vast semi-circular portico, which is open towards the garden, furmounted with a continuous balustrade, and the outward part mured. This portico puts one the more in mind of the xysti, or covered walks, of the Romans, as being stocked with those objects with which a learned luxury delighted to embellish them; that is, the statues and busts of the most eminent personages. To statues and bufts cardinal Albani has added altars, tombs, bas-reliefs, and monuments of all kinds, and all in part made whole by new work. It is in buftos that these renovations chiefly flew themfelves, in the nofes, the ears, and whole parts fitted to those which time has spared. Thus one sees there the Grecian poets, philosophers, and orators, with amendments and additions; and the name of each newly engraved in Greek characters. We had feen cardinal Albani before seeing his palace; and on our intimating a defire of admiring that structure and its inestimable contents, he answered with something of a sneer, " It is not made for eyes used to " the wonders of French archi-" tecture: to you the plan must " appear chimerical, and the per

" formance execrable."

Cardinal PASSIONEI'S HERMI-

With less expence and parade cardinal Paffionei had built and ornamented his Camalduli hermi-This hermitage, contrived on the fide of the mountain of Frescati, had a prospect of Rome, part of the Campania and its fea, with an horizontal view of the Rufinella of the jesuits lying under it. disposition was modelled from the irregularity of the ground. The apartments formed as many infulated pavilions, dispersed among groves communicating along ferpentine paths: and these paths ended at the main walk, which itfelf was laid out only as the mountain would permit, being cut in it like a little bank. Along the borders of this walk, of these paths, and these groves, were placed funeral monuments which the cheerful verdure around them enlivened. These monuments were ancient tombs of all dimensions, urns of different figures, mostly very uncommon, and Greek and Latin epitaphs of all ages. The most remarkable piece, at least in its bulk, was the tomb of an emperor of the lower ages. Cardinal Albani, to whom it belonged, had made an offer of it to cardinal Paffionei, with the express proviso that he should hoist it into his hermitage, supposing this to be utterly impossible; however, cardinal Paffionei, by dint of machines and oxen, at length effected it.

Among the epitaphs, that on a Greek actress attracted particular notice, being of a great tength, in characters of the best times, and finely preserved. I was for copying those inscriptions which I thought

most affecting, or most singular; but the cardinal saved me that trouble, informing me that he had sent a complete collection of them to the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres at Paris.

In the dining room flood a ciftern taken out of the ruins of Adrian's villa at Tivoli. It was an oblong fquare of four feet to three, and one in depth, and pierced in its centre for a tube; which, playing at meal time, furnished water for drinking, and rinfing the glaffes: this water, equally excellent for its coolness and quality, is the very fame which watered Cicero's Tusculanum; the cardinal having alighted on the ancient pipes. I never faw any goldfmith's work comparable to this ciftern, either for elegancy of form, tafte of the ornaments, or delicacy of workmanship. The cardinal, in his pavilion, had a closet of books rather choice than many. most conspicuous part of this closet hung a portrait of the celebrated M. Arnaud, a Sorbonne doctor; and near it was a large octavo bound in green, without a title: on opening it, there was the Lettres Provinciales in five languages.

But this hermitage had nothing fo extraordinary in it, as its founder: he was free, open, and just, in his conversation, in his dealings, and all his actions; in a word, cardinal Passionei was really a phanomenon in a country and a court, which are the very centre of intrigue and the most artful practices. In his love of literature he had no equal: nobody ever shewed more ardour in promoting it, and nobody ever more heartily detelted the jefuits: this love and this hatred were the two springs of his views, his schemes, and his whole con-

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His decease was followed by the speedy destruction of his hermitage: the people of Camalduli, on whose ground it was built, seconded by their neighbours, immediately fell to pulling down a place which he had formed, and was his supreme delight. I have heard, that, to make the quicker work in its demolition, his rancorous enemies tumbled down from the mountain most of the monuments, which the cardinal had placed there.

To the Roman antiques, with which I was most taken, I think I may add one of a very remarkable kind indeed, and discovered but a little before my arrival.

The abbot Mazeas had accompanied the bishop of Laon, when going to Rome as ambaffador Though the account from France. given by Spartian of the magnificence with which the emperor Adrian had collected for his house at Tivoli, the most remarkable products of the several provinces of the empire, be but superficial, this learned Frenchman undertook from it to fearch the ground on which the ruins of that house lie Among fome plants quite foreign to the foil of Rome, and which have perpetuated themselves on this ground, he perceived a firub emitting a kind of gum, made use of by the labouring peafants for perfuming their fnuff. The first shrubs of this species which he examined were weak and knotty; but advancing towards an eminence intercepting the north

wind, he perceived others very vigorous, and to be nothing less than
that valuable shrub from which the
Arabians gather the balsam of
Mecca, and by the emperor Adrian
imported and cultivated in his gardens at Tivoli. The abbot Mazeas, it is to be presumed, will
communicate to some of the academies, of which he is a member, the
particulars of his observations, and
the discoveries arising from them.

The following curious Enquiries into the Modes of Fashion and Dress of our Ancestors at different Periods, taken from Grainger's Biographical History of England, will, we doubt not, prove very entertaining to such of our readers as have not had an opportunity of seeing the original.

#### HENRY VIII.

N the reign of Richard II. the peaks, or tops, of shoes and boots were worn of fo enormous a length, that they were tied to the knees. A law was made in the fame reign, to limit them to two inches. The variety of dreffes worn in the reign of Henry the Eighth, may be concluded from the print of the naked Englishman, holding a piece of cloth, and a pair of shears, in Borde's " Introduction to Know-" ledge." The dress of the king and the nobles, in the beginning of this 'reign, was not unlike that worn by the yeomen of the guard This was probably at present. It is reaped by inferior persons. corded, that " Anne Bolen wore " yellow mourning for Catharine " of Arragon."

As far I have been able to trace
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the growth of the beard from portraits, and other remains of antiquity, I find that it never flourished more in England, than in the century preceding the Norman con-quest. That of Edward the Confessor was remarkably large, as appears from his feal in Speed's " Theatre of Great-Britain." After the conqueror took possession of the kingdom, beards became unfashionable, and were probably looked upon as badges of disloyalty, as the Normans wore only whiskers. It is faid, that the English fpies took those invaders for an army of priefts, as they appeared to be without beards.

#### MARY.

HAVE before observed, that much the same kind of dress which was worn by Henry VIII. in the former part of his reign, is now worn by the yeomen of the guard. It is no less remarkable, that the most conspicuous and distinguishing part of a cardinal's habit, which has been banished from England ever since the death of cardinal Pole, is also now worn by the lowest order of females, and is called a cardinal.

I take the reign of Mary to be the æra of ruffs and farthingales, as they were first brought hither from Spain. Howel tell us in his "Letters," that the Spanish word for a farthingale literally translated, fignifies cover-infant, as if it was intended to conceal pregnancy. It is perhaps of more honourable extraction, and might fignify cover-infanta.

A blooming virgin in this age feems to have been more folicitous to hide her skin, than a rivelled old woman is at present. The very neck was generally concealed; the arms were covered quite to the wrists; the petticoats were worn long, and the head-gear, or coifure, close; to which was sometimes fastened a light veil, which fell down behind, as if intended occasionally to conceal even the face.

If I may depend on the autho. rity of engraved portraits, the beard extended and expanded itfelf more during the short reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, than from the conquest to that period, Bishop Gardiner has a beard long and streaming like a comet. The beard of cardinal Pole is thick and bushy; but this might possibly be The patriarchal beard, Italian. as I find it in the tapestries of those times, is both long and large; but this feems to have been the invention of the painters, who drew the cartoons. This venerable appendage to the face, was formerly greatly regarded. Though learned authors have written for and against almost every thing, I never faw any thing written against the beard. The pamphlets on the "Unlove-" liness of Love-locks," and the " Mischief of long Hair," made much noise in the kingdom, in the reign of Charles I.

#### ELIZABETH.

E are informed by Hentzner, that the English, in the reign of Elizabeth, cut the hair close on the middle of the head, but suffered it to grow on either side.

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Edward earl of O introduced perfumes brought for the queen gloves, an ed with the control of the

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other things, to pass from one extreme to another, the large jutting coat became quite out of fashion in this reign, and a coat was worn resembling a waistcoat.

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The men's ruffs were generally of a moderate fize, the women's bore a proportion to their farthingales, which were enormous.

We are informed, that fome beaux had actually introduced long fwords and high ruffs, which approached the royal flandard. This roused the jealousy of the queen, who appointed officers to break every man's fword, and to clip all ruffs which were beyond a certain length.

The breeches, or to fpeak more properly, drawers, fell far short of the knees, and the defect was fupplied with long hose, the tops of which were fastened under the drawers.

William, earl of Pembroke, was the first who wore knit stockings in England, which were intro-duced in this reign. They were presented to him by William Rider, an apprentice near London-bridge, who happened to fee a pair brought from Mantua, at an Itahan merchant's in the city, and made a pair exactly like them.

Edward Vere, the feventeenth earl of Oxford, was the first that introduced embroidered gloves and perfumes into England, which he brought from Italy. He presented the queen with a pair of perfumed gloves, and her portrait was painted with them upon her hands.

At this period was worn a hat of a fingular form, which resembled a close-stool pan with a broad brim. Philip II. in the former reign, feems to wear one of these utenfils upon his head, with a narrower

brim than ordinary, and makes at least as grotesque an appearance, as his countryman Don Quixote with the barber's bason.

The reverend Mr. John More, of Norwich, one of the worthiest clergymen in the reign of Elizabeth, gave the best reason that could be given, for wearing the longest and largest beard of any Englishman of his time; namely, "That no act of his life might be " unworthy of the gravity of his " appearance." I wish as good a reason could always have been asfigned for wearing the longest hair, and the longest or largest

As the queen left no less than three thousand different habits in her wardrobe when she died, and was possessed of the dresses of all countries, it is fomewhat strange that there is fuch a uniformity of dress in her portraits, and that she should take a pleasure in being loaded with ornaments.

At this time the stays, or boddice, were worn long waisted. Lady Hunsdon, the foremost of the ladies the procession to Hunsdonhouse, appears with a much longer waift than those that follow She might possibly have been a leader of the fashion, as well as of the procession.

#### JAMES I.

ENRY Vere, the gallant earl of Oxford, was the first nobleman that appeared at court, in the reign of James, with a hat and white feather; which was fome times worn by the king himfelf.

The long love-lock feems to have been first in fashion among the

beaus in this reign, who fometimes

fluck flowers in their ears.

William, earl of Pembroke, a man far from an effeminate character, is represented with earrings.

James appears to have left the beard in much the same state as he found it, on his accession to the

throne.

The cloak, a dress of great antiquity, was more worn in this, than in any of the preceding reigns. It continued to be in fashion after the restoration of Charles II.

It is well known that James I. used to hunt in a ruff and trow-

iers.

We learn from Sir Thomas Overbury, that yellow stockings were worn by some of the ordinary gentlemen in the country.

Silk garters, puffed in a large knot, were worn below the knees, and knots, or rofes, in the shoes.

Wilson informs us, that the countess of Essex, after her divorce, appeared at court " in the " habit of a virgin, with her hair " pendant almost to her feet:" the princess Elizabeth, with much more propriety, wore hers in the same manner, when she went to be married to the prince Palatine.

The head of the countess of Essex seems to be oppressed with ornaments; and she appears to have exposed more of the bosom than was seen in any former pe-

riod.

The ladies began to indulge a flrong passion for foreign laces in the reign of James, which rather increased than abated, in succeeding generations,

The ruff and farthingale fill continued to be worn. Yellow starch for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the fallow complexions of that people, was introduced by Mrs. Turner, a physician's widow, who had a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. This vain and infamous woman, who went to be hanged in a ruff of that colour, helped to support the fashion, as long as she was able. It began to decline upon her execution.

The ladies, like those of Spain, were banished from court, during the reign of James, which was, perhaps, a reason why dress underwent very little alteration during

that period.

It may not be impertinent to remark, that the lady of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards earl of Monmouth, was mistress of the sweet (or perfumed) coffers to Anne of Denmark; an office which answered to that of mistress of the robes at present.

It appears from portraits, that long coats were worn by boys, till they were feven or eight years of age. We are told by dean Fell, that the famous Dr. Hammond was in long coats, when he was fent to

Eton school.

When James came to the crown, there was in the wardrobe, in the Tower, a great variety of dress of our ancient kings; which, to the regret of antiquaries, were soon given away and dispersed. Such a collection must have been of much greater use to the studious in venerable antiquity, than a review of the "ragged regiment" in Westminster Abbey.

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#### CHARLES I.

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In this reign, the hat continued to be worn with much such a fort of crown as that described in the reign of Elizabeth; but the brim was extended to a reasonable breadth. Hats inclining to a cone, a figure very ill adapted to the human head, occur in the portraits of this time.

The hair was worn low on the forehead, and generally unparted: fome wore it very long, others of a moderate length. The king, and confequently many others, wore a love-lock on the left fide, which was confiderably longer than the rest of the hair. The unseemlines of this fashion occasioned Mr. Prynne to write a book in quarto, against love-locks.

The beard dwindled very gradually under the two Charles's till it was reduced to a slender pair of whiskers. It became quite extinct in the reign of James II. as if its fatality had been connected with that of the house of Stuart.

The ruff, which of all fantastic modes maintained its possession the longest, was worn, for some time, after the accession of Charles; but it had almost universally given place to the falling band, when Vandyck was in England.

Slashed doublets, doublets with slit sleeves, and cloaks, were much in fashion.

Trunk breeches, one of the most monstrous fingularities of dress ever seen in this, or any other age, were worn in the reigns of James and Charles I.

The points, which formerly used to be seen hanging about the waist,

are feen dangling at the knees, in fome of the portraits of this period.

Little flimfy Spanish leather boots and spurs were much worn by gentlemen of fashion. It was usual for the beaus in England and France, to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they very rarely wore the one without the other.

Mr. Peck, the antiquarian, informs us, that he had, in his possession, a whole length portrait of Charles; the dress of which he thus describes: "He wore a fall-"ing band, a short green doublet, the arm-parts toward the shoul-"der, wide, and slashed; zig-zag turned up russes; very long green breeches, (like a Dutch-"man) tied far below knee with long yellow ribands; red stock-"ings, great shoe-roses, and a short red cloak, lined with blue, with a star on the shoulder."

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small ringlets. Many wore it curled like a peruke, and some braided and rounded in a knot, on the top of the crown. They frequently wore strings of pearls in their hair. Ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much worn.

Laced handkerchiefs, refembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies: this article of dress has been lately revived, and called a Vandyck.

Many ladies, at this period, are painted with their arms and their bosoms bare; and there is no doubt but they sometimes went with those parts exposed. Cowley, in his discourse " of greathers," censures some enormities in the dress of his time, in the following terms. " Is any " thing more common than to see our ladies of quality wear such high shoes as they cannot walk in without one to lead them? And a gown as long again as their body; so that they cannot stir to the next room, without a page or two to hold it up?"

The citizens wives in this reign, feem to have had their domestic fumptuary laws, and to have adopted the frugal maxims of their hushands. There appears from Hollar's habits, to have been a much greater disparity in point of dress, betwixt them, and the ladies of quality, than betwixt the former, and the wives of our present yeomanry.

The dress of religion gave the highest offence to som gloomy zealors in this reign, who were determined to strip her of her white robe, to ravage the ring from her singer, to despoil her of every ornament, and cloath her

only in black.

#### INTERREGNUM.

I appears by the broad scal of Charles II. in Sandford, dated 1653, that he wore long hair and whiskers. It also appears from the prints of him, in Sir William Lower's account of his entertainment at the Hague, the same year, that he sometimes wore a large cravat, and, at other times, a long falling band with tassels. His russes were large, his doublet short, his boots were also short, with large tops, his hair long, with a lock on

the right fide much longer than the rest.

Mr. Benlowes, in his "Theo-" phila," published in 1652, has given us a print of a man of mode, In his hat, the brim of which is extended horizontally, is a large feather: it inclines much to the right fide, as if it were falling off his head. His hair is very long, his ruffles are double, his doublet reaches no lower than the waiftband of his breeches: his fword is enormous, and suspended to a belt, which comes over his right shoulder; his breeches are large, with puffs like fmall blown bladders, quite round the knees; his boots are very short, with fringed tops, which are near as ample in their dimensions as the brim of his hat. It appears from the fame author, that black patches were fometimes worn by the beaux at the time of Short hair, the Interregnum. short bands, short cloaks, and long vifages, frequently occur in the portraits of this period.

Mr. Benlowes has also given us prints of two ladies, by the hand of Hollar; one in a summer, the other in a winter dress. The former is without a cap, has her hair combed like a wig, except that which grows on the crown of the head, which is nicely braided, and rounded in a knot. Her neck-hand. kerchief is furrounded with a deep scalloped lace, and her cuffs are laced much in the fame manner. The fleeves of her gown have many flashes, through which her linen is very conspicuous: her fan is of the modern make. The latter is represented in a close black hood, and a black mask, which She wears just conceals her nose. a fable tippet, and holds a large

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#### CHARLES II.

THE Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign, and continued a confiderable time in fashion.

The periwig, which had been long used in France, was introduced into England soon after the Restoration.

There is a tradition, that the large black wig which Dr. R. R. bequeathed, among other things of much less consideration, to the Bodleian library, was worn by Charles

Some men of tender consciences were greatly scandalized at this article of dress, as equally indecent with long hair; and more culpable, because unnatural. Many preachers inveighed against it in their sermons, and cut their hair shorter, to express their abhorrence of the reigning mode.

It was observed, that a periwig procured many persons a respect, and even veneration, which they were strangers to before, and to which they had not the least claim from their personal merit. The judges, and physicians, who thoroughly understood this magic of the wig, gave it all the advantage of length, as well as fize.

The extravagant fondness of some men for this unnatural ornament is scarce credible: I have heard of a country gentleman, who employed a painter to place periwigs upon the heads of several of Vandyck's portraits.

Mr. Wood informs us, that Nath. Vincent, D. D. chaplain in ordinary to the king, preached before him at Newmarket, in a long periwig, and Holland sleeves, according to the then fashion for gentlemen; and that his majesty was so offended at it, that he commanded the duke of Monmouth, chancellor to the university of Cambridge, to see the statutes concerning decency of apparel put in execution; which was done accordingly.

The lace neckcloth became in fashion in this, and continued to be worn in the two following

Open fleeves, pantaloons, and fhoulder knots, were also worn at this period, which was the æra of shoe-buckles: but ordinary people, and such as affected plainness in their garb, continued, for a long time after, to wear strings in their shoes.

The ck ical habit, which before it is grow rufty is a very decent drefs, feems not to have been worn in its prefent form, before the reign of Charles II.

The ladies hair was curled and frizled with the nicest art, and they frequently set it off with heart-breakers. Sometimes a string of pearls, or an ornament of ribband, was worn on the head; and in the latter part of this reign, hoods of various kinds were in fashion.

Patching and painting the face, than which nothing was more common in France, was also too common among the ladies in England. But what was much worse, they affected a mean betwixt dress and nakedness; which occasioned the publication of a book, intitled, "A just and seasonable represhension of naked breasts and shoulders, with a preface by Riminatory." Chard

"chard Baxter." — I scarce ever fee a portrait of a lady by Sir Peter Lely, but I think of the following passage of Seneca: "Vi-"deo sericas vestes, si vestes vo-"candæ sunt, in quibus nihil est "quo desendi aut corpus, aut de-"nique pudor possit: quibus sump-

"tis, mulier parum liquido nu"dam fe non esse jurabit."

It appears from the "Memoires de Grammont," that green stockings were worn by one of the greatest beauties of the Eng-

lifh court.

If any one would inform himfelf of the dreffes worn by our anceftors, he should make his obfervations in country churches, in remote parts of the kingdom; where he may fee a great variety of modes of ancient standing. is not unufual, among people of the lower classes, for a Sunday coat to descend from father to son; as it is put on the moment before the wearer goes to church, and taken off as foon as he returns home. have feen feveral old women in beaver hats, which I have good reason to believe were made in the reign of Charles the second.

Of the Origin of Navigation. By the President de Gouget.

SEVERAL conjectures present themselves concerning the origin of navigation. Various accidents and events might have given birth to that art. The sea-coasts in many places are full of islands, at no great distance from the continent. Curiosity would naturally inspire men with an inclination to pass over into these islands. As this passage would not appear either

very long or very dangerous, they would attempt it. Success in one of these attempts would encourage to a fecond. Pliny relates, that anciently they failed only among islands, and that on rafts.

Fishing, to which several nations applied themselves in the earliest ages, might also contribute to the origin of navigation. I am, however, most inclined to think, that the first ideas of this art were owing to those nations which were seated near the mouths of rivers, where they fell into the fea. 'As they failed upon these rivers, they would fometimes be carried out to fea, either by the current, by a florm, or even by defign. They would be terrified at first at the violence of the waves, and the dangers with which they threatened them. But when they had got over these first terrors, they would foon be fenfible of the great advantages which the fea might procure them, and, of consequence, would endeavour to find out the means of failing upon it.

In whatever way mankind became familiar with that terrible element, it is certain that the first effays in navigation were made in the most ancient times. Moses informs us, that the grandions of Japhet paffed over into the islands near the continent, and took poifession of them. It is also an undoubted fact, that colonies very foon failed from Egypt into Greece. Sanchoniatho ascribes the invention of the art of building ships, and the glory of undertaking fea-voyages, to the Caberites. The ancient to the Caberites. traditions of the Phænicians make the Caberites cotemporary with the Titans.

Experience foon convincing them,

that thi the feas construc rivers, fludy to dity to f would e petuofity next end thod of with eaf oars were occurred It must h thought ancients fins of fi the idea of the he ferving h by their t excepting be copied the fins a the oars a these are less proba

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that ships defigned for navigating the feas ought to be of a different construction from those intended for rivers, they would make it their fludy to give fuch a form and folidity to ships designed for the sea, as would enable them to refift the impetuofity of its waves. They would next endeavour to find out a method of guiding and directing them with eafe and fafety. Sculls and oars were the only instruments that occurred to them for fome time. It must have been long before they thought of adding the helm. The ancients imagined, that it was the fins of fishes which first suggested the idea of oars, and that the hint of the helm was taken from obferving how birds direct their flight by their tails. The shape of ships, excepting the fails, feems to me to be copied from that of fishes. What the fins and tail are to fishes, that the oars and helm are to ships. But these are only conjectures more or less probable, and not worth examining to the bottom.

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The action of the wind, whose effects are so sensible and so frequent, might foon suggest the use of fails. But the manner of adjusting and managing them was more difficult, and would not be so soon dis-This, I am persuaded, was the very last part of the contruction of ships which was found out. I am confirmed in this opinion, by the practice of the favages and other rude nations, who make use only of oars, but have no fails. It would be the same in the first ages. The first navigators only coasted, and cautiously avoided losing fight of land. In fuch circumstances, fails would have been more dangerous than useful. It required the experience of feveral ages to teach

navigators the art of employing the wind in the direction of ships.

If we believe, however, the ancient traditions of the Egyptians, this art of using the wind by means of masts and fails, was exceeding ancient. They give the honour of this discovery to Iss. But over and above the little credit which is due to the greatest part of the history of that princes, we shall see by and by, that this discovery cannot be ascribed to the Egyptians.

Men must soon have endeavoured to find out some method of stopping ships at sea, and keeping them firm They would at their moorings. at first make use of various expedients for this purpose, such as large stones, hampers or facks full of fand or other heavy bodies. These they fixed to ropes, and threw into the These methods would be sufficient in the first ages, when the veffels they used were only small But as navigation and light barks. improved, and larger ships were built, some other machine became necessary. We know not at what time, or by whom the anchor, that machine at once so simple and so We find admirable, was invented. nothing certain on this subject in Only they agree ancient authors. in placing this discovery in ages greatly posterior to those we are now examining. They ascribe this invention to feveral different per-I imagine the anchor, like feveral other machines, might be found out in many different countries, much about the fame time. It is certain, that the first anchors were not made of iron, but of stone, or even of wood. These last were loaded with lead. We are told this by feveral writers, and amongst This author others by Diodorus. relates,

relates, that the Phoenicians, in their first voyages into Spain, having amassed more filver than their thips could contain, took the lead from their anchors, and put filver in its place. We may observe further, that the first anchors had only one flook. It was not till many ages after, that Anacharsis invented one with two.

All these different kinds of anchors are still in use in some countries. The inhabitants of Iceland, and of Bander-Congo, use a large stone with a hole in the middle, and a flick thrust through it. In China, Japan, Siam, and the Manillas, they have only wooden anchors, to which they tie great flones. In the kingdom of Calicut they are of stone. The ignorance of the first ages, and of many nations to this day, of the art of working iron, has been the occafion of all these rude and clumfy contrivances.

Though the first pavigators coasted along the shores, and took all possible pains not to lose fight of land, yet, in the very first ages, they must frequently have been driven off to sea by storms. The confufion and uncertainty they found themselves in when these accidents happened, would put them upon fludying fome method of finding where they were in these circumflances. They would foon be fenfible, that the inspection of the heavenly bodies was the only thing that could afford them any direction. It was in this manner, pro-bably, that aftronomy came to be applied to navigation.

From the first moment men began to observe the motion of the heavenly bodies, they would take

notice, that in that part of the heavens where the fun never paffes, there are certain flars which appear constantly every night. It was easy to discover the position of these stars in respect of our earth. They appear always on the left hand of the observator, whose face is turned to the east. Navigators were foon fenfible that this discovery might be of great advantage to them, as these stars constantly pointed out the fame part of the world, When they happened to be driven from their course, they found, that, in order to recover it, they had only to direct their ship in such a manner, as to bring her into her former position, with respect to those stars which they faw regularly every

night. Antiquity gives the honour of this discovery to the Phœnicians, a people equally industrious and enterprifing. The Great Bear would probably be the first guide which these ancient navigators This constellation is choice of. eafily diftinguished, both by the brightness and peculiar arrangement of the stars which compose Being near the pole, it hardly ever fets, with respect to those places which the Phænicians frequented. We know not in what age navigators first began to observe the northern flars, for the direction of their course; but it must have been in very ancient times. The Great Bear is mentioned in the book of Job, who feems to have conversed much with merchants and navigators. The name by which that constellation was known among the ancient inhabitants of Greece, and the tales which they related about its origin, prove that

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perfect direction truth is out the and con not fuffic tremities grees di extent o pects, bo night in year, and ent feafe be confid came to to which must nec must hav his varia could no takes and when the practice i and tables till many It must migation degree of art or pro much thou an of fai most comp operation branches ; appears, h ges we as

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But the observation of the stars in the Great Bear was a very imperfect and uncertain rule for the direction of a fhip's course. The truth is, this constellation points out the pole only in a very vague and confused manner. Its head is not sufficiently near it, and its extremities are more than forty de-This vast grees distant from it. extent occasions very different afpeds, both at different hours of the night in the fame feafon of the year, and in the same hour in diffeent seafons. This variation would be confiderably increased, when it came to be referred to the horizon, which the course of navigators must necessarily be referred. They must have made an allowance for his variation by guess; which ould not but occasion great misukes and errors in those ages, when they were guided only by practice instead of geometrical rules and tables, which were not invented Ill many ages after.

It must have been long before lavigation arrived at any tolerable legree of perfection. There is no art or profession which requires fo much thought and knowledge. The at of failing is of all others the most complicated, its most common operation depends upon various branches in different sciences. It appears, however, that, even in the ges we are now examining, some lations had made fome progress in mantime affairs. Thefe discovehes can be ascribed to nothing, but that love to commerce with which these nations were animated, and their great ardor for the advancement of it.

Von. XII.

n was observed for the direction of Origin of the Custom of faluting those who sneeze. From Dr. Nugent's History of France.

> HE common practice of faluting those who sneeze, is generally dated from the age of Brunehaut, and the pontificate of Gregory the Great. It is faid that in the time of that holy prelate, there was fo contagious a malignity in the air, that those who unluckily happened to fneeze, expired directly. This made the religious pontiff enjoin the faithful certain prayers, accompanied with wishes, that they might be faved from the dangerous effects of the corruption of the air. This is a fable, invented contrary to all the rules of probability; it being certam, that this custom subsisted from the most remote antiquity, in all parts of the known world.

We read in mythology, that the first fign of life given by the man whom Prometheus formed, was Ineezing. This pretended creator, as we are told, stole part of the rays of the fun, and with themfilled a phial, which he fealed hermetically. He then returned with speed to his favourite work, and presented to it his flask open. The iolar rays had loft nothing of their activity; they immediately infinuated themselves into the pores of the statue, and made it sneeze. Prometheus, transported at the success of his machine, had recourse to prayer, and uttered wishes for the preservation of that extraordinary being. His creature heard him; he remembered the wishes, and took particular care, upon fimilar occafions, to apply them to his defeendants; who, from father to ion, have,

have, to this day, preserved it in all their colonies.

The Rabbins, in speaking of this custom, do not give it the same antiquity: they tell us, that after the creation, God made an universal law; the purport of which was, that every living man should sneeze but once; and that, at the same instant he should render his soul to God, without any previous indifposition. Jacob, whom this abrupt manner of quitting the world by no means fuited, and who defired to have it in his power to make his conscience easy, and settle his family affairs, humbled himself before the Lord, expostulated with him once again, and prayed with the utmost earnestness, to be exempted from the general law. His prayers were heard, he fneezed, but did not die. All the princes of the earth being informed of the fact, ordered with one accord, that for the time to come, fneezing should be accompanied with thanksgiving, and wishes for the prolongation of life.

We may trace from these fictions, the origin of that tradition and history, which place, long before the establishment of Christianity, the rife of this piece of civility, which is at last become one of the duties of focial life. It was looked upon as very ancient in the time of Aristotle, who did not know its origin, and has investigated the reason of it in his problems. He maintains that the first men, prepossessed in favour of the head, as the chief feat of the foul, that intelligent fubstance, which governs and animates the whole mass, have carried their respect for it so far, as to honour even a sneeze, one of its manifest and sensible operations. This has given rise to the different forms of compliments, used on like occasions, among the Greeks and Romans; as live: be well: may jupiter preserve you.

Curious Account of the lost Decades of Livy's History.

THE following letter is translated from a scarce little piece, entitled Lettres de la Reyne de Suede, and may perhaps be acceptable for the singularity of iss contents:

To M. COLOMIES.

SIR,

THANK you for communicating to me your studies. I have lately been informed by M. de la Motte le Vayer, that you have sent to the press some pieces in which you mention me as your authority for what you advance, concerning the loss sustained in our days of what is wanting in the common editions of Livy's Roman history; I believe I told the flory to you as I did to many others; I did not indeed fee the battledoors that were made of the skins, on which the lost Decades of that author were written; but I heard it from the mouth of a person of unquestionable veracity, almost forty years ago, who was then governor to the marquis de Rouville. This gentleman affured me, in the most solemn manner, that being with his pupil at one of his estates near Saumur, and having an inclination to at Ten doors i city. ment of he faw them th tenth, a vy, whi firous of the bott

Havi shop-ke doors ha that the of Font the cor abbey, MSS. veral of history c the abb book w were of parchme vice to granted them to dered a doors to he hew of twelv which h and fent maining place, a lame titl confirme the first the lost I take pl to you, b you in that you having,

continue the publ tion to make him exercise himsels at Tennis, he ordered some battle-doors to be bought for him at that city. On examining the parchement of these, he imagined that he saw upon the greater part of them the Latin titles of the eighth, tenth, and eleventh Decades of Livy, which made him ardently defirous of examining this matter to the bottom.

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Having immediately gone to the hop-keeper from whom the battledoors had been bought, he was told, that the apothecary of the abbey of Fontevraud having found, in the corner of a chamber in that abbey, a large pile of parchment MSS. and having read upon feveral of them, that they were the hiltory of Livy, he begged them of the abbess, telling her, that as the book was already in print, they were of no value; but that the parchments might be of some service to him. The abbess readily granted his request; and he fold them to the shop-keeper, who ordered a great number of battledoors to be made of them, whereof he hewed the gentleman upwards of twelve dozens, besides those which he had already disposed of, and fent to other places. The remaining ones bore, some in one lace, and some in another, the lame titles and Latin words, which confirmed the fuspicions raised by the first; namely, that they were the lost Decades of Livy's history. Take pleafure, Sir, in confirming to you, by this detail, what I told you in general, upon this subject; that you may not be accused of having, without reason, named me 25 your authority; mean while, continue your labours, and oblige the public by your valuable pro-

tion to make him exercise himself ductions, both for your own glory, or Tennis, he ordered some battle- and for their instruction.

am, &c.

CHAPELAIN.

Paris, 12 Sept. 1668.

Form of the Anathemas denounced against Robbers in the middle Ages.

ALL states are, at different but they abound most under a feeble form of government, incapable of framing or executing falutary laws for suppressing them. It appears from a letter of Lupus, abbot of Ferrieres, in the ninth century, that the highways were fo much infested with banditti, that it became neceffary for travellers to form themfelves into companies or caravans, that they might be fafe from the The nuaffaults of robbers. merous regulations published by Charles the Bald, in the same century, discover the frequency of these disorders; and such acts of violence were become fo common, that by many they were hardly confidered as criminal; and for this reason the inferior judges, called Centenarii, were required to take an oath, that they would neither commit any robbery themfelves, nor protect fuch as were guilty of that crime. The historians of the ninth and tenth centuries give pathetic descriptions of their outrages. They became fo frequent and audacious, that the authority of the civil magistrate was unable to repress them. ecclefiaftical jurisdiction was called in to aid it. Councils were held with great folemnity, the bodies of

the faints were brought thither, and, in presence of their sacred reliques, anathemas were denounced against robbers, and other violators of the public peace. One of these forms of excommunication, issued in the year 988, is still preserved, and is so singular, and composed with eloquence of such a peculiar kind, that it will not perhaps appear unworthy of a place here. After the usual introduction, and mentioning the outrage which gave occasion to the anathema, it runs thus:

Obtenebrescant oculi vestri, eui concupiverunt; arefcant manus, quæ rapuerunt; debilitentur omnia membra, quæ adjuverunt. Semper laboretis, nec requiem inveniatis, fructuque vestri laboris privemini. Formidetis, & paveatis, a facie persequentis, & non persequentis hostis, ut tabescendo deficiatis. Sit portio vestra cum Juda traditore Domini, in terra mortis ac tenebrarum; donec corda vestra ad satisfactionem plenam convertantur. --- Ne cessent a vobis hæ maledictiones fcelerum veftrorum persecutrices, quamdiu permanebitis in peccato pervafionis. Amen. Riat, Fiat.' --- Bouquet. Recueil des hift. tom. x. p. 517.

## Englished.

veted, be darkened; may the hands be withered up, that have robbed; may all the limbs be infeebled that have helped. May ye always labour, yet never find reft; and may ye be deprived of the fruit of your labour. May ye be in fear and dread from the face of the enemy, whether he purfues or does not purfue you, that, by wasting away, you may at length be consumed. May your portion be with Judas, who

betrayed our Lord, in the land of death and darkness; till your hearts are converted to make full satisfaction. — May these curses, taking vengeance of your wickedness, never cease their effect on you, so long as you remain in the fin of robbery. Amen. So be it, so be it.

Report of a Journey into the North of Ireland, written to Justice Cary, by Sir John Harington, 1599.

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HAVING expected shipping till the 8th of this month, and meeting with none convenient, in respect that all were taken up with sick soldiers, or with my Lord Lieutenant's horses, I was desirous to make some use of the time that I should stay here, and therefore was easily persuaded to go with Sir William Warren, my kind friend, with whom I had been formerly acquainted in England, and to see some part of the realm northward, and the arch-rebel himself, with whom Sir William was to treat.

But staying at Dundalk till the 15th of this month, and no news certain of the earl's coming, I went to fee the Newry, and from thence to Darlingford by the narrow water, and was hindered by waters that I could not come back to Sir William Warren before his firk meeting with the earl Tyrone, which was on the 17th day; what time how far they proceeded I know not, but it appeared that the earl was left in good disposition, because he kept his hour so well, the next morning. And, as I found after, Sir William had told him of me, and given fuch report of me above my defert, that next day,

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when I came, the earl used far greater respect to me, than I expected; and began debasing his own manner of hard life, comparing himself to wolves, that fill their bellies sometime, and fast as long for it; then excused himself to me that he could no better call to mind myself, and some of my friends that had done him some courtefy in England; and been oft in his company at my Lord of Ormond's; saying these troubles had made him forget almost all his friends.

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After this he fell to private communication with Sir William, to the effecting of the matters begun the day before; to which I thought it not fit to intrude myself, but took occasion the while to entertain his two fons, by posing them in their learning, and their tutors, which were one Friar Nangle, a Franciscan, and a younger scholar, whose name I know not; and finding the two children of good towardly fpint, their age between thirteen and afteen, in English cloths, like a nobleman's fons; with velvet gerkins and gold lace; of a good chearful aspect, freckled faced, not tall of nature, but strong and well-set, both of them their English tongue.

I gave them, not without the advice of Sir William Warren, my English translation of Ariosto, which I got at Dublin: which their teachers took very thankfully, and soon after shewed it the earl, who called to see it openly, and would needs hear some part of it read; I turned, as it had been by thanke, to the beginning of the 45th canto, and some other passages of the book, which he seemed to like so well, that he solemnly swore his boys should read all the book over to him.

Then they fell to communication again, and calling me to him, he faid, that I should witness, and tell my lord lieutenant, how, against all his confederates wills, Sir William had drawn him to a longer ceffation, which he would never have agreed to, but in confidence of my lord's honourable dealing with him; for, faith he, now is my harvest time, now have my men their fix weeks pay afore-hand, that they have nothing to do but fight; and if I omit this opportunity, and then you shall prepare to invade me the mean time, I may be condemned for 20500 a fool. at most signama

Also one pretty thing I noted; that the paper being drawn for him to fign, and his figning it with O'Neal, Sir William (though with very great difficulty) made him to new write it, and fubscribe Hugh Then we broke our faits Tyrone. with him, and at his meat he was very merry, and it was my hap to thwart one of his priefts in an argument, to which he gave reasonable good ear, and fome approbation. He dranks to my lord's health, and bade me tell him he loved him, and acknowledged this cessation had been very honourably kept. He made likewise a solemn protestation, that he was not ambitious, but fought only fafety of his life, and freedom of his conscience, without which he would not live, though the queen would give him Ireland.

Then he asked of Sir Henry Harington, and said he heard he had much wrong, to have an imputation of want of courage, for the last deseat at Arkloo: protesting that himself had known Sir Henry serve as valiantly as ever any man did, naming the time, place, and persons, all known to Sir William

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Warren. Other pleasant and idle tales were needlefs and impertinent, or to describe his fern table, fern forms spread under the stately canopy of heaven, His guard, for the most part, were beardless boys without fhirts; who, in the frost, wade as familiarly through rivers as water spaniels. With what charm fuch a mafter makes them love him I know not; but, if he bid come, they come; if go, they do go; if he fay do this, they do it. He makes apparent show to be inclinable to peace; and some of his nearest followers have it buzzed amongst them, that some league of England with Spain or Scotland, or I know not where, may endanger them. But himfelf, no doubt, waits only to hear what my lord lieutenant intends, and according to that will bend his courfe.

Fryar Nangle fwears all oaths, that he will do all the good he can, and that he is guiltless of the heimous crimes he is indited of; for, if he had his pardon, perhaps there might be made good use of him. This is all I remember any way worthy the writing to you, not doubting but Sir William Warren, that had the sole charge of this business, will give you much better account of the weightier affairs, than I that only went to see their manner of parting.

I remain in much duty, John Harington.

Pay and Clothing of the Army in Ireland, in Queen Elizabeth's Reign; from the same.

I must not forget, nor cease to tell, her majesty's good, wife, and gracious providings for us her captains and our foldiers, in fummer heats and winter colds, in hunger and thirst, for our backs and our bellies. That is to fay, every captain of an hundred footmen doth receive weekly, upon every Saturday, his full entertainment of twenty-eight shillings. In like case; every lieutenant fourteen shillings; an enfign seven shillings; our ferjeant, furgeon, drum, and fife, five shillings pay by way of imprest; and every common foldier three shillings delivered to all by the pole weekly. To the four last lower officers two shillings weekly, and for every common foldier twenty pence weekly is to be answered to the full value thereof, in good apparel of different kinds, part for winter, and part for fummer, which is ordered of good quality and fluff for the prices; patterns whereof must be fent to the lord-deputy to be compared and prepared as alloweth.

Apparel for an officer in winter.

A caffock of broad cloth with bays, and trimmed with filk lace, twenty-feven shillings seven-pence.

A doublet of canvass with filk buttons, and lined with white linnen, fourteen shillings sive-pence.

Two shirts and two bands, nine shillings and fix-pence.

Three pair of kerfy flockings, at two shillings and four-pence a pair, feven shillings.

Three pair of shoes neats leather, at two shillings and four-pence per pair, seven shillings.

One pair of Venetians of broad Kentish cloth, with silver lace, silteen shillings four-pence.

In Summer.

Two shirts and bands, nine shillings six-pence.

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One pair of flockings, two shillings eight-pence.

A felt hat and band, five shillings five-pence.

Apparel for a common foldier in winter.

A cassock of Kentish broad cloth fined with cotton, and trimmed with buttons and loops, seventeen hillings fix-pence.

A doublet of canvafs, with white hinnen lining, twelve shillings fix-

A hat cap coloured, feven shil-

Two shirts of Osanbridge holland and bands, eight shillings.

Three pair neats leather shoes, two shillings four-pence each, seven fhillings.

Three pair of kerfy flockings,

eight shillings.

One pair Venetians of Kentish broad cloth, with buttons, loops, and lining of linnen, thirteen shillings four-pence.

## In Summer.

Two shirts of Osanbridge and two falling Holland bands, feven hillings.

Two pair of neats leather shoes, four shillings eight-pence.

One pair of stockings, two shillings eight-pence.

A hat cap coloured, three shil-

Thus, friend Thomas, her majesty, with wonted grace, hath graced our bodies, and may heaven's grace cloath her in everlasting robes of righteousness, and on earth peace to her who always sheweth good will toward all men.

So refleth thy loving mafter,

JOHN HARINGTON.

A Letter from King James the First, to Sir John Harington, in the original spelling.

To our trufty and Well-belowede Sir Johne Haringeton, Knight.

RYGHTE trustie and wel-belovite frinde, we greete yow heartily weill. We have raissavit your lanterne, with the poefie yow sende us be owr servande Williame Hunter, gevinge yow hairtie thankes; as lykewayse for your laste letter, quhawin we perfaife the continuance of your loyall affectione to us and your fervyce; we shall not be unmyndefule to extende owr princelie favoure heirafter to yow and your perticulers at all guid occasions. We committe yow to God,

JAMES R.

From our cowrte at Hallyruid-howfe, April the thyrde, 1603. The way of the 1601

As flight circumstances often point out the change of men and manners at different æras, the candid reader will excuse the following specimen of the mode of elections in the last century, and make what reflections be pleases on comparison with the present times.

Arawadi ingga

To our much bonoured and worthis, Friend, J. H. Efq; at bis boufe at Kelfton near Bathe.

Worthie Sir.

OUT of the long experience we have had of your approved worth and fincerity, our citie of Bathe have determined and fettled their resolutions to elect you for burgess of the house of commons, in this present parliament, for our faid citie, and do hope you will accept the trouble thereof; which if you do, our defires is, you will

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not fail to be with us at Bathe, on Monday next, the eighth of this instant, by eight of the clock in the morning, at the furthest, for then we proceed to our election. And of your determination we intreat you to certifie us by a word or two in writing, and fend it by the bearer to

Your affined loving friends,

JOHN BIGG, the Major. WILLIAM CHAPMAN,

Bathe, Dec. 6, 1645.

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> W. Wideliergowis, sol on cattle Literary

# Literary and Miscellaneous Essays.

Comparative History of the Italian and French Music.

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THE love of fong, which nature has annexed to the human organisation, was, according to the poets, what first formed sosieties:

Sylvestres bomines, &c.

The first lispings of melody, as directed by philosophy, enthusiasm, or the passions, were the first vehicle of laws, tenets, and soft emotions.

To follow ancient music through its developments and progresses, in a nation whose heart and organs were open to every object of fenfibility, does not belong to my fubjett: besides, nothing can be added to the feveral details on this head given by M. Burette. Let me only be permitted to defire, that fome capable person, equally conversant with Greek, and the theory of muic, would, from the lights scattered in the Memoirs of the Academy of Incriptions, in the didactic treatifes of Greek muficians, and in the learned Meibomius's commentaries on those treatises, compose a connected history of ancient music: fuch a work would be highly aceeptable to the scholar and the harmonist, as it may open fresh views; and though it be, partly, no more than picking from the above monuments, yet it is a picking which requires a matterly hand,

From Plutarch's Treatife, and M. Burette's comment on it, I shall produce some facts which belong to my subject, and are preparative to it.

In the country which the Greeks and their first colonies occupied, each tribe being equally enamoured with the beautiful, and the harmony from which it refults, struck out different ways in the pursuit and attainment of it. Hence that difference of dialects in pronouncing one common language, which they enriched in varying it; hence that variety in the orders, the standards of architectonic beauty; hence likewife that diversity of modes, into which mufical melody was modelled. ELIC Archin

Whether this diversity be attributed to the climate, or the different conformation of the organs; whether it be accounted the mere effect of chance, or the force of habit; it must dispose us to see, without aftonishment, what is doing among us and among our neighbours. Let us therefore not be furprised, that the same taste for finging does not unite nations, of an extent far beyond the narrow limits of Greece; nations speaking different languages; in a word, nations no less discordant in their manner of feeling, than in their way of feeing and thinking.

It is natural that each nation should impart to its finging and music the stamp of that national characteristic, which distinguishes

its

its genius, manners, usages, and customs it is natural, from the analogy of relations and conformities between speaking and finging, (the latter being only pronunciation more varied, and more strongly articulated) that, the speech of these nations being different, their singing should likewise be different: lastly, it is natural, that each nation, being as jealous of its music as of its language, should have an exclusive esteem for it, preserve it with like care, and oppose any too sudden and striking innovations.

Music, which for a long time had, among the Greeks, been confined to the worship of the gods, and to education, no fooner began to flep out of the circle to which the primitive artists had limited it, than a general outcry was raised against the innovators. Auftere Sparta banished Therpander for having added two firings to the lyre; the Argians imposed penalties on those who should presume to go about the like attempts; and, urluent to the notion that music had a direct influence on the manners and the government, most of the Greek republics loudly declared against every appearance of raifing it from that malculine and vigorous fimplicity, to which tradion attributed its ftrongest impres-

These measures failed of their effect, when Greece, inebriated with its prosperity, was carried away by a passion for shows. Music having got possession of the theatre, Poetry, by which it had before been ruled, became the musician's mercenary slave: words were facrificed to founds; energy, to extravagant modulations; the pleasure

of the foul, to the aftonishment of the ear; in short, Music, which till then had slowed like a gentle fream between fixed banks, gradually became a torrent without banks, and without bottom.

Plato, who was himself a great musician, strenuously opposed the torrent, but in vain; and to as little effect was he seconded by Aristotle. The disciples of those two great masters, unable to do any more than lament the depravation of the musical art, confined their endeavours in its behalf, to disquisitions on the causes and the degrees of this depravation.

The theatre fided with them. We owe to Plutarch the fragment of a comedy of Pherecrates, where Music, all in rags, and beaten to mummy, comes before the magifirates with a complaint, against one Menallippides, for beginning to enervate it; against Cynchas, the Athenian, who had disfigured it by strained prolongations of the voice, without either expression or harmony; against Phrynicus, who, with his arbitrary strains, passages, and dimunitions, had made it quite unnatural; laftly, against Timotheus, who, by his mincings and hathings had reduced it to extravagant quavers. Philoxenes had cscaped this centure; but that of Aristophanes fell the heavier on him, charging him with bacing made mufic more flabby, more flexile, more manpled than a cabbage-forout, futerseding melody with a squeaking, fit only for low-lived ears. "All the " other comic poets," added Platarch, " joined with the general " outcry." 971

it, dates its æra from Greece's fine age; from that age, when clo-

arts, tion, which quence to the ture, the m greate Hauby the tempo have quity

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Greeks, religion a intimatel quence, poetry, and all the polite arts, had been brought to perfection, by efforts and innovations, which were justified in the confequences, gradually leading artists to the exact imitation of fair nanure, whilst the fantastic efforts of the musicians threw them at a greater distance from it.

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Had the general outcry, caused by the latter, been the outcry of temporary jealousy, it would not have imposed on the sagacious equity of posterity; whereas Plutarch, together with most of the Greek musicians who have reached us, and who were posterior to the age in question, form as it were a perpetual concert of praise on ancient music, of threnodies on its depravation, and of complaints against the innovators.

From whence it seems to follow, that objects of taste, as music, have a point, quad ultra ritraque nequit emsistere rection; that the same love of novelty, which leads to it, hinders one from stopping at it, insensibly leading on to deviations; that posterity is the only competent judge of the success or miscarriage of artists; in a word, that, as to arts, every age may be compared to a passenger in a boat, who often imagines he is going forward, when in reality he is losing ground.

By the light of ancient facts, and of maxims resulting from them, we shall illustrate some particulars relating to the French and Italian music.

Long before the French name made any figure in Europe, the Gauls our ancestors, had a national music, which, like that of the Greeks, was connected with their religion and politics; and the more intimately, being performed exclufively by a class of that fingular order of priefts, who, having wormed themselves into the several branches of government, had infenfibly got into their hands the highest prerogatives of the fovereignty. The history of the Gaulish nation throws no light on the beginning, nor confequently on the duration, of this phanomenon; all we know is, that the authority of this body, the whole force of which lay in the close union of its members, was founded on ignorance and superstition; that is, on the exclusive possession it had asfumed of literature, the sciences, and religion; on an intolerance with fword in hand; laftly, on their horrid facrifices, as the choice of the human victims was easily made to fall on those who had prefumed to give the order any umbrage or offence. The Bards, a class incorporated with the Druids, were the poets and muficians of the nation. Their labours in both kinds, being subordinate to the interest, and directed by the views of the fraternity, precluded all the improvements to which the rivalry of artifts, the defire of pleafing, the love of novelty, &c. gave birth. Crods

These poetical musicians were posted at the head of armies, and in the heat of battle, fang the prowesses of the nation's demi-To judge of their music gods. from the account which the Romans have left us of this martial chanting, every circumstance in it favours of barbarism: some, comparing it to the bellowing of enraged elephants, called it barritum: the emperor Julian compares it to the difmal cry of owls and screetchowls; παραπλήσια ταις κλαγίαις των ταχύ βοώντων όρνίθων : Mar-

cellinus,

cellinus, to the noise of an agitated fea dathing against the rocks.

10 The conquest of the Gauls, by the Romans, the downfall of Druidiffm, which followed it, the forced trade of the Gauls with their new masters, had but little affected their music, at least that of the northern Gauls; for, near four hundred years after that conquest, the emperor Julian, bantering with a friend of his on a composition which he was fending to him from the farthell part of Gaul, faid, comparing it to those of the musical poets of this country, Taura ou Tananci & Bapcapos Mica apodmurch.

Two of Theodoric's letters, written by Caffiodorus, among whose works they are to be read, inform us, that the Gaulish music continued ftill the fame at the time of the conquest of the Gauls by Clovis. This prince, intending to retain musicians in his palace, qui potestatis sua gloriam oblectarent, had defired Theodoric, magno opere, magnis precibus, to fend him one of the fugers belonging to his chamberband. In the first of the abovecited letters, Theodoric orders one of his best performers to be selected, qui cum dulci sono gentilium corda domet; and, in the second, he acquaints Clovis with the artist's being fet out.

The gravity of the Christian religion, for a long time allowed, in public worship, only a psalmody which differed but little from common speech. After the conversion of Constantine to Christanity, St. Athanasius had excluded from the church of Alexandria the chanting which was getting footing there. St. Ambrose afterwards countenanced it in the church of Milan, fancti-

Chamber. and .

fying, among the profane tunes of paganism, such as had solema graces comporting with the dignity of divine worthip.

This regulation, being justified by the tears which the ambrofial mode of finging drew from St. Augustine, soon spread throughout the church. St. Gregory devoted part of the cares of his pontificate in introducing into the Roman church the finging known by the

name of the Gregorian chant.

The Gallican church, authorifed by general example, gradually adapted to public worship many of its ancient national tunes, which tradition had preferved. In the latter times of the Roman empire, the entertaining arts, with which mufic may unquestionably be classed, being driven out of Europe by the incursions of the barbarians, now existed only in remembrance, tradition, and a rote that could furnish nothing new to the performances which this revolution in the discipline of the church required.

Rome was the best provided; for St. Gregory, collecting the remains of tafte which Rome still retained under its ruins, and borrowing from the Greek, and the principal Latin churches, the airs which he thought most suitable to the office of the church, composed and pricked down, with his own hand, the antiphonary, which on that account he called Antiphonarium centonem, and by which the finging of the Roman church is to

this day regulated. This antiphonary contained only the substance of the singing, and that indicated rather for recollect

ing than learning it. In order to fettle and perpetuate this modula-

tion, S of fing part of of which mafter.

What Claudia bishop the roga for part cording to his r linaris.

Pfalmoru Ante Inftru

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the flate

till the e Abbé Lel early epo min mod inging, rowed fro it had o lutely pe which no down to melodies, t fill fung drals, bei great feff they are long by r may be fu part of th ties for th by the biff

It would form the r relate only Music in P Greeks we it, had bee arts under le birth o

tion, St. Gregory founded a school of singers, as a nursery for this part of the ecclesiastical office, and of which he himself was the first master.

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What St. Gregory did for Rome, Claudian Mamert, brother to the bishop of Vienne, who instituted the rogation days, had already done for part of the Gauls, at least, actording to the epitaph consecrated to his memory by Sidonius Apollinaris.

Pfalmorum bic modulator et Phonascus Ante altare, gratulante fratre, Instructas docuit sonare classes.

History gives us no infight into the state of the Gallican finging all the eighth or ninth centuries. Abbé Lebeuf conceives, that in that early epocha it had borrowed cermin modulations from the Roman finging, which likewife had borrowed from the Gallican. But some it had of its own growth, absolutely peculiar to itfelf, and of which not a few are transmitted down to our times: fuch are the melodies, triomphes, tropes, or laudes, fill fung in some French cathedrals, before the epiftle, on the great festivals. In some places they are called laudes episcopi, and long by regular canons, who, we may be fure, formerly shone in this part of the finging: their gratuities for this performance are paid by the bishop.

It would be quite needless to inform the reader, that the premises relate only to plain church singing. Music in parts, if the Romans and Greeks were at all acquainted with it, had been buried with the fine atts under the ruins of the empire. Its birth or revival, call it which

you please, is of a much later date than the time we are speaking of. So early as the ninth century, the Roman fingers, according to abbe Lebeuf, had taught the Gaulish The multiplication of the fingers. concords, their several combinations, the organisations in duplo, in triplo, in quadruplo, the fauxbourdon, the dechant, and the counter-point, at length, after four centuries of trials, feelings, and endeavours, produced our present music. By means of the diatonic scale, invented in the twelfth century by an Italian monk, it became a particular language, independent of all national idioms, and in which harmonists could fix their ideas, revise them, communicate them to others, and transmit them to posterity.

A learned Roman prelate has proved, that the arts depending on defign are indebted to the christian religion for the preservation of their manual practice, and their revival in Europe; and if we apply the same kind of proofs to music, it would be still more easy to demonstrate that it owes all it is to that same religion.

On a retrospect to the state of it in Europe, before the ninth century, we find it established in the Roman and Gallican church, but with all the different modulations naturally arising from the different genius of the two nations, the difference of language and organs, the ancient Roman urbanity, and the prejudice of a nation, which, after the most vigorous resistance against the Roman yoke, defended its music as it had defended its liberty.

The Merovingian kings, not having Clovis's taste for music, were obliged, even for their chamber, to make use of church-singing performed by priests and clerks. Gregory of Tours relates, that being, in 58c, at king Gontran's court, that prince defired, at dinner, that the gradual might be repeated by the deacon, who had sang it at the mass in the morning; and that, being much delighted with it, he immediately caused the same plaim to be sung out, in a full chorus, by all the priests and clergy who had attended their bi-

hop to court.

Under these kings of the first race, the popes had only a very remote influence, even in the churchaffairs of the French nation; till mutual fervices connecting the first Carlovingian kings with the court of Rome, the popes took advantage of these connections to extend to ecclefiaftical concerns, that immediate influence which had been lately given to them in one of the most important state affairs. They endeavoured to introduce the Gregoriah finging, instead of the old Gallican moods, and in this were effectually feconded by Pepin and Charlemagne, who, having been feveral times at Rome, were become prepoffeffed in favour of the Roman finging.

Towards the middle of the eighth century, Pepin had already fent to Rome some monks to be instructed in the Gregorian chant, in St. Gregory's school, under the inspection of pope Paul I. "In 787, on the celebration of Easter at Rome before Charlemagne, the singers of his chapel were for singing in the choir with the singers of the pope's chapel; et ecce orta est conjentio! the French assirmed they sang the best and most correctly; the Romans, on the o-

"ther hand, claimed the whole

"advantage to be on their fide,

and charged the Brench with

being utterly ignorant of the

way of hitting a note, befides

their rude enunciation. The

dispute being laid before the

emperor, and the French making

themselves sure of his protec
tion, grew more vehement in

afferting their superiority. The

Romans, proud of their profound

knowledge and their regular su
dies in this kind, called the

"dies in this kind, called the French, clowns, dunces, affes. The monarch, having decided the contest in favour of the Romans, defired of the pope twelve

choristers of his chapel, whom he distributed in France to teach the Roman note, or the Grego-

" rian chant."

Whether it was malignity, or the want of fkill in them, or obfinacy in the French, these instructions, far from answering the end defired, fpread in feveral parts of France a mode of finging, fo ridiculously motleyed, as to be neither Roman nor Gallican. On Charlemagne's complaints, Adrian II. recalled those choristers, punished their misbehaviour with imprisonment, and prevailed on the emperor to leave two of his fingers at Rome, whose instructions he himself would take care of. When they were become mafters of the Roman mood, he fent them back to Charlemagne, who kept one for his chapel, and fent the other to his fon Drogon, bishop of Metz. obgain slow and

The instruction of these menbacked by the emperor's repeated orders, at length established the Roman chant in brance: the French whose name has fince been given to this note, expressed it tolerable well, distyle which turned Thi

Frenc of his church feemly gory: "thro " prefi " thur " when " itself "tion, " trills. " in fu " the r "ing o " thus, " deafer judice fi this pie venging talt on it had spoi with pri and his r with this the like o tulerim ne

Amidst moducing france. A strance of the Ga tion had longs: he this kind; his whole if, as abbe without quite music Greator are

ikulatores,

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well, especially at Metz, except the diefer, the B flat, and the cadences, which the stiffness of their organs turned into a kind of braying.

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This ingenuous confession of a French writer, to the disadvantage of his nation, John, deacon of the church of Rome, aggravates in unfeemly terms in his life of St. Gregory: -- " Thefe feptentrional "throats," fays he, " can ex-" prefs only the explosions of " thunder, and the roar of forms: " when their rigor aims to bring "itself to any agreeable modula-"tion, instead of the cadences, the " trills, and diminutions, required "in fuch a modulation, you hear " the rumble of heavy carts jolt-"ing down a rugged flope; and "thus, instead of pleasing, they deafen the ear." National prejudice furnished the colourings of this picture. John was for revenging his nation of the reproaches taft on it by the French, that they had spoiled finging by loading it with primnesses and puerilities; and his recrimination he concludes with this reflection, fuggested by the like odious principle: Hee retulerim ne indiscussam Gallorum levilatem videar prætermififfe.

Amidst these endeavours for introducing the Gregorian chant into
france, Charlemagne had greatly
at heart the retaining some pieces
of the Gallic singing, which tradition had preserved in old military
songs: he was even a composer in
this kind; and certainly no man in
his whole kingdom more capable,
is, as abbé Lebeus affirms, though
without quoting any authority, both
the music and the words of Veni

Italy, in those early times, had italy, or poetical musicians,

fince known in France by the names of Trouveres, Ministrels, &c. Father Le Brun, and M. Du Clos (in his memoir on the fcenic games) have collected several articles of the capitularies and canons of councils held in France in the ninth century, against priests, abbots, and clerks, countenancing by their presence the buffooneries (joea abscena, verba turpia) of the jongleurs (10culatores) or who even bore a part in them. Supposing these laws to have been general, it would follow, that the shows pointed at prevailed not only in France, but even in Germany, as well as Italy.

Charlemagne, coming down the Alps into Lombardy, in 774, was met by a Lombard poet, who fang to him a copy of verses, which he had composed in his praise.

The troubles during and fubfequent to the reign of Lewis the Debonnaire, the wars in which both the empire and the French sceptre were wrested from the house Charlemagne, deprived the muses of the necessary leifure and quiet for carrying on their labours with any fuccels. Befides the general evils in which France and Italy became involved, the former fuffered extremely from the inroads and depredations of the Normans. These calamitous times caused, in the history of the music of the two nations, a void of between two and three centuries, in which nothing relating to music shews itself, but a few endeavours of the clergy and monks for preferving the old church music from those adulterations, which an ignorant love of novelty was introducing.

This void throws us back to the twelfth century: the cities of Italy, availing themselves of the anarchy in which the public misfortunes had left the Italians and French, fet up the flandard of liberty, and erecting themselves into independent states, role by agriculture, arts, trade, a numerous population, and all the advantages of which liberty, directed by good laws, is productive, to a very flourishing degree of profperity. The fine arts caught the ardour

of these revolutions. About the beginning of the twelfth century, Guy Aretin having opened a way for carrying music to perfection, the Italians came into it in crowds, whilft the French declared for the

ancient method.

Abbe Lebeuf, on the contrary, thinks that it does not appear in hiftory, that Aretin's method met with any opposition, and that the worth of it was not perceived : but Du Cange, in the word mia, quotes a passage of Letald, whom he makes cotemporary with Guy Aretin, (qui codem faculo vixit). In this passage, which is taken from the life of St. Julian, bishop of Mans, Letald, the author of his life, mentions the office of that fame faint, the words and music of which he had composed, and concerning which he gives to understand, that he has preferred the ancient method to the new, the first essays of which were but little agreeable to French ears (barbaram et inexpertam). "For " my part," adds the French monk, "these novelties are my " aversion, their only merit being " a deviation from our ancient " masters." \* \*\* \*\* \* \* \* \*

Instead of taking on me to settle these clashings of authorities, I shall only mention the perplexity in which their opposition leaves me.

This perplexity would be re-

moved, were the passage, in which John of Salisbury complains of the new music being introduced into the churches, applicable to the churches of England and France: that new music, according to his description of it, differs but little from the most laboured music of the present times; which looks as if he had in his eye the country where this mufic had but recently made its appearance; that is, Italy.

On this passage of John of Salifbury, the abbe grounds two affertions. 1. That this finging, very different from the Gregorian chant, and adapted for private use, or profane affemblies, is not admitted into the church: 2. That its ad-

mission is very late. The former little agrees with the English writer's complaints of that finging being introduced in conspectum Domini, in itsis penetralibus fanctuarii. The fecond, for which one may rely on the abbé Lebeuf's particular knowledge in the rites' and the rubricks of the churches of France, is a direct proof that John of Salisbury in this passage meant only Italy, whither he had travelled.

From the churches it spread among the people, and foon became the foul and band of those schools and societies of the mirthful science, to which both the Italians and the French equally owe their language, their poetry, and their music.

Provence was the nursery of these schools for both nations: the pure air of this charming country; the fire of the men, and the foft liveliness of its females; the neighourhood of the many polite courts in South France; an hereditary take for arts, in a house which for a long

time h vence; at Avig which mong t rewards the inft concurr which n France, The foll vinced o under to that Cha of his do intire pi jesters, n bers of t The !

twenty-n Antiquiti age, mal porary m courts ver princes a which the panies of buffoons, der the g men (Hom joining th merriment which for month. 1 were hand agreeably some adun with in Ar St. August fion had a him; and mon for the kind to be filver, and with rich ca

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time held the fovereignty of Provence; the refidence of the Popes at Avignon; the love of pleafure, which affluence had fomented among the Italians; the munificent rewards which they bestowed on the instruments of their pleasures, concurred to promote a fcience, in which modern Italy, and afterwards france, rivalled ancient Greece. The following ages were fo far convinced of the obligation they were under to Provence, as to imagine that Charlemagne, in the division of his dominions, had given up the intire property of it to the poets, effers, minftrels, and other members of the mirthful science.

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The learned Muratori, in his twenty-ninth differtation on the Antiquities of Italy in the middle ge, makes mention from cotemporary monuments, of the plenary merts very frequently held by the princes and states of Italy, and at which there never failed to be companies of minstrels, mimes, jesters, buffoons, mountebanks, &c. Under the generical name of Courtmen (Homini di corte) these people, oming their talents, improved the merriments of the jocund seasons, which fometimes lasted a whole month. During all this time, they were handsomely boarded, and; agreeably to a custom of which ome adumbrations are to be met with in Aristophanes, Martial, and St. Augustine, each on his difmifion had a fuit of cloaths given to him; and it was nothing uncommon for the top performers of each kind to be prefented with chains of alver, and even of gold, horses with rich caparisons, &c. At the edding of Antony De la Scala, lift was taken of above two fundred of these virtuosos, qui fin-VOL. XII.

guli perceperunt indumenta waloris ad minas decem ducatorum pro queque. That of Galeazzo Visconti drew together such a number; that the gratuities amounted to plusquam septem millia pannorum bonorum. Lastly, above sisteen hundred were present at a plenary court held by the Malatestas at Rimini.

These largesses encouraged, supported, and perpetuated the pleafureable arts, which thus amply partook of the riches with which Italy at that time abounded. They had not fuch a good time of it in other countries, where economy feconded the anathemas which the church used frequently to fulminate against those profane amusements. The emperor Henry II. on his marriage with Agnes des Poitiers, fent away, without the least entertainment or reward, an infinite multitude of virtuofos, whom the confident expectation of another kind of treatment had drawn to that folemnity. The princes and nobility, in order to rid themselves of fuch expence, and at the fame time to be revenged of those fulminations which curtailed their diversions, would sometimes let loose the virtuolos on the clergy, empowering them to levy contributions for their reward; a licence which, in a council held at Ravenna, in 1286, was condemned as importunita abufiva.

At this very epocha the Italians had regular plays, whilft the French knew nothing beyond farces, half burlefque and half religious, such as the Simple Mother, the Afi, with exhibitions of the passion, and the mysteries, and this only in holiday times, fortishly imagining, that thus acting the faints, the Bletled Virgin, and God himself, were acts

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of exalted devotion: whereas, in Italy, the Corti bandite, or festive companies, who resorted to these festivals, of which public notice was given some time before the celebration, composed among themselves plays strictly conformable to the rules of drama, and animated by a judicious combination of all the several powers of poetry, mufic, and dancing; together with ballets relative to the main action.

"The stage-players," says an old Milanese chronicle, "used to sing the seats of Rowland and "Oliver; and these songs were intermixed with, and followed by, dances accompanied with music, performed by bussions, and mimes in various evolutions, equally grave and graceful."

Donison the monk, in the first book of his poem on the famous counters Matilda, has in a fingle line, not indeed very harmonious, summed up the several instruments which formed the orchestras of those spectacles:

Tympana cum cytaris, stivisque ly-

Spectacles of this fort had likewife their decorations and machines, which indeed were the main part in that exhibition, described in the following manner by John Villani:

"The citizens," fays he, " of St. Friano's quarter at Florence, had an old custom of giving every year an exhibition, the fcheme of which was always new, and strikingly singular. In the beginning of the year 1304, that jocund body gave notice, that whoever was for knowing news from the other world

" (Saper novelle de l'altro mondo) " should repair, on the 1st of May, " to the bridge which divides the " city of Florence. On the day " appointed, the bed of Arno was " was found covered with ma-" chines, representing dens and " caverns of various forms, in " which, amidst fire, " shrieks, ejaculations, and how-" lings, were feen the tortures " which devils, under a thousand " hideous forms, were bufy in in-" flicting on the damned; when, " lo! in the height of the show, " the bridge being then only of " wood, part of it gave way under

"the croud."
In those ages of darkness I have met with only one act of hostility between Italy and France, relating to music; and that is, in a decree of the republic of Bologna, which Ghirardacci, in his history of that republic, places in the year 1288. That decree orders, Ut cantous Francigenorum in plateis communic ad cantandum omnino morari non pofessi.

I know of no monument, from which any fure judgment may be formed of the state of Italian mufie during those times : it may only be supposed, that the opportunities of distinguishing itself at the festivals and exhibitions, which were infinitely more frequent in Italy than in France; the kind reception which entertaining talents every where met with, together with the rewards bestowed on the Coryphai of those arts, must of course have powerfully improved and stimulated the natural dispositions of those numerous companies, which devoted themselves to music, as their settled bufiness.

I had made myself sure of finding

ing for the fta of the I in that he lays reasons, nitled It pontiff' and the and all fure, he nty to t folid and own cou garibus, cetos bom levium, 9 nant, cret tur: ver moralitas Epift. Ge As to 1 of Frenc epochas, through a most and century. two follo perused t kers: he de Cham with Dan amentatio politions, and thirte fee only " melody graces v by the were m and that all other

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ing fome information, concerning the state and the respective claims of the Italian and the French music, in that letter of Petrarch's, where he lays before Urban V. the several reasons, which in his opinion intitled Italy and the Italians to that pontiff's preference above France and the French: whereas in this, and all the articles of mere pleafure, he feems to give the superionty to the French, but reserves the folid and effential qualities for his own countrymen : De moribus vulgaribus, fays he, fateor Gallos et faatos bomines, et gestuum verborumque levium, qui libenter ludunt, laute canant, crebro bibunt, avide convivanw: vera autem gravitas et realis moralitas apud Italos semper fuit. Epist. Genil. lib. ix. ep. i.

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As to the remaining monuments of French music under the same epochas, they have all passed through abbé Lebeuff's hands : the most ancient are of the eleventh century. He has seen some of the two following centuries: he has perused the old French ballad-maters: he has examined the count the Champaign's famous ballads, with Danz Gauthier's fongs and lamentations; and in all these compolitions, even those of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, he could lee only "tunes with little or no melody; tunes, in which many graces were left to be supplied by the fingers; tunes, which were mere Gregorian finging, and that of the Jeventh mood, of all others the most dull and difagreeable, and at the same time the most difficult: but," adds the judicious censor, " the ears of that time probably were accustomed to them, fo that those tunes seemed fine, and affected them accordingly.

It must be added, that Italy, in the composition of musical dramas, was some centuries before hand with France; and that those auditorial groupes of pilgrims, who opened the first theatre in Paris with representations of the Passion, brought the first notion of them from Italy.

Indeed, we find from the ancient Italian chronicles, that such representations of the Passion and other mysteries, prevailed in Italy, so early as the thirteenth century. The grand jubilee in the following century, drawing numberless crowds of pilgrims from all parts of Europe to Rome, this put them on the design of introducing into

their feveral countries the imitations of shows, which from their novelty, and their agreement with the taste of the times, could not fail of having a great run.

As to dramatic compositions in music, on subjects either taken from pagan mythology, or purely allegorical, the musical improvements of the Italians qualified them to shine in this kind, long before other nations were in any wife capable of fuch performances. The æra of them was from the year 1480. The first essay was exhibited by cardinal Riari, to the pope his uncle, and the whole Roman court, in an opera entitled Pomponiano. The Medicean family foon gave into this splendid kind, and displayed that tafte and munificence, for which every branch of the fine arts was fo highly indebted to it.

From Florence these representations quickly spread into all the Italian states that were able to support the great expences of decorations, dresses, and machines, which even then were a part of these per-

formances,

M 2

John

brought up among these shows, during the embassy of his father (the celebrated Lazarus Baif) at Venice, was the first who introduced the tafte for them France. He turned his house into an academy of music, which was frequented with applaufe both by the court and city; but this academy died with its founder.

Amidst all the fondness of Catharine de Medicis, and the Italians in her fuite, for their country exhibitions, all that the annals of French music mention of this species, is only a kind of opera, acted in 1582, at the rejoicings of the famous nuptials of the duke de Joyeuse and the princess of Vaude-

mont.

I had hopes of finding some infight into the flate and the respective claims of both mufics, towards the close of the fifteenth century, în the poem by Jean le Maire de Belges, called the reconciliation of the two languages. The poet's fcope in it was, to bring about a thorough peace and agreement between two nations separated by the Alps, and still more by the difference of the climate, of manners and custom, as to action; and by accents, gestures, and pronunciation, as to speech.

The author of this poem, which for the most part confists of triplets, after the Italian manner, places about Venus a mufic loofe and wanton like berself; and the instrumental part of which was quite in a new taste; the old psalterions, dulcimers, and pipes, being thrown afide for harps and monochords.

Whether the poet meant to indicate the Italian improvements in instrumental music, or had his eye

John Antony Baif, who had been on some efforts of the French in that kind, fcarcely could the latter fupport them, even under the reign of Francis I. though that prince was eminent for munificence to the fine arts, and his wars laid open a communication between

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France and Italy.

The Louvre collection of ordinances has one of Charles VI. dated the 24th of April, 1407, in favour of the science of Minstrelism. and its practitioners, the chief of whom was fliled King. fame collection there is even a memoir concerning a like ordinance, iffued by king John, in favour of the Paris minstrels. However eminent we may suppose these hands to have been, Francis I. thought fi to bring back, and to procure from Italy, feveral virtuofi in this kind One of the most distinguished was Mercer Albert. Aretin, in a letter of the 16th of June, 1538, compliments him on his excelling in a art, di che, fays he to him, fiete lume, e vi ba fatto si caro a sua maesta al mondo, i. e. " of which you ar " the luminary, and which has f " endeared you to his majesty, and " to the world." He conclude with defiring him to deliver to the king a letter which he had writte to him.

Whether these musicians ha gone retrograde; whether (which is little probable) Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis had, on the decease of Francis I. sent then back to their own country; or who ther, during their flay in France the art had been prodigiously im proved in Italy; Brantome, in hi Life of Marshal Brissac, tells u " that this nobleman, who wa " for a long time Henry the Ild" " general in Piedmont, had th

" best band of violins in all Italy, " and paid them very handfomely. "The late king, Henry II. and " his queen, hearing great com-" mendations of them, asked them " of the marshal, to teach their " band, who were good for no-" thing, and no more than as little " Scotch rebecks in comparison of " them. They were immediately " fent, the head performers being " Jacques Marie and Baltazarin: " the latter, coming afterwards to "be valet de chambre to the " queen, was named M. de Beaux-" loyeux."

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If the state of music in the country deferves to come into account, might mention, that in 1672, lewis XIV. passing through the capital of a province nearest to Pais, that city, which now has reguarly two concerts a week, could give the king no other musical entertainment than a concert in the manner of that in Scarron's comic opera, that is, of eight choir-boys, two of whom fang, two played on the top of a bass-viol, and the four others were hanged to four violoncellos, under the direction of the master of the choristers. This the roprietor of the house, where the ing had taken up his lodgings, accounted an event fit to be transmitted to posterity in a picture; and from the very picture have I taken this description.

On the fecond revival of the fine arts in France, under M. Colbert's ministry, to whom it owed that of mulic is well known. Some zealous Frenchmen will have it, that Lully acquired his whole skill and mowledge on this fide the Alps; yet for the symphonies of his first opera he could find only forry rekels, the faintness of which for a

long time shackled a genius, whose fublimity and fire was not known till it met with instruments capable

of keeping pace with it.

A writer, both cotemporary with that renovation, and an excellent judge, has spoken of it with equal truth and impartiality. " M. Lul-" ly," fays he, " has enriched our " musical representations with the " most happy productions of art, " knowledge, genius, and experi-" ence combined. Born in the " country of fine productions, and, on the other hand, habituated to our ways by living long in " France, he has, from the dif-" position of his nation blended " with ours, made that masterly " mixture of one and the other, " which pleases, which affects, " which ravishes, and, in a word, " instead of leaving any thing in " Italy for us to envy, enables us " to fet it copies."

The Italians who are most able to form an estimate, have the same thoughts of Lully, and likewise of Rameau and Mondonville; nay, the standard by which they judge of their own music, is the melody which these French harmonists have hit on, and which, they complain, is often wanting in the productions

of their modern compolers.

Persevering in the contrast between them and the French, they have retained the ancient fimplicity in the accompaniments, and still more strictly in their touch of Every note is distinctly the organ. heard, and the masculine gravity of their play answers to the majesty of the places, where this in-firument is peculiarly admitted. It commonly executes the thoroughbass of the psalmody, and afterwards performs its part piano, with-

M 3

out lengthening or fetting it off with futile trills, even in those pieces where it is left to its own liberty. They who have heard, at Rome and Naples, some of the pieces which the organ plays at the Elevation, mention them as pieces composed and executed in that noble simplicity, which characterises and ever accompanies the sublime.

In all other compositions, the present Italian music is a continual struggle against difficulties arising one from the other. When no more difficulties shall remain to overcome, when the glory of getting the better of them shall cease, when they shall be smoothed to all symphonists, the love of change will necessarily bring back music to simplicity; and a melody, difincumbered from the noise which drowns it, will be felt by every ear.

This revolution perhaps is not far off; all instruments are carried in Italy to a point, which seems a ne plus ultra: but the most brilliant execution there cannot deceive the ears of eminent connoisseurs; with them, the noise which assonishes the sensitive organs, is very different from the melody which should speak

to the foul.

Naples has, for a long time, been the school and seminary of the best violins; yet they question their skill till they have been tried by the renowned Tartini, so that they slock to Padua purely to court his approbation. Tartini coolly hears them; and, after very attentively listening to what they propose to execute, "That's fine," says he, or "that is very difficult; that is "brilliantly executed; but," adds he, putting his singer to his breast, " did not reach bither."

Father Martini Valotti of Padua,

an intimate friend of Tartini, and of the same taste in music, has formed a scheme for bringing the art and artists to true principles; and it is carried on by himself, Tartini, monsgnori Giustiniani, and Marcello, Venetian nobles. This scheme comprehends the book of Psalms translated into Italian verse, as literally as could be without injuring the poetry, and set to a music as simple as Lully's plainest composition. I have seen the first production of this scheme, in two volumes excellently engraved. This music, at first sight, appears to be common church-music.

Whilft the Italians are closely furling the fails of music, France spreads them all, and improves every wind to forward its course through the rocks, sands, and dangers, of a sea noted for wrecks. That which it seems to defy, would perhaps be rather advantageous than hurtful to it; as thereby it would only lose the refuse of the Italian ware-houses, of which it has hastily made up its cargo.

To speak plainly, when the revolution in Italy, of which the endeavours above-mentioned feem a commencement, shall be accomplished; when Italy, excluding from music those concetti, which its present poets and orators are no less careful to avoid, than those of the last century were studious to affect; the French, notwithstanding their language, will be found hampered in all the bellowings of which the Italians have rid themfelves, and which France will likewife lay afide in time, either from reflection or fatiety.

Of this the consequence will be that two nations, so like one another in so many amiable qualities, will for with redeavour the Ital differen two nafame raat the g

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will for a long time greatly differ with regard to music; that the endeavours of the French to close with the Italians may only widen the difference; and lastly, that those two nations, though running the same race, may perhaps never meet at the goal.

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alities, will An Account of the Fair of Sinigaglia; from Grofley's Observations on Italy.

SINIGAGLIA has retained the name of the Senonese, settled in this part of ancient Umbria. Senonum de nomine Senon, says Silius Italicus. It belonged to the dukes of Urbino, who had sheltered it from the insults of Turks and pirates by some fortifications still subsisting. In 1758 its circuit was enlarging, in order to which its works on the west side were rased, and new ramparts built like the former, which the labour of pulling them down shewed to be of a very strong construction.

The enlargement of this city, on account of the vast concourse of people at the fair time, and the foreigners, whom the great bufinefs done at this fair might induce to fettle here, had long been necesfary, fo that we must suppose there were some political reasons against it. The difference between pope Benedict and Venice having diminished the weight of these reasons, the apofolic chamber made choice of that juncture to take the works in hand, and very brifkly were they carrying on under Monfignor Merlini, prefident of Urbino, who had fignalized himself by an expedition against the smugglers; an expedinon which had determined Pope Benedict to suppress the farming of tobacco in his dominions, and bring this article again into the common course of trade.

The air of this city, however, cannot boast of more salubrity than that of all this coast of the Adriatic. Boccace speaking of a young woman, che non mai era senza mal d'occhi, con un color verde e giallo, adds che pareva che non à Fiesole ma à Sinigaglia bavesse fatta la state, Nov. 4. giorn. 8. i. e. "Who was continually troubled with sore eyes, and her complexion green and yellow," adds, "that she looked as if she had spent the summer at Sinigaglia and not at Fiesole."

Sinigaglia affords nothing remarkable either in its public or private edifices. We indeed faw fome paintings by Barrocci, and, in a fmall church in the high street, a picture quite new, which struck us extremely, by the exact resemblance of St. Charles, the person it represented, to a French prelate, whom we had heard preach at Paris before the assembly of the clergy,

fore the assembly of the clergy.

We reached Sinigaglia time enough for the opening of the fair, which holds the eight last days of July. The shore, along which we had come from Fano, was lined with culverines, cannon, loop-holes, old arquebuses, all pointed towards the sea; likewise with parties of soldiers in barracks at regular distances, besides some ships of the pope lying in the offing. In short, nothing had the apostolic chamber omitted for the safety of the fair.

Mr. Merlini was there in perfon, and kept open house for the neighbouring nobility. All this nobility, men, women, and chil-

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dren, for whom this fair is a party of pleasure, throws a pleasing va-riety and a kind of tranquility amidst the perpetual bustle of crowds of people of all nations, eagerly looking out for one another, or hurried in removing goods from the harbour or road to the city, from the city to the harbour or road; in unpacking or packing up, in embarking or landing: not a fingle beaft of carriage or draught is made use of for this business; the whole is done by fachini, or porters, who, with equal dexterity and strength, carry the greatest burdens whether in weight or bulk. This fight puts one in mind of a fire, with multitudes got together, fome quenching the flames, and others clearing the houses. streets are all shaded by tents hung across, and wetted from time to time; and, for the conveniency of appear as good people as one carriage, the ground is boarded. would wish to deal wish: every Palaces, houses, the whole city is a warehouse; the harbour, the quays, the fireets are one continued shop, and, in the midst of them, a thoufand little ambulatory shops moving backwards and forwards. What Iweating the heat of the dog-days, amidst fuch bustle and such a crowd, and in fuch a climate, must occasion, may easily be imagined. The ditches, the glacis, and the outworks of the city are covered with tents, huts, kitchens, and horses standing at pickets; and in every little cottage are stowed several families. The people of fashion shelter themselves in the coffeehouses, where abbes are always gallanting the ladies, and these tricked up in all their finery in the French mode.

The basis of this fair is formed by the islands and all the coasts of the Adriatic, Sicily, and a part of the Archipelago. The Albanians and Archipelago Greeks bring light jackets, waistcoats, shirts, caps, babouches or large puppets, wax, honey, &c. An Albanian vessel had a lading of tar in goatikins, the greater part of which, whether ill made or rotten, burft in bringing them from the har. bour to the road; fo that this part of the fair was all over tar, and crowded with people scrambling for it.

Nigrior Illyrica tunc pice portus erat.

The Greeks speak Italian, or make use of the Lingua Franca: a harsh compound of Greek, Italian, and Provençal, the three smoothest languages now in being. By their air and countenance they one lay dozing on the pavement, his body being a kind of fence to his little shop, and thus fold away without changing his fitua-In all other dealers the national air might be distinguished at first fight. The Lombard, the Swifs, and the Lyonese, called to every one that passed by to see what they liked, eagerly displayed all his shop, exacted beyond all reason, but very complaifantly thanked the least customer. The Hollander was wholly taken up with the disposition of his shop, placing, and brushing and cleaning every piece, The Romanese and Sicilian, leaning with his belly against his counter, with his hat thrust down to his eyes, and his hands across in the fleeves of the opposite arm, was ruminating on his accounts. The ruminating on his accounts. fullen and haughty Englishman

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maller makes tl tence of rather to him by which by acknowle its fovere a pretty the fee. tian amb public's reignty of be found, on the ba Formerly gulph ca with a nu two or t which the

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hewed what goods were asked him, at the same time naming the price, and, on any appearance of haggling, hastily put them up again, and took t'other turn in his shop. I faw two Frenchmen there, one an abbe, taken up, like us, with viewing the fair; the other having bought a fillet of a pretty Grecian woman, was for adding to it two small ribbons, and defired her to favour him fo far as to few them to the two ends of the large ribbon. These words were no fooner out of his mouth, than out came, over the Grecian beauty's shoulder, a brawny arm naked to the elbow, holding up to the abbe's note a fift, with the fore-finger erect, and at the same time accompanied with a voice, Signor no, from her indignant husband, to whom that ugly arm belonged.

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On the third day of the fair the Venetian commander of the gulph appeared off Sinigaglia in his proper ship, accompanied with some fmaller gallies. Every year he makes this appearance, under pretence of protecting the fair, but rather to receive a fettled fee paid him by the apostolic chamber, and which by Venice is looked on as an acknowledgment from the pope of its sovereignty over the gulph. a pretty keen expostulation about the fee, a pope asking the Venetian ambassador where were the republic's vouchers for the fovereignty of the gulph; they are to be found, holy father, answered he, on the back of Constantine's grant. formerly the commander of the gulph came ashore at Sinigaglia with a numerous retinue, and spent two or three days there, during which the governor was to entertain him as a fovereign. By a new agreement, the governor goes aboard of the commander, and fettles with him there: by this agreement every body is a gainer; the Venetians fit out but a very flight fquadron, and it only shews itself at a distance; and the governor is rid of the incumbrance and expence of entertaining the commander and his train at Sinigaglia. If any are losers, it is the mere spectators, this agreement having made a considerable diminution in the variety of the show.

Mortifying Ceremony to which the Jews are subject in Rome.

HE censor of books printed at Rome, and in the ecclefiaftical state, forms the department of the master of the sacred palace. This post is annexed to the Dominican order. The person who filled it while we were at Rome was father Orli, eminent for his birth, talents, among which it is and works, fufficient to name his Ecclefiastical History. In his appearance, and in every thing about him, there was a simplicity, modesty and candour, which would have surprised even a novice. his house I was spectator of a scene which, for its fingularity, deferves relating.

At the time of the tosses the Jews in Rome are subject to a very mortifying ceremony, but strictly kept up. Near Titus's triumphal arch, the rabbis and elders of the Ghetto stand in a place sitted up at their expence. As the pope is on his solemn procession to St. John de Lateran, they step forth, and on their knees offer to him the Pen-

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tateuch in a bason full of gold and filver coins. The pope, making a stop, touches the bason with a wand, and performs the like ceremony on the head or shoulders of the chief rabbi, in token that he accepts of the Jews homage, and allows them to remain in Rome during his pontificate. The Jews, that their homage to Clement XIII. might be the more taken notice of, had purchased some original sennets, and printed them in a large letter and paper, like proclamations, and hung part of their station with thefe testimonies of their allegiance. The author of these sonnets, in expectation of farther gain, digested them into a collection, to be fold on his account, The rabbi, who had paid for them, estimating their merit by the poet's expectation, feized the edition, as having originally purchased the pieces of which The matter being it confisted. brought before the master of the facred palace, he fummoned the parties; and I had the pleasure of hearing them dispute their claims, with all the vehemency of elocution and gesture to which the hope of gain could rouse a rabbi and an Italian poet, to whom the point in dispute was no small matter. Both parties being heard, P. Orfi adudged the edition, paying the expence of it, to the rabbi, who exulted at the decision, whilst the poet hung his head. When they were withdrawn, I took the liberty to espouse the poet's cause, as connected with that of religion: " Why," fays P. Orfi fmiling, " I " have given it on the fide of reis ligion. All the money that the poet had got from the rabbi he " has laid out in printing this colif lection, of which he would not

"have fold half a dozen copies:
"he would have been just like the
dog in the fable, losing its prey
in running after the restection of
the moon. My verdict against
him was in fact for him."

Translation of a letter from Arctin to Michael Angelo, on painting the Last Judgment.

UR author, Mr. Grofley, introduces this remarkable letter with the following observations. -To conclude this article of painting in a manner agreeable to the connoisseurs, and useful to the artists, I shall insert a letter written by the famous Aretin to Michael Angelo on the report, at Venice, that he was going to paint the Last Judgment in Sixtus the IVth's chapel at the Vatican. This great piece was finished by the time Michael Angelo received the letter; for which he thanked Aretin, acknowledging that the ideas which he suggested of that grand subject were superior to those of his own Let artists and connoisgrowth. feurs judge whether there was more truth than politeness in this declaration of Michael Angelo, who accompanied it with feveral defigns by his own hand, for which Aretin returned him thanks in a letter of the 20th of January, 1538. The letter in question is of the 15th of September, of the foregoing year. What Aretin fays of painting in the beginning of this letter, he unquestionably wrote as dictated by the celebrated Titian, his godfather and intimate friend. It may be accounted a mafterly commentary on the 6th chapter of the 35th book of Pliny.

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# To the Divine MICHAEL ANGELO.

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" As not to be mindful of God, is a flain to reputation, and a " guilt in the foul; fo, O respect-" able man, is it a flur to skill, " and a difgrace to the judgment " of any one who has any skill and " judgment, not to reverence you, " in whose hand lies concealed the " idea of a new nature? Hence " the difficulty of the out-lines (in " which painting shews its utmost " art and delicacy) to you is fo " eafy, that in the extremities of " the bodies you exhibit the ut-" most extent of the art : though " perfection herein be what the " art itself owns impracticable; " for the extremity (as you know) " ought to furround itself, then " be finished in such a manner, " that, expressing what it does not " shew, it may give to understand " what they, who can rather judge " than admire, may expect to fee " performed in the chapel. Now " I, who either by praise or abuse " have employed myfelf on the " greater part of the merits and " demerits of others, that I may " not reduce to mere nothing my " infignificancy, do pay you my " respects; nor should I presume " thus far, had not my name, " which has reached the ear of " every prince, greatly diminished " its original unworthiness: and " it becomes me to respect you very highly; for, if there be " many monarchs in the world, " there is but one Michael Angelo. "What a wonder, that nature " cannot place any thing at fuch " a height but your skill can reach " it, nor flamp on its works that " majesty which resides in your

chiffel and burin! fo that he " who fees you is very eafy about not having feen Phidias, Apelles, and Vitruvius, whose geniuses were only the shadow of yours. " But I look upon it as a happy circumstance for Parrhasius, and the other painters of antiquity, that time has not allowed their works to be feen in our days; and, therefore, as I give credit " to the records of the ancients, I " must defer giving you that palm " which they would confer on " you, were they to judge with our eyes, declaring you the only " sculptor, the only painter, and But, it bethe only architect. " ing fo, why not content yourfelt with the glory you have already acquired? Ought you not to rest " fatisfied in having surpassed o-" thers in other performances? But I perceive you intend, that the End of the World, which you are at present painting, shall exceed its Beginning, which you have already painted; fo " that, your performances being " outdone by themselves, you shew " yourfelf superior to your own-

" Farther, who would not dread " employing his pencil on fuch " a tremendous subject? I see, " amidst the multitude, " christ with a visage which none " but you could have imagined; " I fee the countenances of the liv-" ing convulted with terror: in " the fun, moon, and ftars, I fee " the fymptoms of approaching " extinction: I fee fire, air, and " water expire: I fee effete Nature " apart, her contracted posture the " emblem of her decrepitude: I " fee Time, withered and trembling, fitting on a dry stump of

" felf.

a tree, as being come to its period; and while I perceive every one shuddering at the clangor of the angels trumpets, I fee Life and Death labouring with dread-" ful opposition : I see the former se firaining every nerve to raise up " the dead, and the latter no less eager in destroying the living : I fee Hope conducting the hand of the bleffed, and Despair at the head of the guilty: I fee the clouds fulgid with rays issuing from the heavenly fires, on which Christ fits environed with se glories and terrors amidst his bleffed hofts: I fee his counteof nance, which, emitting corrulcations of a benign and terrible se light, fills the virtuous with joy, and the profligate with terror: in the mean time, I also see the " ministers of the abyss with " frightful countenances, infulting " fuch as Cæfar and Alexander, pointing to the glory of martyrs " and faints; to overcome one's " felf being quite a different thing from conquering the world: I se fee Fame with her crowns and and palms trodden under foot, and the herfelf lying among the wheels of her shattered car: " laftly, I fee the final fentence if-" fuing from the divine mouth: I falvation, the other of damnation; rapidly flying downwards in its vindictive wrath, darting on the elemental machine, and, with loud claps of thunder, st firking creation to ruins: I fee the lights of paradife, and the se furnaces of the abyfs, glaring amidit the palpable darkness which involves the ethereal expanfe. So that the thoughts " raifed in me by the imagery of

"the destruction attending the last day, intimate to me, "If thou fearest and tremblest thus whilst only beholding Buonaruoti's works, how wilt thou shudder and fear when thou shalt see the Omnipotent Being himself set in judgment?"

"But do you think, Sir, that,
"though I have made a vow never
to fee Rome again, my ftrong
defire of feeing fuch a picture
will not break that vow? Yes,
fooner than thus affront your incomparable skill, I will give the
lye to my resolution; and I beg
your kind approbation of my
defire to celebrate your talents.

"Venice, the 15th of September, 1537."

Comparison between The Persians, a Tragedy, by Eschylus, and Hamlet; from an ingenious Essay lately published, on the Writings and Genius of Shakespear.

T has been just now observed, that Shakespear has an advantage over the Greek poets, in the more folemn, gloomy, and mysterious air of his national superstitions; but this avails him only with critics of deep penetration and true tafte, and with whom fentiment has more sway than authority. The learned have received the popular tales of Greece from their poets; ours are derived to them from the illiterate vulgar. The phantom of Darius, in the tragedy of the Perfians, evoked by ancient rites, is beheld with reve rence by the scholar, and endured by the bel efprit. To these the ghost of Hamlet is an object of

contem didly e as exh masters and ter fpear; which fublime charact the art in the c be mor wits has ghoff a rilm of of Æfc the mos was rep bly im regular refting and f fcheme. the Per abfurd piece, c compar differen Hamlet able to tom wit examin prejudio protects flances the rid compan Atoffa, lates to council. they ad of her be don

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confempt or ridicule. Let us candidly examine these royal shades, as exhibited to us by those great masters in the art of exciting pity and terror, Æschylus and Shakefpear; and impartially decide which poet throws most of the fublime into the præternatural character; and, also, which has the art to render it most efficient in the drama. This enquiry may be more interesting, as the French wits have often mentioned Hamlet's ghost as an instance of the barbanim of our theatre. The Perfians, of Æschylus, is certainly one of the most august spectacles that ever was represented on a theatre; nobly imagined, happily fustained, regularly conducted, deeply interefting to the Athenian people, and favourable to their great scheme of refisting the power of the Persian monarch. It would be absurd to depreciate this excellent piece, or to bring into a general comparison with it, a drama of so different a kind as the tragedy of Hamlet. But it is furely allowable to compare the Perfian phantom with the Danish ghost; and to examine, whether any thing but prejudice, in favour of the ancients, protects the superstitious circumflances relative to the one, from the ridicule with which those accompanying the other are treated. Atoffa, the widow of Darius, relates to the fages of the Perfian council, a dream and an omen; they advise her to confult the shade of her dead lord, upon what is to be done in the unfortunate fituation of Xerxes just defeated by the Greeks. In the third act she enters offering to the manes a libation composed of milk, honey, wine, oil, &c. upon this Darius iffues

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from his tomb. Let the wits, who are fo fmart on our ghoft's difappearing at the cock's crowing, explain why, in reason, a ghost in Persia, or in Greece, should be more fond of milk and honey, than averse, in Denmark, to the crowing of a cock. Each poet adopted, in his work, the faperstition relative to his subject; and the poet who does fo, understands his bufiness much better than the critic, who, in judging of that work, refuses it his attention. The phantom of Darius comes forth in his regal robes to Atoffa and the Satraps in council, who, in the eaftern manner, pay their filent adorations to their emperor. His quality of ghost does not appear to make any impression upon them; and the Satraps fo exactly preserve the characters of courtiers, that they do not venture to tell him the true state of the affairs of his kingdom, and its recent difgraces: finding he cannot get any information from them, he addreffes himself to Atoffa, who dees not break forth with that passion and tenderness one should suppose the would do on the fight of her long loft hufband; but very calmly informs him, after some flattery on the constant prosperity of his reign, of the calamitous state of Perfia under Xerxes, who has been stimulated by his courtiers to make war upon Greece. The phantom, who was to appear ignorant of what was past, that the Athenian ear might be foothed and flattered with the detail of their victory at Salamis, is allowed, for the fame reason, such prescience as to foretell their future triumph at Platea. Whatever elfe he adds by way of council or reproof, either in itself,

or in the mode of delivering it, is nothing more than might be expected from any old counsellor of state. Darius gives his advice to the old men, to enjoy whatever they can, because riches are of no use in the grave. As this touches the most absurd and ridiculous foible in human nature, the increase of a greedy and folicitous defire of wealth, as the period of enjoyment of it becomes more precarious and short, the admonition has something of a comic and fatirical turn, unbecoming the folemn character of the speaker, and the sad exigency upon which he was called. The intervention of this præternatural being gives nothing of the marvellous or the fublime to the piece, nor adds to, or is connected with its interests. The supernatural divested of the august and the terrible make but a poor figure in any species of poetry; useless and unconnected with the fable, it wants propriety in dramatic poetry. Shakespear had so just a taste that he never introduced any præternatural character on the stage that did not affift in the conduct of the drama. Indeed he had fuch a prodigious force of talents he could make every being his fancy created fubfervient to his defigns. The uncouth, ungainly monster, Caliban, is fo subject to his genius, as to affift in bringing things to the propoled end and perfection. the flight fairies, weak masters though they be, even in their wanton gambols, and idle fports, perform great talks by his so potent

But to return to the intended comparison between the Grecian shade and the Danish ghost. The first propriety in the conduct of this

kind of machinery, feems to be. that the præternatural person be intimately connected with the fable; that he increase the interest, add to the folemnity of it, and that his efficiency, in bringing on the catastrophe, be in some measure adequate to the violence done to the ordinary course of things in his visible interposition. are points peculiarly important in dramatic poetry, as has been be-fore observed. To these ends it is fore observed. necessary this being should be acknowledged and revered by the na. tional superstition, and every operation that developes the attributes, which the vulgar opinion, or nurse's legend, taught us to ascribe to him, will augment our pleasure; whether we give the reins to imagination, and, as spectators, willingly yield ourselves up to pleasing delufion, or, as critics, examine the merit of the composition. I hope it is not difficult to shew, that in all these capital points our author has excelled. At the folemn midnight hour, Horatio and Marcellus, the school-fellows of young Hamlet, come to the centinels upon guard, excited by a report that the ghost of their late monarch had some preceding nights appeared to them. Horatio, not being of the credulous vulgar, gives little credit to the story, but bids Bernardo proceed in his relation.

BERNARDO. Last night of all, When you fame star, that's westward from the pole, Had made his course t'illume that part of heav'n, Where now it burns, Marcellus and myfelf, The bell then beating one

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Here enters the ghost, after you are thus prepared. There is fomething folemn and fublime in thus regulating the walking of the fpint, by the course of the star: it intimates a connection and correspondence between things beyond our ken, and above the visible diurnal sphere. Horatio is affected with that kind of fear which fuch an appearance would naturally excite. He trembles and turns pale. When the violence of the motion fubfides, he reflects, that probably this supernatural event portends some danger lurking in the state. This fuggestion gives importance to the phænomenon, and engages our at-Horatio's relation of the king's combat with the Norwegan, and of the forces the young Fortinbras is affembling in order to attack Denmark, feems to point out from what quarter the apprehended peril is to arise. Such appearances, fays he, preceded the fall of mighty Julius, and the ruin of the great commonwealth; and he adds, fuch have often been the omens of difasters in our own flate. There is great art in this conduct. The true cause of the myal Dane's discontent could not be gueffed at: it was a secret which could be only revealed by In the mean time, it was necessary to captivate our attention, by demonstrating, that the poet was not going to exhibit fuch idle and frivolous gambols as ghosts are by the vulgar often represented to The historical testimony, perform. that, antecedent to the death of Cæfar,

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"The graves flood tenantless, and "the sheeted dead " Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets,

gives credibility and importance to this phænomenon. Horatio's address to the ghost is brief and pertinent, and the whole purport of it agreeable to the vulgar conception of these matters.

### HORATIO.

Stay, illusion!
If thou hast any found, or use of voice,
Speak to me.

If there be any good thing to be done, That may to thee do ease, and grace

speak to me.

If thou art privy to thy country's fate, Which happily foreknowing may avoid,

Oh speak !

Or, if thou hast uphoarded in thy life Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,

For which, they fay, you spirits oft walk in death,
Speak of it.

Its vanishing at the crowing of the cock is another circumstance of the established superstition.

Young Hamlet's indignation at his mother's hafty and incestuous marriage, his forrow for his father's death, his character of that prince, prepare the spectator to sympathize with his wrongs and fufferings. The fon, as is natural, with much more vehement emotion than Horatio did, addresses his father's Hamlet's terror, his aftoshade. nishment, his vehement defire to know the cause of this visitation. are irrefiftibly communicated to the spectator by the following speech.

HAMLET.

#### HAMLET.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!

Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,

Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell,

Be thy intents wicked or charitable, Thou com'st in such a questionable

That I will speak to thee. I'll call thee Hamlet,

King, father, royal Dane: oh! an-

Let me not burff in ignorance; but tell,

Why thy canonized bones, hearfed in death,

Have burst their cearments? Why the sepulchre,

Wherein we faw thee quietly in-

Hath op'd his ponderous and mar-

To cast thee up again? What may

That thou, dead corfe, again, in compleat feel,

Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,

Making night hideous?

Never did the Grecian muse of tragedy relate a tale so full of pity and terror as is imparted by the the ghost. Every circumstance melts us with compassion; and with what horror do we hear him say!

### GHOST.

But that I am forbid To tell the fecrets of my prisonhouse,

I could a tale unfold; whose lightest word

Would harrow up thy foul, freeze thy young blood, Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,

Thy knotted and combined locks to part,

And each particular hair to fland on end

Like quills upon the fretful porce.

But this eternal blazon must not be To ears of slesh and blood,

All that follows is folemn, fad, and deeply affecting.

Whatever in Hamlet belongs to the præternatural is perfectly ine; the rest of the play does not come within the subject of this chapter.

An Account of the unfortunate young Lady, celebrated by Mr. Pope; from Ruffhead's Life of that Writer.

HIS lady is supposed to have been the fame person, to whom the duke of Buckingham addressed some lines on her intentions of retiring into a monastery, which defign is also hinted at in one of Mr. Pope's letters, where he fays, addressing himself, as it is prefumed, to this very person: "If " you are refolved, in revenge to rob the world of fo much ex-" ample as you may afford it, I " believe your defign will be vain: " for even in a monastery, your " devotions cannot carry you fo of far towards the next world, as " to make this lofe fight of you: " but you will be like a ffar, that, " while it is fixed in heaven, shines " over all the earth. Wherefo-" ever providence shall dispose of " the most valuable thing I know, " I shall ever follow you with my " fincerest wishes; and my best es thoughts

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In this recording to the condition, it describes time the condition of the

"thoughts will be perpetually " waiting upon you, when you " never hear of me or them. Your " own guardian angels cannot be " more constant or more filent."

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This unfortunate lady, as Mr. Pope very properly calls her, was difinguished by her rank, fortune, and beauty, and was committed to the guardianship of an uncle, who give her an education fuitable to her expectations; but while the was yet very young, the was supposed whave entertained a partiality for young gentleman of inferior deree, which occasioned her to refuse match which her guardian propoled to her.

It was not long before her correspondence with this gentleman as discovered by means of spies, whom her guardian had employed to watch over her conduct, and when he upbraided her with this terret intercourse, she had too much buth and honour to deny the charge.

The uncle, finding her affections to rooted, that the had not ower to withdraw them, forced her abroad, where the was received with the respect due to her quality, but confined from the fight of every one but the dependants of this rind guardian.

Her despondent lover transmitted everal letters on the faith of reated affurances, that they would privately delivered to her; but his hopes were betrayed, and his eners, instead of being presented to the object of his affections, were cat to England, and only ferved render her confinement more trait and severe.

In this miserable and hopeless VOL. XII.

life with a fword which she bribed a woman fervant to procure her, and was found yet warm upon the ground.

Being, by the laws of the place, denied christian sepulture, she was interred without the least solemnity, being cast into the common earth, without any mournful attendants to perform the last duties of affection, and only followed by iome young people in the neighbourhood, who bestrewed her grave with flowers.

Such a moving catastrophe might have inspired a savage with sensibility; but in Mr. Pope it awakened all the power of the pathos.

Plan of an Epic Poem, defigned by Mr. Pope; from the fame.

T has been before intimated, that our author had formed a defign of writing an epic poem on a flory related in the old annalift, Gaoffery of Monmouth, concerning the arrival of Brutus, the fupposed grandson of Eneas, into our island, and the fettlement of the first foundations of the British monarchy.

A sketch of this intended piece, now lies before the writer of these fheets; and as the plan feems to be noble, extensive, and edifying, he trusts that an account of it will not only be entertaining, but instructive; as the defign may ferve as a : model to employ fome genius, if any there be, or shall hereafter arise, equal to the execution of fuch an arduous talk.

The poem, as has been observed, dition, the languished a confi- was to have been entitled Brutus. trable time in fickness and forrow, As Eneas was famed for his piety, at length the put an end to her fo his grandson's characteristic was benevolence, the first predominant principle of his character, which compeed his endeavours to redeem the remains of his countrymen, the lescendants from Troy, then captives in Greece, and to establish their freedom and felicity in a just form of government.

He goes to Epirus, from thence he travels all over Greece; collects all the fcattered Trojans, and redeems them with the treasures he

brought from Italy woe . would

-m Having collected his feattered countrymen, he confults the oracle of Dodona, and is promifed a fetflement in an island, which, from the description, appears to have been Britain. He then puts to fea, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

The first book was intended to open with the appearance of Brutus at the straits of Calpe, in fight of the pillars of Hercules, (the m dus ultra: ) . He was to have been introduced debating in council with his captains, whether it was ad-vicable to launch into the great ocean, on an enterprize bold and hazardous as that of the great Comouland tertons, he proseduely

One reason, among others, affigned by Brutus, for attempting the deftards, as dared not accompany great ocean in fearch of a new country, was, that he entertained no Upon this, Orontes takes fire, prospect of introducing pure man-declares he will attend him through ners in any part of the then known any dangers; that he wants no oraworld; but that he might do it cle but his own courage, and the among a people uncorrupt in their love of glory. That it was for manners, worthy to be made happy; merchants like the Tyrians, not for and wanting only arts and laws to herom like them, to make trading

old Trojan, is rather for fettling in . All the younger part of the coun-Betica, a rich country, near the cil agree to the fentiments of Oronfiraits, within the Mediterranean, tes; and, from the love they bear of whose wealth they had heard to Brutus, determine to be the com-

apprehends that the foftness of the climate, and the gold found there, would corrupt their manners; be. fides, that the Tyrians, who had established great commerce there, had introduced their superfitions among the natives, and made them unapt to receive the instructions he was definous to give an to smise

Cloanthes, one of his captains, out of avarice and effeminacy, nevertheless defires to fettle in a rich and fertile country, rather than to tempt the dangers of the ocean, out of a romantic notion of heroism.

This has fuch an effect, that the whole council being difmayed, are unwilling to pass the straits, and venture into the great ocean ; pleading the example of Hercules for not advancing farther, and urging the prefumption of going beyond a god. To which Brutus, rifing with emotion, answers, that Hercules was but a mortal like them; and that if their virtue was fuperior to his, they would have the fame claim to divinity; for that the path of virtue, was the only way which lay open to heaven.

At length he refolves to go m a fingle flip, and to reject all fuch

A debate enfacts. Pilander, an fake of its wealth.

great fame at Carthage. Brutus panions of his enterprize, and it

That n 10 2 VI arming day de courage portuit The picture ais maj the high lending pire (th own b feffes h turned ! of the themfel having it woul mercy a new fta form a him bet provide fich a g This the Alr attend t to Britai the redu The ance of heaven

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the fleet ward to te lands Here con of canocs, licious i be with part of to fettle they, ca man fuc

Calpe; with wir h resolved to set sail the next day. That night Hercules appears to him in a vision, applanding and confirming the sentiments he had that day delivered in council, and encouraging him to persevere in the session of the intended enterprize.

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The fecond book opens with a sicture of the supreme God in all his majesty, fitting on his throne in he highest heaven. The superinending angel of the Trojans emplie (the Regnum Priami vetus) falls wn before the throne, and confesses his justice in having overtimed that kingdom, for the fins of the princes, and of the people hemselves. But adds, that after having chaftifed and humbled them, it would now be agreeable to his mercy and goodness, to raise up a sew state from their ruins, and form a people who might ferve him better. That, in Brutus, his providence had a fit instrument for nch a gracious defign.

This profirate angel is raised by the Almighty, and permitted to stend upon Brutus in his voyage to Britain, in order to affift him in the reduction of that illand.

The guardian angel, in pursuance of this commission, slies from heaven to the high mountain of Calpe; and from thence causes an tast wind to blow, which carries the sleet out of the streights westward to the Canary islands, where it lands.

Here was to have been a description of Teneriffe, and of the voltances, as likewise of a most delicious island, which is described to be without inhabitants. A great part of his followers are disposed to settle here. What more, say they, can we wish for ourselves, than such a pleasing end of all our labours? In an inhabited country we must, perhaps, be forced to fight, and destroy the natives; here, without encroaching upon others, without the guilt of a conquest, we may have a land that will supply us with all the necessaries of life. Why then should we go farther? Let us thank the gods, and rest here in peace. This affords room for a beautiful description of the land of laziness.

Brutus, however, rejects this narrow and felfish proposition, as incompatible with his generous plan
of extending benevolence, by instructing and polishing uncultivated minds. He despites the
mean thought of providing for the
happiness of themselves alone, and
fets the great promises of heaven
before them.

His perfusions, being seconded by good omens, prevail; nevertheless they leave behind them the old men and the women, together with fuch as are timid and unfit for service, to enjoy their ease there, and erect a city. Over this colony, confishing however of about three thousand persons, he proposes to make Pisander king, under such limitations as appear to him wifest and best.

To this proposal they all affent with great satisfaction; only Pisander absolutely resuses to be king, and begs, notwithstanding his age, that he may attend Brutus in his enterprize. He urges that his experience and councils may be of use, though his strength is gone; and that he shall die unhappy, if he does not die in the arms of his friend.

Brutus accepts his company, with great expressions of gratitude; and having left his colony a form of N 2

pure worthip, and a thort and fimple body of laws, orders them to chuse a government for themselves, and then fets fail with none but refolute and noble affociates.

Here the poet, by way of epifode, meant to have introduced the passion of some friend, or the fondnels of some semale, who refused to flay behind, and determined to brave all hardships and perils, rather than quit the object of their affections.

Providence is now supposed to fend his spirit to raise the wind, and direct it to the northward. The restel at length touches at Lisbon, or Ulyssipont, where he meets with the fon of a Trojan, captive of Ulyffes. This gives occasion for an episode; and, among other things, furnishes an account of Ulyfics fettling there, and huilding of Lisbon; with a detail of the wicked principles of policy and superstition he had established, and of his being at length driven away by the discontented people he had en-

Brutus is afterwards driven by a florm, raised by an evil spirit, as far as Narway. He prays to the Su-preme God. His guardian angel preme God. calms the feas, and conducts the fleet fafe into a port; but the evil spirit excites the barbarian people, to attack them at their landing.

Brutus however repulses them, lands and encamps on the fea shore. In the night an aurora borealis aftonishes his men, such a phenomenon having never been feen by them before.

He endeavours to keep up their spirits, by telling them that what they look upon as a prodigy, may be a phenomenon of nature usual in those countries, though unknown

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to them and him; but that if it be any thing supernatural, they ought to interpret it in their own favour. because heaven never works miracles, but for the good. About midnight they are attacked again by the barbarians, and the light of the aurera, is of great use to them for their defence.

Brutus kills their chief leader. and Orontes the three next in command. This discourages them, and they fly up into the country. He makes prisoners of some of the natives, who had been used to those leas, and enquires of them concerning a great island to the fouthwest of their country; they tell him they had been in fuch an ifland upon piratical voyages, and had carried some of the natives into captivity. He obtains some of these captives, whom he finds to be Britons; they describe their country to him, and undertake to pilot him.

In the next book, Brutus rouches at the Orcades, and a picture is given of the manners of the savages. The North Britons he brought with him from Norway, relate strange stories concerning one of the greatest of their islands, supposed to be inhabited by damons, who forbid all access to it by thunders, earthquakes, &c. Eudemon relates a tradition in Greece, that in one of the northern islands of the ocean, some of the Titans were confined after their overthrow by Jupiter. Brutus; to confound their superstition, resolves to land in that island.

Brutus fails thither in a small vestel of fix oars, attended only by Orontes, who infifts on haring with him in this adventure. When the boat approaches the shore, a violent hurricane rifes, which dashes it against the rocks, and beats it

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All a thic thunde are he ground breaks tain, th feet, C wood, daunted of bein by the calls u ceases, a pears to had pern feeming in order humble : Was too and too dence. was a vol dreadful, the igno illand to That the wrecked | tom prece he migh eruption, him his g

ferver. He the Jouth-west because th fested by receive rel vernment; lizing of providence orn of his England.

Brutus 1

to pieces. All the men are drowned but Brutus and Orontes, who fwim to land. They find a thick forest dark and impenetrable, out of which proceeds a dreadful noise.

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All at once the fun was darkened, thick night comes over them; thundering noises, and bellowings are heard in the air, and under ground. A terrible eruption of fire breaks out from the top of a mountain, the earth shakes beneath their feet, Orontes flies back into the wood, but Brutus remains undaunted, though in great danger of being swallowed up, or burnt by the fire. In this extremity he calls upon God; the eruption ceases, and his guardian angel appears to Brutus, telling him God ad permitted the evil spirit to work seming miracles by natural means, m order to try his virtue, and to humble the pride of Orontes, who was too confident in his courage, and too little regardful of providence. That the hill before them was a volcano; that the effects of it dreadful, though natural, had made the ignorant favages believe the illand to be an habitation of fiends. That the hurricane, which had wrecked his boat, was a usual symptom preceding an eruption. he might have perished in the eruption, if God had not fent him his good angel to be his pre-

He then directs him to feek the outh-west parts of Great Britain, because the northern parts were infelled by men not yet disposed to eceive religion, arts and good government; the fubduing and civilizing of whom was referved by providence for a fon, that should be forn of him after his conquest of England.

Brutus promifes to obey; the

angel vanishes. Brutus finds Orontes in a cave of the wood; he is fo ashamed of his fear, that he attempts to kill himself. Brutus comforts him, afcribes it to a funernatural terror, and tells him what he had heard from the angel. They go down to the coast, where they find Hanno, with a ship to carry them off.

The ensuing book describes the joy of Brutus, at fight of the white rocks of Albion. He lands at Torbay, and, in the western part of the island, meets with a kind re-

ception.

The climate, is described to be equally free from the effeminacy and foftness of the fouthern climes, and the ferocity and favageness of the northern. The natural genius of the natives being thus in the medium between these extremes, was well adapted to receive the improvements in virtue, he meditated to introduce. They are represented worthippers of the fun and fire, but of good and gentle dispositions, having no bloody facrifices among them. Here he meets the Druids, at an altar of turf, in an open place, offering fruits and flowers to heaven.

Then follows a picture of the haven, which is fucceeded by an account of the northern parts, fupposed to be infested by tyrants, of whom the Britains tell strange stories, representing them as giants, whom-he undertakes to affift them in conquering.

Among these islands, our poet takes notice of the island Mona, groaning under the lash of superfiition, being governed by priefts.

Likewise of another distracted by difinal anarchy, the neighbours eating their captives, and carrying away virgins; which affords room

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for a beautiful episode, describing the feelings of a passionate lover, who prevailed on Brutus to fly to the rescue of a favourite fair-one, whom, by his aid, he recovered from the arms of her brutal ra-

Our poet also speaks of a third under the dominion of tyransy, which was stronger than the rest, and defended by giants living in castles, high rocks, &c. fome of these giants our poet names, as Corinzus, Gogmagog, &c. Here he proposed to moralize the old fables concerning Brutus, Gogma-

gog, &c., Brutus, however, is opposed in his attempt by the priefts, conjurers, and magicians; and the priefts are supposed to have had fecrets, which past for supernatural, such as the ule of gunpowder, &c. He meets with many difficulties like-wife from his own people, which interrupt his deligns; particularly from one of his kinfmen, who is young, herce, and ambitious. He is earnest for conquering all by force, and treating the people who fubmitted to him as slaves.

But Brutus gives it as his opinion, not to conquer and defroy the natives of the new-discovered land, but to polith and refine them, by introducing true religion, void of the deity, which only leads to vice and milery, among people who are uncorrupted in their manners, and only want the introduction of uleful arts, under the fanction of a good government, to establish and

nfure their felicity.

This turbulent kinfman likewife endangers a revolt, by taking away a woman betrothed to a Brimovement and property and of the

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Some of Brutus's followers take part with him, and raise a faction. which, by his wifdom and firmness he suppresses; and brings the difcontented back to their duty, who at length unite with him against the giants, their common enemy. It must not be omitted, that the kiniman is represented as repenting of his fecession, and much ashamed that Brutus, having left him a victim to female blandifhments, went to war without him. - Whitele

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Brutus, in the end, succeeded in his enterprize against the giant, and enchantment vanished before him : having reduced the fortreffes of fuperfittion, anarchy and tyranny, the whole island submits to good government, and with this the poem was intended to close,

Such are the outlines of the plan, which have been extracted from the sheets before me; and that nothing might be wanting to perfect it as an epic composition, our poet had prepared his machinery, and given names to his good and evil spirits, He observes, that both scripture and common opinion agree in authorizing the operation of fuch spirits, as these employed for good ends, to advance the worthip of the deity and virtue; and those for evil, to promote superstition and vice: and he adds, that they may superflition and all faile notions be equally admitted under any dispensation, either ethic or christian,

Nor has our poet forgotten the Dramatis Persona, of which some are taken notice of in this sketch, particularly that of Brutus, whose character is as perfect as human nature will admit. A most wife legillator, an undaunted foldier, a just, moderate, beneficent prince; the example and pattern of kings,

and true heroes.

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That, of Orontes, a young man next in command under him, of an impatuous nature, fuch as Achilles, Rinaldo, Alexander; valiant, ungovernable, licentious, but generous; and when free from passion, good and humane.

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That of Pifander, to contraft with Orantes, a very old man, the Neftor of Troy, who had feen three generations, being born before the rape of Helen, in the fourishing days of king Priam. Wife, cautious, eloquent; of great authority in Brutus's army, employed to tame the favages in Brimin and to unite the different clans of the good Britons, &c.

Hipomedem, a bloody, cruel folier, always for violent measures;

killed by the giants.

Cloanthus, a foldier feeking only plunder and Just, destroyed by a

woman.

Eudemon, a physician, carried away captive, while yet a boy, at the taking of Troy, by Machaon, the fon of Esculapius, who infracted him in his art, and afterwards enfranchifed him. After the death of Machaon, he became highly honoured all over Greece; revertheless, he leaves the court of Orestes, whose physician he was, out of love to his country, to follow Brutus. A character of uncommon philanthropy, learning and virtue, but devoted to the worship of Esculapius, out of gratitude to the memory of his fon.

Goffarius, an artful politic prince, without wirthe, trufting more to fratagem in war, than to force.

Magog, another Mezentius, a despiler of the gods; brutal, trusting to his great thrength, without fear, conscience, or prudence.

Corineus, valiant, proud, bloody;

but subtle, avaritious, and diffem-

Sagibert, favourite to Goffarius, a gay agreeable young man; vicious, spirited and brave, such as the due de Joyeuse, killed in the wars against the king of Navarre.

Hanno, a man of a severe republican virtue, high spirit, and great knowledge of men and manners, from having been much abroad in

his different commands.

Our author had actually begun this poem; and part of the manu-script, in blank verse, now lies before me. But various accidents concurred, to prevent his making any farther progress in it.

He had likewife planned two odes, or moral poems, on the Mischiefs of arbitrary Power, and the Felly of Ambition. The first was to open with a view and description of Mount Etna or Vesuvius, after a long intermission from eruptions in which was given a picture of all rural felicity, in the most enchant-ing scenes of vineyards and olive-yards in one place, the products of Ceres in another, and flowery paf-tures, overspread with flocks and herds, in a third, while the fhepherds were indulging themselves in their rural dances, songs, and music; and the husbandmen in feats of activity. In the heat of these amusements, is heard the rumbling in the bowels of the mountain, the day is over-caft, and after other dreadful fymptoms of approaching defolation, a torrent of liquid fire breaks out from the mouth, and running down the dechivity, carries away every thing in its pallage; and, as Milton fays,

" All the flourishing works of " peace deftroys." That

That on the folly of ambition and a name, was to open with open with fart country; in the midft of which was a large heap of shapeless and deformed ruins, under the shadow of which was seen a shepherd's shed, who at his door was tending a few theep and goats. The ruins attract the eve of a traveller passing by, who, curious to be informed of what he faw, addresses himself to the shepherd, to know to what fuperb structures these ruins belonged. The fhepherd entertains him with an abfurd and fabulous account of antient times, in which there were fuch traces of true hiftory, that the traveller at length discovers, by the aid of the fabulous narrator, joined to certain marks in the ruins themselves, that this was the famous Blenheim, built, at the public expence, by a warlike nation, for the deliverer of Europe, &c.

The following Extract of a Letter written to Lord Burghlye, containing a particular account of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, is taken from an old manuscript, which has been communicated to the Public by the Honourable Charles Howard, of Greystock, E/q;

To the Right Honnorable Sir William Cecill, Knight, Lord Burghlye, and Lord High Treasurer of England.

I T maye please your good Lordfhipp to be advertised, that accordinge as your honnor gave me in commandment, I have here set downe in writtinge the true order and manner of the execution of Mary late Queene of Scotts, the eight of Febrewary 1587, in the great hall in the castell of Fotheringay, together with relation of all such speches spoken, actes, and circumstances preceddinge and concerninge the same from and after the delivery of the said Scottish Queene to Thomas Andrewes Esquier, High Shriffe of her Majestie's county of Northampton, unto th' end of the said execution, as followeth:

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It beinge certified to the faid Queene the fixt of Febrewary, by the right honnorable the earle of Kent, the earle of Shrowfburye, and also by Sir Amyas Pawlett, and Sir Drewe Drewrey, hir governers, that she was to prepare herself to dye the eight of Febrewary next, she feemed not to be in any terrer for ought that appered, by any hir outward gestures, or behaveour, other than marvylinge she should dye, but rather with fmyling cheere, and plefant countynance dyfgested and accepted the faid admonytions and preparations, as to hir faid unexpected execution, faid that hir death should be wellcome to hir seinge hir majestie was so resolved, and that hir foule were too farre unworthey the fruition of the joye of heaven for ever, whose bodye would not in this world be content to indewer the stroke of execution for a moment, and that spoken, she wept most bytterly and became sylent.

The faid eight of Febrewary beinge come, and the tyme and place appointed for the execution as aforefaid; the faid quene of Scotts, being of flature tall, of bodie corpulent, round showlderd, her face fatt and brod, duble chenned, and hasse eyed, hir borrowed heare—

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home her attyre on hir head, was on this manner: fhe had a dreffing of lawne edged with bone-lace, a nomander chaine, with an Agnus Dei about her neck, a crucifixe in her hand, a payer of beades at her girdle, with a goulding crofle at th' end of it, a vaile of lawn fastined to hir cawle with a bowed out wyre and edged round about with a bone-lace, hir gowne of black fatten prynted, with a trayne and long fleffes to the grownd fet with a range of buttons of jett trimed with pearle and short sleffes of black fatten, cut with a payer of fleeffes of purple velvet hole, under them, hir kirtle hole of figured fatten black, hir petycote uper bodie unlaced in the back of crymfen fatten, her peticote scirtes of crymfen velvett, hir shooes of Spanysh lether, with the rough fide outward, a payer of green filke garters, hir nether flockings wofted colured water fet clocked with fylver, and next hir legg a payer of Jarley hofe whit. This Queene thus appered in a kind of joye, without any deier of deferinge of matters or time, departed hir chamber, and very willingly bended hir flepps towards the place of execution, beinge gently carryed, and supported out of her chamber into an enttery next the faid great hall, by twoe of Sir Amyas Pawlett's cheefe gentlemen, Mr. Andrewes the high shriffe going before hir, in which enttery the honnorable earle of Kent, and the earle of Shrowfbury comytioners appointed by hir majestie for the layd execution, togither with hir two governers of hir person, Sir Amyas Pawlett, and Sir Drewe Drewrey, and diveres knights and entlemen of good accompt, did nete hir where they found one of

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the fayd queene's fervants, named Melvin, kneeling on his knees to the faid Queene his mittris, who wringing his hands, and sheding of teares, used then and there these woords unto hir.

Ah, madam, unhappie me! what man on earth was ever before the messinger of such importunate forrowe and heavines as I shall be when I shall report that my good and gratious Queene and Mistris is beheaded in England? This being faid, teares prevented him of ffurther speakinge, whereupon the faid Queene poweringe out hir dyeinge teares, answered thus: My good fervant, cease to lament, for thou hast cause rayther to joie then to morne, for now shalt thou fee Mary Steward's trubles receive ther longe expected end, and determynation: for knowe, fayd she, good servant, that all this world is but vanytie, and subject still to more forrowe then a whole ocian of teares can bewayle. But I pray the, faid she, report this from me, that I dye a true wooman to my relidgion, and like a true wooman to Scotland and France, but God forgive them, faid she, that have longe defiered my end, and thirsted for my bloud, as the hart doth for the watter brookes. O God, faid she, Thou that art the auther of truth, and truth itselfe, thou knowest the inward chambers of my thoughts, and howe that I was never willing that England and Scotland should be united togither. Well, faid she, then, commend me to my fonne, and tell him that I have not done any thinge prejudicial to the state and kingdom of Scotland, and fo refolvinge hirselfe againe into teares, faid, good Melvin, far well, and with weepinge eyes, and

hir cheekes all fo be sprinkled with seares as they were, the kiffed him, faing, once againe, Melvin, far well, and pray for thy mistris and queene: and then she turned hirselfe to the lords, and towld them, that the had certeyne requests to make unto them, one was for a some of money which was knowne to Amyas Pawlett, to be paid to one Charles hir servante; next that hir servantes myght have and injoye that which she had given in hir last will and teffament, and that they myght be favourablye intreated and fent faffley into ther countreyes, and this to doe, my very good lords, I doe conjur you. Answer was made by Sir Amyas Pawlett to this effect: I am not forgitfull of the money your Grace doth speake of, and therefore your Grace shall not nede to rest in suspicion of the not performing of your requestes. Then the faid, ther refled yet one request more which she would make unto the lords, and that was this, that it would please them to permit hir pore diffressed fervants to be prefent about hir at hir death, that ther eyes myghte behould, and ther hartes beare witnes, how patiently ther queene and mris. should indewer hir execution, that therby they myght be able to make rela-tion when they should come into ther owne counteryes, how that the dyed a true constant catholick to hir relidgion, Then the earle of Kent did answere thus unto hir, Maddam, that which you have defiered cannot conveniently be granted, for if it should be, it were to be feared, least some of them, with fpiches or other behavour, would both be greefious to your Grace, and trublefome and unpleafinge unte us, and to our compeney,

wherof wee have had fome experience, for if fuch an accesse myght be allowed, they would not flick to put some supersticious trumperye in practife, and it were but dipinge there handcerchers in your Grace's bloud, wherof it were unmete to give allowance. My Lords, faid the queene of Scotts, I will give my word for them, dead though it be, they shall deserve no blame in any the accions you have named, but alas! pure fawles, it would doe them good to bid ther mris: far well; and I hope, faid the further to the earle of Kent, your mris. meanyng the queene's majeftie, beinge a maiden queene, will voutlaffe in regard of wooman-hode, that I shall have some of my owne peple about me at my death, and now, faid the, her majestie hath not given any fuch comyflion but that you myght grant a request of fare greater curtesie, then this, if I were a wooman of fare meaner calling then the queen of Scotts. And then perfeayving that the could not obteyne hir request without some difficultie, for mere greefe the burst out into teares, faying, I am coffen to your queene, and defended from the blood ryall of Henry the feaventh, and married queene of France, th'anounted queene of Scotland. After this, upon great confultation had betwene the two earles and other in comyfion, it was permitted that the should have some of hir servants about hir, accordinge as the had before instantly intreated, and which all defiered hir to make choyce of fix of hir best beloved men and wymen: and them of hir men weare Mellvin, hir potticary, and furgeon, and one ould man befids; and of hir wymen the chose those twoe that did use to ly in hir

chamb of Sir iforesa hir tra the ear gentile the en faid ca mentio countin place, then an rion; f faid ha and vi rownd with bl lowe i coushin with b Roole downe, of hir and the on hir the fhre fore hir and rous scaffould and oth made, t myffion i ly redd l councell. with a lo the Que of which was very it with had not all, nay, chereful

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chamber After this, the faid gueene beinge supported by two of Sir Amyas Pawlett's gent. as aforesaid, and Melvyn carryed up hir trayne, being accompained with the earle of Kent and Shrewsberry's gentilemen, and the shriffe goinge before as aforesaid, passed out of the entrerrye into the hall, in the faid castell of Fotheringaye before mentioned, with an unappauled countinance without terrer of the place, the perions, or preparations then and there made for hir execution; stept upon the scafold in the faid hall, beinge twoe fote high, and vii. fote brodd, with rayles round about, hanged and covered with black round about, with a lowe stoole and a longe faire outhinge, and a block covered with black. Then haveing the soole brought to hir, the fatt downe, and on the right hand of hir stood the earle of Kent, and the earle of Shrewsbury, and on hir left hand, Mr. Andrewes the shreife, and right opposyte before hir stood the twoe executioners, and round about the rayles of the scaffould stood knights, gentilemen, and others. Then fylence being made, the queen's majestie's comyssion for the execution was oppenly redd by Mr. Beale, clarke of the councell, which done, the people, with a loud voyce, faid, God fave the Queene; duringe the readinge of which comyflion the faid Queene was very sylente, lysteninge unto it with so carless a regard, as if it had not concerned hir death at all, nay, rayther with fo merry and chereful a countinance as if it had been a pardon from her majestie for hir life; and withall used such a firangnes in hir words and deeds as though the had knowne none of the affembley, nor beine any thing

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feene in the English language. Then Mr. Docter Fletcher, Deane of Petterburough standinge devrectley before hir without the rayle, bendinge his boddye with great reverance, uttered these exortations followinge.

[We pass over the Dean's exhortation, as it is of a greater length than our limits will admit.]

All the assembly, saveinge the queene and hir servants, faid this prayer after Mr. Deane; duringe the fayinge of which prayer, the queene hirfelfe fatt upon a floole, haveing about hir neck an Agnus Dei, in one of hir hands a crucifexe, and att hir girdle a payer of beads, with a goulden croffe at th' end of them, with a Latten booke of prayers in the other hand. Thus furnyshed with hir superflicious trumperey, without any regarde to that which Mr. Deane aid, the begane verye foftley, with teares and a loud voyce, to praye in Latten, and in the mydest of hir prayers, by reason of hir earnest weeping and mourninge as it seem-ed, she began to slid from hir stoole; at which tyme, kneelinge againe, the faid divers other prayers in Lattine, and foe she left prayeing before Mr. Deane; when Mr. Deane had done, the kneeled downe againe, and prayed in English for Christ's afflicted church, and for an end of hir troubles; for hir fonne, and for the queene's majestie, and defiered God the might proffper and ferve God aright. That spoken, she said, she hoped to be saved by, and in the bloud of Jesus Christ, at the fotte of which crucifexe, houldings that up in hir hand, she would shed hir bloud. Then said the earle of Kent, Maddam, I be-feech you, fettle Jesus Christ in your harte, as you did before, and

leave the adoration of those popish trumperies to themselves; but she feamyng little or nothing at all to regard the good counsell of the earle, but went forward in hir prayers, and in the conclution thereof, in English, desired God, that it would please him to averte his wrath from this iland, and that he would give it grace and forgivenes of finnes: then she faid, she forgave hir enemyes with all hir harte, who had longe fought her bloud, and defiered God to converte them to his truth. done, the defiered all faintes to make interfession for hir to the Savyoure of the world, Jesus Christ, Then the begane to kiffe hir crusifexe, and to crosse herselfe, fayeing these words, Even as the armes of Jesus Christ was spreed here upon the crosse, so receive me I besech the into the armes of mercye, and forgive me all my finnes. Then the twoe executioners kneeled downe unto hir, and defiered her to forgive them her death, fhe anfwered I forgive you with all my harte, for I hope this death shall give an end of all my troubles. Then they, with her twoe gentlewomen helping of her up, begane to disrobe her, then she laid her crucifexe on her stoole, and one of her executioners tooke of from her neck, the Agnus Dei, which she begane to withold, fayeing, the would give it to one of hir women, and, withall, told the executioners they should have the worth of it in money; then she suffered them with hir twoe women to take off hir cheanne of pomander beades, and all hir other apparell, and that with a kind of gladnes; and, fmyling, the begane to make herself unryddie, putting on a payer of

fleeves, with hir owne hands, which the twoe executioners before had rudlye put off, and that with fuch fpeed, as if she longed to have beine gone out of the world. During all which accions of difrobinge hir, she never altered countenance, but fmyling as it were, faid, she never had such groomes before, to make hir unreddye, nor ever did put off hir clothes before fuch a compeney; at length, shee beinge untyred and unapparelled, of fuch and fo much as was convenient, faveing her pettycote and kirtle: hir twoe women, looking upon her, burst out into a pittyfull skrychinge and lamentinge, and when the skrychinge and lamentinge begane to declyne, they croffed themselves and prayed in Lattine; then the faid queene turnynge hirselfe to them, and seeinge them in fuch a mornefull and lamentable plight, embraced them, and faid, doe not crye for me, but rejoice and praye for me, and fo croffed them and keffed them, and bade them praye for hir, and not to be foe mornefull, for, faid she, this day, I truft, shall end your mistris troubles: then with a fmylinge countynance, she turned to hir men fervants, Mellvin, and the reft standinge upon a benche nere unto the scaffould, who were some tyme weeping, and fome tyme cryeinge out aloud, and contynewally croffinge themselves, and prayeinge in Lattine, and the faid queene thus turned unto them, bad them farwell, and prayed them to praye for hir to the last hower. That done, one of hir women, haveinge a Corpus Christi cloth, laped it up three corner wife, and kiffed it, and put it over the face of the faid queene her mris. and pinned it fast upon

hir calle Then hi departed queene fione, a lutly and feare of Lattyne confundar pinge for over the b which ho cut off, Then she block mo inge out h out- In er four ty the execu with one gave twoe fore he di yet left a

d Letter for Sir A foon after where he of Effex dition.

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To Sir An

makes
but it is the gens; for we letters shall and constructed displeasing Ireland, sented it came to con-

hir calle that was on hir head. Then hir twoe women mornfully departed from hir, and the faid queene kneelinge upon the cuhione, at which tyme, verry resolutly and withoute anye token of feare of death, she spake aloude in Lattyne - In te Domine confido, ne confundar in aternum. Then gro-pinge for the blocke, she layd downe hir head, putting hir haire over the blocke, with both hir hands, which houlding there still had bine cut off, had they not hine espied. Then she layd hirselfe upon the block most quietlye, and strecheinge out hir hands and leggs, cryed out- In manus tuas Domine, three or four tymes. At last, while one of the executioners held hir flyghtly with one of his hands, and th'other give twoe strokes with an axe before he did cutt off hir head, and yet left a litle greffell behinde, at which tyme she made a smale groane, and foe dyed.

Aletter from Sir John Harington to Sir Anthony Standen, written from after his return from Ireland, where he had accompanied the Earl of Essex in his unfortunate Expedition.

To Sir Anthony Standen, Knight.

SIR.

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IT is not a lake of Lethe, that makes us forget our friends, but it is the lack of good messengers; for who will write, when his enters shall be opened by the way, and construed at pleasure, or rather displeasure? — Some used this is Ireland, that perhaps have resented it since in England. I same so court in the very heat and

height of all displeasures. After I had been there but an hour, I was threatened with the Fleet; I aniwered poetically, that, coming fo late from the land-fervice, I hoped that I should not be prest to serve in her majesty's Fleet in Fleet-Street. After three days every man wondered to fee me at liberty: but though in conscience there was neither rhyme nor reason to punish me for going to fee Tyrone; yet, if my rhyme had not been better liked of then my reason, (I mean when I gave the young Baron of Dungannon an Ariofto) I think I had lain by the heels for it. But I had this good fortune, that, after four or five days, the queen had talked of me, and twice talked to me, though very briefly. At last she gave me a full and gracious audience in the withdrawing chamber, at Whitehall, where herself being accuser, judge, and witness, I was cleared, and graciously dismissed. What should I say! I seemed to myfelf for the time, like St. Paul rapt into the third heaven, where he heard words not to be uttered by men; for neither must I utter what I then heard; until I come to heaven, I shall never come before a statelier judge again, nor one that can temper majesty, wisdom, learning, choler, and favour, better than her highness did at that time. In the discourse you were not un-spoken of her. You shall hear 'ere long, but not by writing, for I will fend a man. Thus much I adventure to write by this boy, but I trust him with no messages. I omitted no opportunity of mentioning, and gracing the heft I could, all my friends while I staid at London: But in December I came hither, but fince I hear little, and do nothing nothing but fit by a good fire, and feed my lean horfes, and hearken for good news, but hear none, fave the certain expectation of peace

with Spain of but a co - do a

My dord-keeper is a widower; Doctor Baton hath eaten the bihoprick of Ely, all the clergy wifth mondes has been with the dutchess of Burgundy, and well used, and the speaketh much honour of the queene, which moves great hope of a league. You wonder I write nothing of One - believe me I hear nothing; but HB is where he was, and I think must be till these greater businesses be concluded. Let this fuffice from a private country knight, that lives among clouted moes, in his frize jacket and gamothes; and who envies not the great commanders of Ireland, but hereby commends himself to them.

Your true friend,

JOHN HARINGTON.

Kelfion, near Bath, Feb. 20, 1599

From Siru Johne Harington to Sir

neise adoubted lowed .. L. sassed. To

My honourd Friend,

HUMBLIE thank you for that venison I did not eat, but my wife did it muche commendation. For fix weeks I left my oxen and sheep, and venturd to court, where I find many lean kinded beastes, and some not unhorned. Much was my comfort in being well received, notwithstanding it is an ill hour for seeing the queen. The madeaps are all in riot, and much

design to the country of Carterior

evil threatend. In good foothe ! feard her majestie more than the rebel Tyrone, and wished I had never received my lord of Effex's honor of knighthood. She is caire disfavourd, and unattird, and these troubles waste her much. She difregarderh every cofflie cover that comethe to the table, and taketh little but manchet and fuccory potage. Every new meffage from the city doth difturb her, and the frowns on all the ladies. I had a sharp message from her, brought by my Lord Buckhurft, namely thus, " Go tell that witty fellow " my godfon, to get home; it is no feafon now to foole it here." I liked this as little as the dothe my knighthood, fo took to my bootes and returnd to the plow in bad weather. I must not say much even by this truftie and fure meffenger, but the many evil plou and defigns hath overcome all her highness sweet temper. She walks much in her privy chamber, and Ramps with her feet at ill news, and thrufts her rufty fword at times into the arras in great rage. My Lord Buckhurft is much with her, and few elfe fince the city bufiness; but the dangers are over, and yet she always keeps a fword by her table. I obtained a short audience at my first coming to courte, when her highness told me, if ill counsel had brought me fo far from home, fhe wished heaven might mair that fortune which fhe had mended. made my peace in this point, and will not leave my poor caftle of Kelfton, for fear of finding a world elfewhere; as others have done. will eat Alborne rabbits, and get the breef of the man

man at tridge my ven all gree like the Comme other las Your be liking to tertain m

From K Oa. 5,

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B. fucthings, is all highner one charmany much a her guie the no of all fpecially Arunde.

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The follow confirm of Queen rich Close ments.

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" majestie s

mm at Curry-Rival, and get partridge and hares when I can, and my venison where I can; and leave all great matters to those that like them better than myself. Commend me to your lady and all other ladies that ever heard of me. Your books are safe, and I am in liking to get Erasmus for your entertainmente.

JOHN HARINGTON.

from Kelston, 0a. 5, 1601.

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fould not move in any fuit to serve your neighbour B. Such was the face of things, and so disordered is all order, that her highness hathe worne but one change of raiment for many days, and swears much at those that cause her griefs in such wise, to the no small discomsture of all about her, more specially our sweete lady Arundel, that Venus plus quan venusta.—

The following Extract may serve to confirm the general Idea given us of Queen Elizabeth's Passion for rich Cloaths and personal Ornaments. A Law-suit was depending to recover some Lands which had been forfeited by Sir James Harington, for espousing the Cause of Richard the Third, and a Reversion granted to his Family by Henry the Righth.

YET I will adventure to give her majestie five hundred pounds in money, and some pretty jewel or garment as you shall advyle,
onlie praying her majestie to
further my suite with some of
her lernede counsel; which I
pray you to find some proper
tyme to move in; this some hold
as a dangerous adventure, but
five and twentie manors do well
warrant my trying it."

The unexpected surrender of Bristol Castle to the Parliament's Forces baving been Matter of great Offence to the Royal Party, the following uncommon Summons from Lord Fairfax to Prince Rupert may not be unacceptable to the Roader, which is not inserted in Lord Clarendon's or Rapin's Account of that Matter, und is found written and inclosed in a Letter from Old Prynn to J. H. calling it, The most Christian Remonstrance.

## To Prince RUPERT.

SIR,

OR the service of the parlia-ment I have brought their own army before the city of Briftol, and do fummon you in their names to render it, with all the forts belonging to the fame, into my hands for their use. - Having used this plain language, as the bufiness requires, I wish it may be as effectual to you as it is fatisfactory to myfelf, that I do a little expoftulate with you about the furrender of the fame; which I confels is a way not common, and which I should not have so used, but in respect to a person of such fort, and in such a place, to take into confideration your royal birth, and the relation to the crown of England, your honour, courage, all the vir-

tues

tues of your person, and the strength of that place, which you may think yourfelf bound and able to maintain. Sir, the crown of England is and will be where it ought to be. We fight to maintain it there; but the king, missed by evil counsel-lors, or through a seduced heart, has left his parliament and people (under God the best assurance of his crown and family:) the maintaining of this scism is the ground of this unhappy war on your part; and what fad effects it hath produced in the kingdom is visible to all men. To maintain the right of the crown and kingdom jointly, the principal part is, that the king, in inpreme acts concerning the men of whom the law takes no nogreat council of the nation; in whom, as much as man is capable of, he hears all his people as it were at once advising him, and in which multitude of counsellors hies his fafety and his people's interest. To set him right in this hath been the constant and faithful endeavour of the parliament; and to bring those wicked instruments to justice that have misled him is a principal ground of our fighting. Sir, if God make this clear to you, as he hath to us, I doubt not but he will give you as heart to c'eliver it, notwithstanding all the considerations of honour, courage, and fidelity; because their confishency and use depends upon the right or wrongs incls of what has been faid. And, if upon fuch confideration you thould furrender the city, and fave the lofs of blood and hazard o spoiling such a place, it would be an act glorious in itself, and joyful to us, for the reftoring you

to the endeared affections of the parliament and people of England. the truest friends to your family it hath in the world. But if this be hid from your eyes, and so great, so famous, and so ancient a city be exposed, through your wilfulness, to the ruin and extremity of war, (which yet we shall in that case, as much as possible, endeavour to prevent) then I appeal to the righteous God to judge between you and us, and to requite the wrong; and let all England judge whether to burn. its towns, and ruin its cities, and destroy its people, be a good requital from a person of your family, which have had the prayers, tears, money, and blood of this parliament; and, if you look on either as divided, both ever had the fame party in parliament, and among the people most zealous for their affiftance and restitution, which you oppose and seek to destroy: and whose constant grief has been that their defire to serve your family hath been hindered, and made fruitless by that fame party about his majesty. I expect your speedy answer to this summons by the return of this bearer this evening, and am

Your highness's humble servant, Sept. 4. Tho. FAIRFAX.

Answer.

SIR.

Received yours by your trumpet, and defire to know if you will give me leave to fend a meffenger to the king to know his pleasure therein. I am,

> Your fervant, RUPERT.

SIR,

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YOUR overture of sending to his majesty, to know his pleasure, I cannot give way to, nor admit of so much delay as that would require: wherefore thereby so cannot but understand your intention intimated not to surrender without his majesty's consent; yet, because it is but implicit, I send again to know more clearly, if you have any more positive answer to give from yourself, which I desire to receave before it be too late.

Your highness's humble servant,

Sept. 5.

THO. FAIRFAX.

Mr. Rousseau having quarrelled with the Magistrates of Bourgoin, left that City; after his Departure a Paper was found on his Table, of which the following is a Translation.

KINGS and great personages speak not what they think; but they will always treat me generously.

The true nobility, who love honour, and who know that I am acquainted with it, honour me and are filent.

The magistrates hate me, on account of the wrongs they have done me.

The philosophers whom I have unmasked, are desirous, at any rate, to destroy me, and they will succeed.

The bishops, proud of their birth and rank, esteem me without fearing me, and do honour to themselves by distinguishing me with respect.

VOL. XII.

The priests, slaves to the philofophers, bark at me to make their court.

The people, whom I idolized, look on me as a floven and an illfated man.

The men of genius revenge themfelves by infulting me, because they feel my superiority.

The women, dupes of two men who despise them, hate him who merits most from them.

The Swiss will never pardon me the evil they have done me.

The magistrate of Geneva is sensible of his faults, knows that I pardon him for them, and he would repair them if he durst.

The chiefs of the people, elevated on my shoulders, would conceal me so effectually that none but themselves should be seen.

Authors pillage me, and cenfure me; knaves curse me; and the mob hoot at me.

Good men, if there are any yet, filently lament my fate; and I bless it, if haply it may one day instruct mankind.

Voltaire, whom I prevent from fleeping, will parody these lines; his gross injuries are an homage which he is forced to render me, in spite of himself.

The ridiculous Misapplication of Surnames exposed,

Othing can be more preposterously absurd than the practice of inheriting cognomina, which ought never to be purely personal. I would ask thee, for example, what propriety there was in giving the name Zenophon, which signifies one that speaks a foreign language, to the celebrated Greek who diffunguished

guifhed himfelf not only as a confummate captain, but also as an elegant writer in his mother tongue? What could be more ridiculous than to denominate the great phitofopher of Crotona Pythagoras, which implies a stinking speech? or what could be more misapplied than the name of the weeping philosopher Heraclitus, fignifying military glory? The inheritance of furnames, among the Romans, produced still more ridiculous confequences. The best and noblest families in Rome derived their names from the coarfest employments, or elfe from the corporeal blemishes The Pisones of their ancestors. were millers: the Cicerones and the Lentuh were so called from the vetches and the lentils which their forefathers dealt in. The Fabii were fo denominated from a dungpit, in which the first of the family was begot by flealth in the way of fornication. A ploughman gave rife to the great family of the Serrani, the ladies of which always The Suilli, went without imocks. the Bubulci, and the Porci, were descended from a swine-herd, a cow-herd, and a hog-butcher .-What could be more difgraceful than to call the fenator Strabo, Squintum; or a fine young lady of the house of Pœti, Pigsnies? or to diffinguish a matron of the Limi, by the appellation of Sheep's-eye? -What could be more diffionourable than to give the furname of Snub-nofe to P. Silius, the proprætor, because his great-great-greatgrand-father had a nose of that make? Ovid, indeed, had a long nofe, and therefore was justly denominated Nafo: but why should Horace be called Flaccus, as if his ears had been firetched in the pil-

lory: I need not mention the Burt. hi, Nigri, Rufi, Aquilij, and Ru. tilij, because we have the fame foolish surnames in England; and even the Lappa; for I myself know a very pretty miss called Rough. head, though, in fact, there is not a young lady in the bills of mortality, who takes more pains to dress her hair to the best advantage. The famous dictator whom the deputies of Rome found at the plough, was known by the name of Cincinna. tus, or Ragged-head. Now I leave you to judge how it would found in these days, if a footman at the playhouse should call out, "My lady " Ragged-head's coach. Room " for my lady Ragged-head." I am doubtful whether the English name of Hale does not come from the Roman cognomen Hala, which fignified stinking breath. What need I mention the Plauti, Panci, Valgi, Vari, Vatiæ, and Scauri; the Tuditani, the Malici, Cenestellæ, and Leccæ; in other words, the Splay-foots, Bandy-legs, Shamble-shins, Baker-knees, Club-foots, Hammer-heads, Chubby-cheeks, Bald-heads, and Letchers. - I shall not fay a word of the Buteo, or Buzzard, that I-may not be obliged to explain the meaning of the word Triorchis, from whence it takes its denominations; yet all those were great families in Rome. But I cannot help taking notice of some of the fame improprieties, which have crept into the language and customs of this country. Let us suppose, for example, a foreigner reading an English news-paper in these terms: " Last Tuesday the right honourable Timothy Sillyman, iceretary of state for the fouthern department, gave a grand entertainment to the nobility and gen-

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try at his house in Knaves-acre. The evening was concluded with a ball, which was opened by Sir Samuel Hog and lady Diana Roughhead. By the last mail from Germany we have certain advice of a compleat victory which General Coward has obtained over the enemy. On this occasion the general displayed all the intrepidity of the most renowned hero: - by the same channel we are informed that Lieutenant Little-fear has been broke by a court-martial for cowardice. -We hear that Edward Wett, Efq; will be elected prefident of the directors of the East-India company for the enfuing year. It is reported that commodore North will be fent with a fquadron into the South fea. -Captains East and South are appointed by the lords of the admiralty, commanders of two frigates to fail on the discovery of the North-West passage.—Yesterday morning Sir John Summer, batt. lay dangeroufly ill at his house in Springgardens: he is attended by Dr. Winter: but there are no hopes of his recovery .- Saturday last Philip frost, a dealer in gunpowder, died at his house on Snow-hill, of a high fever caught by overheating himfelf in walking for a wager from No Man's Land to the World's End.-Last week Mr. John Fog, teacher of astronomy in Rotherhith, was married to the widow Fairweather, of Puddledock .--We hear from Bath, that on Thurfday last a duel was fought on Landsdown, by captain Sparrow and Richard Hawke, Efq; in which the latter was mortally wounded. Inday last ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when the following persons received sentence of death: Leonard Lamb, for the murder of

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Julius Wolf; and Henry Grave; for robbing and affaulting Dr. Death, whereby the faid Death was put in fear of his life. Giles Gosling, for defrauding Simon Fox of four guineas and his watch by fubtle craft, was transported for feven years; and David Drinkwater was ordered to be fet in the stocks, as an habitual drunkard. The trial of Thomas Green, whitster, at Fulham, for a rape on the body of Flora White, a mulatto, was put off till next fessions, on account of the absence of two material VIZ. evidences; Sarah Brown. clear-starcher of Pimlico, and Anthony Black, scarlet-dyer of Wandsworth. I ask thee, Peacock, when ther a fenfible foreigner, who understood the literal meaning of these names, which are all truly British, would not think ye were a nation of humorists, who delighad in crofs-purpofes and ludicrous fingularity? But, indeed, ye are not more abfurd in this particular, than fome of your neighbours. - I know a Frenchman of the name of Bouvier, which fignifics Cow-keeper, pique himself upon his noblesse; and a general called Valavoir, is faid to have lost his life by the whimfical impropriety of his furname, which fignifies go and fee. -You may remember an Italian minister, called Groffa-tefta, or Great-head, though, in fact, he had scarce any head at all. That nation has, likewife, its Sforzas, Malatestas, Boccanigras, Porcinas, Guidices; its Colonnas, Muratorios, Medices, and Gozzi; Endcavours, Chuckle-heads, Black Muzzels, Hogs, Judges, Pillars, Mafons, Leeches, and Chubby-chops, Spain has its Almohadas, Girones, Utreras, Urfinas, and Zapatas; fignifignifying Cushions, Gores, Bullocks, Bears, and Slippers. The Turks, in other respects a sensible people, fa'l into the same extravagance, with respect to the inheritance of surnames. An Armenian merchant at Aleppo, used to dine at the house of a cook whose name was Clock-maker; and the hand-some Ichoglan in the Bashaw's seraglio was surnamed Crook-back.

Character of the Sentimental Journey. From the Bibliotheque des Beaux Arts pour les mois de Janv. Fevr. Mars, 1768. p. 214.

T is well known that Mr. Yorick is the Doctor Sterne already celebrated as well on account of his fermons, as for the life of Triftram Shandy. This fingular man, this truly original author, is lately dead, after having just published the Journey which we now introduce to the public. Many will efteem it his best production. It is true we find in it, as in Triftram Shandy, some passages rather too free, and some false attempts at pleasantry; but at the same time what a fund of wit, what marks of originality, what gaiety, what humour, what knowledge of the human heart, what elegant and just reflections on the character, manners, and fentiments of the nations he has feen! But the most peculiar characteristic of this ingenious work its being a work of fentiment, as

its title imports. The bad use Dr. Sterne has fometimes made of his talents, has occasioned too great a prejudice against him. He has had great injustice done him in being effeemed merely a comic writer, the Rabelais of England.-He was not only one of the first Beaux Espirits of the present age, he was a man full of fentiment, a pathetic writer, who possessed in a superior degree the power of moving and affecting the foul. We believe it impossible for any possessed of senfible hearts, to read fome parts of this Journey, without being affected to the highest degree, without loving and regretting the author.

Account of the Natural and Artificial Curiofities in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, the Capital of Denmark.

HE Royal Museum at Co. penhagen contains a noble collection of curiofities, both natural and artificial. Dr. Oliver informs us, that this fine collection is preserved in eight chambers, built over the royal library, which is large and well furnished. One of these rooms is wholly taken up with medals, antique and modern, each fort being kept by themselves, and very judiciously arranged; and in a separate case are contained the Paduens , and other counterfeit medals, which in workmanship so nearly refemble the true Grecian

A Paduan, amongst medallists, is a modern medal struck with all the marks and characters of antiquity. The name is taken from a famous Italian painter, called the Paduan, from Padua, the place of his birth, who succeeded so well in the cheat, that the best judges are at a loss to distinguish his medals from those which are really antique. His son Octavian, born at Rome, was called the Paduan. Laurentius Parmesanus and Bellus Vicentinus in Italy, and Carteron in Holland, had likewise the art of imitating medals in great persection.

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and Roman antiques, that a good judge can scarce distinguish them from originals. The series of the modern medals of European nations are absolutely complete, and those of each nation kept distinct.

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Amongst the natural curiofities preserved in the chambers, one of the most remarkable is a petrified child, the history whereof has been given us at large by Bartholine, Licetus, and other authors. child was cut out of the mother's belly at Sens in Champagne, in the year 1582, after having lain there between twenty and thirty years; and that it is a human fœtus, and not artificial, is evident beyond all dispute. Its head, shoulders, and belly, are of a whitish colour, and very much resemble alabaster; the back and loins are fomewhat brown and harder; but from the hips downwards it is of a red colour, and as hard as perfect stone can be, exactly refembling the hard fort of flones generated in the bladder. This feetus, after it was taken from the mother, was first carried to Pans, where it was fold to a jeweller of Venice, who happened to be there, for about twenty pounds therling; of whom it was afterwards purchased by Frederick the third, king of Denmark, for fixty pounds, and added to this collection.

In one of the chambers are to be feen two elephants teeth, each weighing a hundred and fifty pounds, which were dug out of a flone quarry in Saxony.

Here is also an egg laid by a woman, about the fize of a common pullet's egg, which Olaus Wormius tells us was fent him by very good hands, and the truth of the fact confirmed by people of credit. The woman, he says, brought forth two eggs, with the usual child-birth pains; but the neighbours, who were called in to her affistance, broke the first, wherein they found a yolk and a white, as in that of a hen.

We likewise see here an unicorn's horn, as it is called, white as ivory, and spirally twisted. This, however, is not the horn of any land animal, but belongs to a kind of fish called a Narval.

In this fine collection there are feveral large pieces of filver ore, dug out of the mines of Norway in 1666, one of which weighs five hundred and fixty pounds, and is valued at five thousand crowns. Another piece, somewhat less, is valued at more than three thoufand; both being fo rich, that they are reckoned to contain at least three parts filver. They are composed of a whitish stone, the cracks or cavities whereof seem to be filled with pure virgin filver, which in some places lies in broad flat plates, and in others like pieces of fine filver lace: but what is most admired in these pieces of ore are the threads or branches of filver, which shootout an inch or two beyond the furface of the stone, appearing in the form of fmall shrubs or bushes; and feveral other ramifications of this kind are to be feen among the filver ores preferved in this Mufeum.

Here we also find several large pieces of amber, some weighing forty or fifty ounces; which, upon opening the ditches about Copenhagen, when they fortified the city, were found sticking to the sides of old trees that were buried there, like the gum on the plumtrees in our gardens.

In the fame chamber are a great
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many large branches of white and red coral, and one of black; likewife a pair of stag's horns growing out of a piece of wood in a sur-

prifing manner.

Here is a human thigh-bone, three feet three inches long, as measured by Dr. Oliver himself; and two very large scollop-shells, holding about three gallons each, and weighing two hundred and twenty-sour pounds a-piece. These were brought from the East-Indies; and it is said the fish they belong to is of such strength, that if a man happens to get his arm or leg between the shells when they open, it claps them together so forcibly as to cut the limb clear off.

A piece of marble is preserved in this collection, which the Lutherans reckon a very valuable curiosity, the natural veins of the stone running in such a manner as to represent the exact sigure of a crucifix. Some indeed have suspected the representation to have been by art; but upon the nicest examination it appears to be entirely the work

of nature.

Amongst the artificial curiosities, there is a skeleton made of ivory, two feet six inches high, in imitation of a human one; and it is so nicely formed and put together, that one might easily take it for a natural skeleton.

There are likewise two crucifixes of ivory, and the whole history of our Saviour's passion beautifully expressed in a piece of carved work.

A fmall man of war in ivory, with filver guns, is a curiofity much admired; as is also a watch made of ivory, with all its wheels and movements.

Besides these there are many other curiosities in ivory, ebony,

box, amber, and other materials, which are kept for the fake of elegant workmanship; and we are told there is a common cherry. stone, on the surface of which are engraved two hundred and twenty heads, but their smallness makes them appear impersect and confused.

In this royal repository we find fix golden fepulchral urns, which were discovered in the island of Funen in 1685, by a peafant, as he was ploughing his land, and contained each of them fome ashes of a greyish colour. The largest of them weighs two ounces and a half, and the others two ounces and a dram. They are very thin, and each has three rings of gold about its neck, with feveral circles carved upon the outfide of the urn, having one common center. This discovery confirms the account given us by Olaus Wormius and other writers, that it was an ancient custom among the northern nations to burn their dead, and then bury their collected ashes in golden urns.

There is another fepulchral um of crystal, of a conical figure, which has also a gold ring about it, and was found near Bergen in

Norway.
There are likewise in this collection several vessels of different sizes, some of glass, and others of earth, which are called Lachrymal urns, or Lachrymatories, being used by the antient Romans to catch the tears of weeping friends, which were afterwards mixed with the ashes of the deceased.

We shall conclude our account of this celebrated Museum with a description of the Danish and Oldenburg horns, two curiosities which are much admired. The Danish Danish h a hundre half, is and hold measure. dentally 1639, b diocese e is undou antiquity the outfice roglyphic Perhaps defigned and the l facrifices, Affyrians apon fuc. noise wit used then

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panish horn is of pure gold, weighs a hundred and two ounces and a half, is two feet nine inches long, and holds about two quarts of wine This horn was accimeasure. dentally discovered in the year 1639, by a country girl, in the diocese of Rypen in Jutland; and is undoubtedly a piece of great antiquity, by the figures carved on the outfide, which feem to be hieroglyphics, devils, hobgoblins, &c. Perhaps some of these figures were defigned to represent their deities, and the horn was probably used in facrifices, as amongst the ancient Affyrians and other nations, who upon such solemnities made a great noise with horns and trumpets, and used them to drink out of at their folemn entertainments.

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The Oldenburg horn is of pure filver gilt with gold, weighs about four pounds, and is curioully enamelled with green and purple colours. The Danish antiquaries tell many fabulous stories of this horn, which are not worth repeating; and as to what they fay of its being given to Otho, earl of Oldenburg, in the year 982, it is plain it cannot be of that date, for the figures and characters on the outfice are modern; which, however, with the enamelling and other ornaments, are of excellent workmanship, and make it a very fine and valuable cunofity.

The extraordinary History of Bianca, a Ventian Lady; from M. de la Lande's Voyage d'un François en Italie, fait dans les Années 1765 & 1766.

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A BOUT the end of the fifteenth century, Thomas Buonaventuri, a young man of Florence, of a creditable family, but without fortune, went to live with a merchant of the same country, who had fettled at Venice: the merchant's house was over-against the back door of one that belonged to a noble Venetian, whose name was Barthelemi Capello. In the house of Capello there was a young lady of great beauty, whose name was Bianca. She was watched with great circumfpection, but Buonoventuri frequently faw her at the window: he had not the least hope of a nearer interview, yet, by a natural, and almost necessary impulse, he did all that could be done in fuch circumftances to amuse her, and express the passion with which she had inspired him: he was young and amiable, the very foon ceased to be indifferent; and, after long negociation, the particulars of which are not related, the lovers found means to accomplish their wishes. Bianca went every night, after the family were retired, and afleep, to the chamber of Buonaventuri in the merchant's house, by means of the little back door, which she left a-jar, and by which the returned before day, without being feen by any body.

After this had continued fome time, custom made her less cautious, and one night she staid with her lover till the morning was farther advanced than usual: it happened that a baker's boy, who, according to the custom of the country, was taking bread from a neighbouring house, to carry it to the oven, perceived the little back door, by which Bianca had come out, to be a-jar, and supposing it to have been lest open by accident, shut it.

The young lady came a few minutes afterwards, and found it fait in the consternation and distress which this accident produced, she returned to the house she had just quitted, and knocking softly at the door, was let in by her lover, to whom she related what had happened. Gratitude and love instantly determined him to facrisice every thing to her safety, and he immediately quitted his situation, and retired with the lady to the house of another Florentine, where they remained hidden, with the utmost care and precaution, till they sound an opportunity of esseaping to Florence.

At Florence he had a little house in Via larga, near St. Mark's, and over-against a convent of nuns of the order of St. Catherine. To this little dwelling he retired, says our author, with his wife, and lived some time in great privacy, for fear the republic of Venice should, at the solicitations of Capello,

cause him to be pursued.

Francis-Maria, the great duke of Tuscany, at this time, was a native of France, the son of Cosmo the first, and father of Mary de Medicis: he had married Jane of Austria, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand, widow of the king of Hungary: she was a princes of high estimation; but being at this time past her youth, the duke neglected her for other women. One of the officers of his court was the consider of his pleasures, who had a wife not less zealous to render herself useful than himself.

The arrival of the fair Venetian was known in Florence, and the rumour of her adventure, and her beauty, excited a strong desire in the duke to see her, to which the great privacy of her life contributed not a little. He used every day to walk before the house to

which she had retired, and, as she had no amusement but looking out of the window, it was not long before his curiosity was gratised; she was indeed half veiled, but he saw enough to judge of her beauty, of which he became violently enamoured.

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His confidant, perceiving his passion to be unsurmountable, began to concert measures for the gratification of it; and engaged his wife to affift-in the project : the misfortunes which Bianca had already fuffered, and those to which the was still exposed, gave this good woman a pretence to infinuate that she had something of importance to communicate to her, and for that purpose invited her to dinner, Buonaventuri was some time in suspense whether he should suffer Bianca to accept the invitation; but the rank of the lady, and the need in which he flood of protection, at length got the better of his caution and doubts. Bianca was received with the most flattering kindness and attention; she was prevailed upon to relate the flory of her diffress, and was heard with an appearance of the most tender concern: obliging offers were made her, and pressed with so generous a friendship, that she could not refuse to accept of some presents

from the lady.

The duke, informed of the fuccess of the first visit, hoped that he might be present at the second. Another invitation was immediately sent to Bianca; and, after new marks of esteem and regard, new pity of her misfortunes, and new praises of her beauty, she was asked if she had no desire to make her court to the grand duke, who, on his part, was impatient to become

acquainted

acquainted with her, having already found an opportunity to fee and admire her. Bianca had not fortitude or virtue to forego this new honour; which, though she at first affected to refuse, her crafty feducer discovered by her eyes that he wished to be urged to accept. lust at this crisis it was contrived hat the grand duke should come in, without any appearance of defign, and Bianca was charmed with the modesty of his address, the warmth of his praise, and the liberality of his offers. Other vifits fucceeded, and a familiarity infenfibly came on; fome prefents which the could not refuse from her sovereign, improved the duke's advantage, and the husband himself did not think it prudent to break a connection which might be at once innocent and advantageous. duke was not likely to stop short in so good a road; he gained new influence over the wife, by advancing the husband; and at last accomplished his wishes so much to the satisfaction of all parties, that, as the Italians express it, he, and Bianca, and Buonaventuri, made a triangulo equilatero: the husband soon became familiar with his new condition, and removed with his wife to a house in the fine street that leads to a bridge over the Arno, called Trinity-bridge: this house is still standing, and is distinguished by the arms of Medicis, furmounted by a hat, and belongs at prefent to the Ricardi family. Buonaventuri folaced himself for the loss of Bianca, by forming new connections, and affociated with the nobility of the country: but a change of fortune fo fudden and fo great, rendered him infolent, overbearing, and prefumptuous, even in his be-

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haviour to the duke himself, and created him so many enemies, that he was at length affassinated near the bridge that led to his house.

The duke and his new mistress were not much afflicted at this accident; she totally lost her reserve and timidity, and appeared in public with a magnificent equipage, setting honour and shame at defiance.

Jane, the grand duchefs, was extremely mortified at the conduct of her husband, and provoked by the pride of her rival, yet she suppressed both her grief and resentment; which, however, secretly subverted her constitution, and at length put an end to her life.

The death of the grand duche's opened new views to the ambition of Bianca, who had acquired an ascendancy over the duke which rendered him wholly subservient to her will, and she now exerted all her art to induce him to marry her. The cardinal Ferdinand de Medicis, who was next heir to the dukedom, if his brother died without issue, opposed this marriage in vain, and Bianca, in a short time, became grand duche's of Tuscany.

After some time she became very defirous of a child, who might fucceed the grand duke in his dominions: she caused masses to be faid, and astrologers to be consulted; but thefe, and many other expedients, proving ineffectual, the resolved to feign a pregnancy, and introduce a spurious child, of which she would at least have the honour. To affift her in the execution of this project, the applied to a cordelier of the monaitery of Ogni Sancti, who readily undertaking the affair, she feigned transient sickness, nauseas, and other symptoms of pregnancy,

took to her bed, received the compliments of the court, and the duke himself expressed great satisfaction

upon to happy an event.

Her pretended reckoning being up, she suddenly alarmed her people in the middle of the night, complained of labour pains, and enquired impatiently for her confessor.

The cardinal, who suspected the artifices of his fifter-in-law, had her fo diligently watched, that he knew all her motions: as foon as he was informed that her confessor was fent for, he repaired to her anti-chamber, in which he walked to and fro, repeating his breviary. The duchess hearing he was there, fent him a message intreating that he would retire, because the could not bear that he should hear the cries which might be forced from her by her pains: the cardinal an-fwered, " Let her highness think " only of her own business, as I " do of mine." As foon as the confessor arrived, the cardinal ran to him, crying out, "Welcome, welcome, my dear father, the grand duchefs is in labour, and has great need of your affif-" tance:" at the fame time catching him in his arms, and embracing him, he perceived a jolly boy just born, which the good father had got in his fleeve: he instantly took the child from him, and cried out loud enough to be heard by the duchess, "God be praised, the or princess is happily delivered of " a fon;" at the fame time fhewing him to all that were present.

The grand duchess, enraged, almost to distraction, at this insult and disappointment, determined to be revenged on the cardinal;—and the grand duke, whose passion

had fuffered no abatement, foon gave her an opportunity.

They were all three on a country party at Poggio a' Caino, and eat at the same table: the cardinal was extremely fond of blanc manger, and the duchess procured some that was mixed with poison, and had it ferved up. The cardinal, who had many spies about her, was inform'd of it; he fat down at table, however, as usual, but, notwithstanding the most preffing folicitations of the duchess, he would not touch the blane manger: "Well, faid the " duke, if the cardinal will not " eat it, I will;" and immediately took fome on his plate. chess not being able to prevent his eating it, without discovering her crime, perceived herself to be undone for ever; and to avoid the refentment of her brother-in-law, the cardinal, she eat the remainder of the poisoned dish herself, and both she and her husband died together, on the 21st of October 1587. The cardinal fucceeded to the dukedom, by the name of Ferdinand I. and reigned till 1608.

Account of an amazing Prodigy, soon after the Massacre at Paris; taken from the History of the Order of the Holy Ghost; written in French by M. de Saint Foix, Historiographer to the Royal Orders. Paris 1767.

Hristopher Juvenal des Ursins.

In a collection of pieces printed in 1601, are twenty articles of a kind of journal, which he had made of the fix last months of the year 1572, and of the siege of Rochelle, in 1573. The following is one of them. On August 30, 1572, eight days after the massa-

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cre of St. Bartholomew, I supped at the Louvre, at Mademoiselle de Fiesque's; the heat had been intense all the day; we went and · fat down in a fmall arbour by the ' river fide, to enjoy the fresh air; on a fudden we heard in the air 'a horrible found of tumultuous voices, and of groans, mixed with cries of rage and fury; we ' remained motionless, in the ut-' most consternation, looking on ' each other, from time to time, ' without being able to speak: this ' continued, I believe, almost half an hour: it is certain, that the 'king heard it; that he was terrified by it; that he could not ' fleep the remainder of the night; ' that nevertheless he did not men-' tion it the next morning; but he was observed to look gloomy, ' penfive, wild." M. de St. Foix remarks, that if any prodigy deferves credit, it is this, being at-tested by Henry IV. "This tested by Henry IV. " prince," fays d'Aubigne, b. 1. ch. 6. p. 561. 'frequently told us ' among his most intimate friends, (and many now living can witness, that he never mentioned it without fill feeming to be terrified,) ' that eight days after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he faw a vaft 'number of ravens perch and 'croak on the pavillion of the 'Louvre; that the same night, 'Charles IX. after he had been 'two hours in bed, started up, 'roused his grooms of the chamber, and fent them out to liften to a great noise of groans in the ' air, and among others, some fu-' rious and threatening voices, the whole resembling what was heard on the night of the massacre; that all these various cries were fo striking, fo remarkable, and

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fo articulate, that Charles IX. believing that the enemies of the Montmorencies and of their partizans, had furprised and attacked them, sent a detachment of his guards to prevent this new massacre; that they brought word that Paris was undisturbed, and that all this noise that was heard, was in the air.

A Dialogue between a Hermit and a Man of the World.

By Voltaire.

Solitaire and Mundoso.

Sol. HA! fon! by what wonderful providence do I fee thee among these rocks?

Mun. Ha! father! How the devil came you here?

S. I hope, fon, for your relief and comfort—You feem in distress.

M. Yes, faith, I'm in bad case enough.—I was ship-wreck'd on the coast two days ago about three leagues off,

S. In the late storm! I saw your vessel in distress, and put up my fervent prayers to St. Anthony for

your relief.

M. We were obliged to you, father; but I fancy St. Anthony was otherwise employed; for he suffered our vessel to go to the bottom. Nay, if praying to the faints could have done, we had enough of that Though it possibly was on board. not their fault neither; we had not a good feaman in the ship. With the help of half a dozen English failors, St. Anthony might have got us off the coast; but it was not to be expected, that the faints should heave out an anchor to work the ship.

S. And

S. And are you the only furvivor

of the persons on board?

M. No. There were four of us, till, like fools, we went to logger-heads about the few trifles we faved from the wreck.

S. Is it possible?

M. Yes, very possible, father; but, as I thought it idle to quarrel about property, till I had found some means of preserving life, I left my comrades to decide the dispute by themselves.

S. Bless me! What a world have

1 escaped!

M. Why, father, was you cast

away here too?

S. No, fon, not literally; but, disgusted with the world, I retired to this place, to avoid its temptations, and to contemplate on the

things of heaven.

M. A very proper spot; for you can see little else than the sky. I dare say, you may see a star at noon day, almost as plain as if you were at the bottom of a well. But pray, good father, cannot you belp one to a little sustenance? I have eat nothing but a few shell-sish these three days?

S. Gladly, fon; walk in; there is my cell—I was just going to din-

ner when I first heard you.

M I thank ye, father.—Ha! fine fish! good fallad! wine too! a fnug retreat!—You live here very comfortably, father, if you had any body to converse with now and then. A pretty little pratling female might make even this folitary spot agreeable: but I have no notion of a man's living like an unit, by himself.

S. Religion and philosophy furnish me with reflections that supply

the place of conversation.

M. As to religion, I made a vow

to St. Dominic, when I was last as Lisbon, that so long as his inquisition endured, I would never open my lips about the matter. But with regard to philosophy; I have been in England, father, and have laid in such a cargoe, that I believe I am your match. Come, let us start a subject of dispute.

S. I mean not to differ; what

should I dispute for?

M. To shew your philosophy, certainly.

S. And is that the use of philosophy?

M. Doubtless.

S. Then an anchorite cannot be a philosopher, as he has nobody to dispute with.

M. True; and I will undertake thereupon to convince you, that a life of folitude is the most useless

life in the world.

S. I hope, not altogether. Drink, son, eat. You are welcome.

M. Excellent wine, this !- I did not think these rocks produced such Yes, father, refreshing sallads. your folitary philosophy is all out of fashion. It is discovered by the moderns, that a man may be as devout in a cathedral, as in a cell, and may cultivate philosophy as well on the exchanges of Amsterdam and London, as if he were cast away on Robinson Crusoe's island. In a word, father, it is to be demonstrated-delicate fish !- that an anchorite is an useless being, and cannot possibly be of service to any human creature. Most delicaté fish,

S. Not even to a ship-wreck'd

mariner.

M. Egad, father, you have caught me. I fee that a man should be filent at meals: his brains are not worth a farthing while

while he beg yo owned, ferved and now

S. Le dily ing of reflec instance that ph only in nature h fo provi thing th the worl to oth ogood ' ' himfel the mer rage to temptati I do litt tures, I world, I But, ever tude an fervice ] in this you, tha even the

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beg your pardon. It must be owned, you have very effentially ferved me, as my late craving, and now fated appetite can testify.

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S. Learn hence, fon, how readily ingratitude arises from want of reflection: you may from this instance also learn the vanity of that philosophy, which confifts only in words. Know that, as nature hath made nothing in vain, so providence will not suffer any thing that is innocent to be use-' Virtue,' fay you men of the world, ' confifts in doing good to others, and how can a man do good to others, who lives by ' himfelf?' Great, however, is the merit of him that hath courage to withdraw himself from temptation, and does no harm. If I do little good to my fellow-creatures, I do them less ill. In the world, I should do more of both. But, even supposing the love of solitude an error, let the providential service I have now afforded you, in this desolate situation, teach you, that heaven will not permit even the blindness and errors of mankind to render them totally useless to each other.

On Forms of Government. A Dialogue by Voltaire.

Mr. B. ROR my part, I own myfelf well enough pleased with a democratical government. That philosopher was certainly mistaken, who told an advocate for it, " that if he made the experiment in his own family he would foon repent it." With the philosopher's leave, there is a deal of difference between a private

while he is filling his belly. I family and a public community. My house is my own, my children are my own; my fervants, fo long as I pay them, are my own; but what property, pray, have I in my fellow citizens? every freeholder in the country has an equal right and authority to keep the peace in it as myself. I love to see men make their own laws, as they do their own habitations; under which they enjoy themselves in security. It is a pleasure to me, to see my bricklayer, my carpenter, my fmith, (without whose affistance I should not myfelf have had a house to live in) the farmer my neighbour, and the manufacturer my friend, enrich themselves by their several professions, and better understand the interest of the nation than the most insolent bashaw in Turkey, In a true democracy, the mechanic, and even the labourer, is fecured from infult and contempt. They are by no means in the lituation of the tradefman, who prefented a petition to a certain noble duke for the discharge of his grace's How! fays his grace, and have you received nothing at all upon this long account? O yes, and please your grace, I received a flap on the face the other day from squire Hard-fift your steward, ie: my impertmence in asking for the money.

It is certainly very agreeable for a poor man to live without the apprehension of being seized and thrown into a dungeon, because he is unable to pay a man whom he never faw, a tax he knows not for what, and of which perhaps he never heard a fyllable be-

fore in his life.

To be free, to have to do only with one's equals, is the true state of nature. Every other state is artiscial; it is a vile farce, in which one man plays the tyrant, and another his slave, a second his pimp, and a third his toad-eater.—You must admit that mankind cannot degenerate from a state of nature, but through cowardice and servi-

lity.

Mr. A. I do. It is pretty plain, I think, that none can have forfeited their liberty, but from their incapacity to defend it. There are two ways in which men may lofe their liberty; the one is when knaves are too cunning for fools; and the other when the strong are too powerful for the weak. I have heard of a certain vanquished people, whose conquerors deprived every man of one eye as a mark of his subjection. But there are people in the world whose governors have put out both their eyes, and drive them about like blind horses in a mill. I must own I should like to keep my eyefight; and look upon a people fubjugated to an ariftocratical form of government as having loft one eye, and those under an absolute monarch as having loft both,

Mr. C. You talk like a Dutchman. I own I like nothing but an aristocracy. The common people are unfit for government. I could never submit to have my periwigmaker a legislator; I had rather wear my own hair, or go bald as long as I live. It belongs only to persons well educated to govern those who have no education at all. The Venetian government is the best model for a state; and is the most ancient arislocracy in Europe. Next to that I prefer the German conflitution. Make me a Venetian nobleman, or a count of the empire, and I shall be a happy fellow: but not otherwise.

Mr. A. As a man of fortune and family you are doubtless in the right of it; but on the same principle, you would prefer the despotism of Turkey, if you were to be yourself Grand Signior. For my part, though I am but a simple member of the British house of commons, I look upon our constitution to be the best in the world. As a proof of which I appeal to the unexceptionable evidence of a celebrated French poet:

See met at Westminster, in union wise,

Three states, astonish'd at their mutual ties,

King, lords, and commons; blended by the laws

Their sep'rate interests in the na-

Three powers, that join'd may all the world oppose;

Yet dang'rous to themselves, as dreadful to their soes.

Mr. G. Dangerous to themselves! There must furely be great abuses in the English government!

Mr. A. Doubtless; just as there were formerly at Athens and in Rome; and as there always will be in the best of human institutions. The utmost pinnacle of political persection is that of being very powerful and happy amidst the most enormous abuses; and to this point are we now arrived. It is certainly dangerous to eat too much; and yet I should like to have my table well supplied, though I would not gormandize with ministerial tyranny on one side, nor popular licentiousness on the other.

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S I R, 1769. NE cannot help lamenting the blindness and giddiness of the mob in this nation. A fenous and edifying spectacle has been lately exhibited in the principal streets of this metropolis, which, instead of affecting our unthinking countrymen in the manner it ought, excited them to ieveral ludicrous and indecent ac-To the great difgrace of all order, they pelted with dirt, and broke the carriages of feveral of the principal actors in this august and awful ceremony.

The misfortune is, that the multitude feldom look further than to the husk, the shell, the mere outside of things. Brought up at the feet of the great Warburton, I have been enabled to go deeper. By the rules of hieroglyphical decyphering, I have found this city cavalcade full of the highest mysteries; I have found it to be a procession in the manner of wife antiquity, of great dignity and fignificance, and beautifully typical of the present condition of the kingdom.

The first object that struck me, as I viewed it from the window of an upper story at Charing-Cross, was the berfe. This herfe, with its accompanyments, composed a fine emblem of the present administration. The black and white horses which drew it, together with the black and white fides of the driver, admirably characterized the whimfical and motley mixture of the ministry, and the irreconcileable discords which subsist amongst them.

This mixture of colours also

the great court lawyers, in proving black to be white, and white to be black; an ability never more exerted, and never more necessary, than in this age; and for which reason the highest rewards have been lately beflowed on those who have shewn a good disposition, with adequate talents for this fervice: nor was that party-coloured robe less particularly characteristical of the dexterous change of principles in a great man of that profession, one half of whose life was cloathed in the pure white of patriotism, the other in a robe of the fullest dye of arbitrary prerogative.

It is generally known that those who die maids and batchelors have their herses decorated with white, married people with fable feathers. As the black and white horses marked the political, in the fame manner the black and white plumes, which folemaly nodded on the top of this hieroglyphical herse, denoted the moral situation of the great men who govern us, and the ambiguous state in which they live, as it is extremely hard to fettle whether they are batchelors or married, while other men cohabit with their wives, and they cohabit with the wives of other men.

Perhaps too it meant to fignify that doubtful state in which great lords and ladies stand while a divorce bill is depending; it being impossible to fay, until the royal affent is given, whether they are to be confidered as in a state of celibacy or married, in bondage or in freedom, a flate of things almost unknown to our ancestors, but now grown common, and which adds not a tittle to the reverence fo kred to point out the ability of remarkably paid to the great sta-

tion, and even to the legislative au-

thority itself.

As to the body of the herse, and what it contained, there were various opinions: some say it held the departed freedom of elections; some, that it was supposed to contain the sacred remains of our dear mother Britannia; while others thought that it meant to typify the ministry, dead to all sense of honour, of shame, of duty, and love to their

country.

The paintings on the fides of the herse were remarkably well executed: they were less mysterious than the rest; and, indeed to the least discernible eye, displayed, in the most lively colours, an administration, which being equally void of goodness and of wisdom, unpolitic, ignorant, rash, and brutal, are acquainted with no method of governing but by force. On one fide is shewn the employment of their irregulars, and their method of destroying the people by hired mobs: on the other the fystematic abuse of the military power, with all its pleasing and natural confequences.

This funeral apparatus was in another respect sull of propriety: there is a strong analogy of character, and a close connection of interests, between the worshipful society of undertakers for sunerals, and the present undertakers of our political affairs; both are extremely odious to the people, and both thrive by public distress and calamity; both are employed to decorate corruption, and to set up rot-

tenness in dignity and state.

Pericles in his last hour congratulated himself that no Athenian had ever wore mourning on his account: our ministers have another fort of glory—they are ministers in a trading nation, and are too good friends to the manufacture of their country to endeavour at such ridiculous merit. I am told that the society of undertakers are so sensible of this, that they intend an handsome address to his G—e the D—e of G—n, to L—d V—t W—m—h, and to L—d B—g-t—n, for the large increase of business during their administration: it is to be attended by a joyful procession of sifty-six mourning coaches.

I do not pretend to be positive, but I must submit to the learned prelate whom I mentioned (bonoris causa) in the beginning of my letter, whether his friend Pope, the last but one of the poetic and prophetical line, had not this time and these events clearly in his view, when he wrote the following ex-

cellent verses:

on all the line a fudden vengeance-waits,

And frequent herses thall besiege their gates:

Then travellers shall stand, and, pointing, fay,

(While the long funerals blacken all the way)

Lo! these are they whose breasts the furies steel'd,

And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield."

If your readers like the explanation of the emblematic herse, I may shortly lay before them my observations on the figures in the late fignificant procession.

I am, SIR,

Your humble fervant,
HORUS APOLLO,
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SIR

TH. de age, whi to our fo be agree cially as their fees in the L ment, " orders hardly I not nerve our mot fcarce ev wous; the in the fa the count like the whole vi farmer to in the 1 hand shall been obli the fame cause it c low-spirite demical d quite un wants a n families h of the yes it, I fhall or account imagine th by a mad is thought of whateve may be, i thing will

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THAT there are many diforders peculiar to the present age, which were entirely unknown to our fore-fathers, will, I believe, be agreed by all physicians, especially as they find an increase of their fees from them. For instance, in the language of the advertisement, ' never were nervous diforders more frequent: We can hardly meet with a lady, who is not nervous to the last degree, tho' our mothers and grand-mothers farce ever heard of the word nervous; the gentlemen too are affected in the fame manner: and even in the country, this diforder has spread like the small-pox, and infected whole villages. I have known a farmer tofs off a glass of brandy in the morning, to prevent his hand shaking, while his wife has been obliged to have recourse to the same cordial with her tea, because it otherwise would make her low-spirited. But there is an epidemical disorder, that was formerly quite unknown, and even now wants a name, which feizes whole families here in town at this feason of the year. As I cannot define it, I shall not pretend to describe or account for it: but one would imagine that the people were all bit by a mad dog, as the same remedy is thought necessary. In a word, of whatever nature the complaint may be, it is imagined that nothing will remove it, but spending the fummer months in some dirty fishing-town near the fea-shore; and the water is judged to be most VOL. XII.

Strange Efficacy of Sea-Water, drank efficacious where there is the greatelt refort of afflicted persons.

I called upon a friend, the other morning, in the city, pretty early, about bufiness, when I was furprifed to fee a coach and four at the door, which the 'prentice and book-keeper were loading with trunks, portmanteaus, baskets, and band-boxes. The front glass was screened by two round paper hatcases hung up before it; against one door was placed a guitar-case; and a red fattin cardinal, lined and edged with fur, was pinned against the other. These preparations were undoubtedly for a journey; and when I came in, I found the famfly were equipped accordingly. The lady-mother was dreffed in a joseph of scarlet duffil, buttoned down from the breast to the feet, with a black filk bonnet, tied down to her head with a white handkerchief; little miss (about sixteen years of age) had a blue camblet jacket, cuffed and lapelled with pink fattin, with a narrow edging of filver lace, a white beaver hat, cocked behind, with a filver button and loop, and a blue feather. The old gentleman had very little particularity in his drefs, as he wore his usual Pompadour-coloured coat with gilt buttons; only he had added to it a scarlet cloth waistcoat, with a broad tarnished gold lace, which was made when he was chosen of the common-council. Upon my entrance, I na-Upon my entrance, I naturally asked them, if they were going into the country; to which the old lady replied in the affirmative, at the same time assuring me, that she was forry to take Mr. from his business, but the was obliged to do it on account of her health. ' Health,'

fays the old gentleman, ' I don't ' understand your whim-wams, not I: here it has cost me the Lord · knows what in doctor's ftuff alrea-' dy, without your being a pin the · better for it: and now you must ' lug me and all the family to Brighthelmstone.' - 'Why, my dear,' faid the lady, 'you know tells me, there is " nothing will do my spirits fo much good as bathing in the fea! faid the ' fea.' old gentleman, ' why then could ' not you have taken lodgings at · Gravesend, where I might have easily come in the evening, and gone back time enough "Change in the morning?" The good lady told him, that he had no taste; that people of the best fashion went to Brighthelmstone; and that it was high time their girl should see a little of the world. To this mis assented, by declaring, that indeed the had been no where but to the play, and a concert, fince the had left the boardingschool. Both the females then afked me an hundred questions, fuch as, whether the fea looked green, and how much bigger it was than the Thames,'-till the maid gave them notice that every thing was put up. Accordingly I faw them into the coach; and the old lady did not forget to take the pug-dog with her, who, she de-clared, should go every morning into the fea, as she had been told, it was good for the mange.

I cannot but agree with my city friend, that lodgings at Gravesend would answer all the common purposes of a jaunt to Brighthelm-Rone; for though one pretence for visiting these places is going

Melher!

into the country, people in fact do not leave town, but rather carry London with them. Their way of living is exactly the same as here, and their amusements not very different. They suffer themselves to be mewed up in a little dirty lodging, with not half so good a prospect, or so good an air, as in the high road at Islington or Knightsbridge. Their mornings are drauled away, with perhaps a faunter upon the beach, which commands the delightful view of half a dozen hoys, and as many fishing smacks; and if it was not for a lounge at the coffee-house, or at the bookfeller's, they would be at a loss how to fill up the vacant hours till dinner.

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The evenings would hang no less heavy on their hands, but for the ingenious contrivance of the affembly-room; where, instead of enjoying the cool temperature of open air, they chuse to swelter in a crowd, and be almost suffocated with their own breaths. Add to this the refreshing fummer diversion of jigging it to the delightful music of country scrapers,—to fay nothing of the calmer and less sudorific exercise of the card-table. But what is most ridiculous, is the attention paid to dress in these public retirements, where a gentleman or a lady is expected to appear as gay as at court, or at Ranelagh; confequently, as foon as you arrive at them, you have bills civilly thrust into your hands, acquainting you, that there is fuch an one, a milliner, and fuch an one, an hair-dreffer, from

> Yours, A. B.

> > On

## On Modern Mufick.

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T hath been the fate of most of the arts to have advanced, by flow degrees, to a certain point of excellence, which to preferve hath proved as difficult as it was to acquire. Modern musick was first methodized by Guido Aretine, and received but little known improvement for feveral centuries after. At the time that Italy produced the great painters, some of their best musicians flourished. We in England began a little later, for it was not until the reign of Elizabeth, that we had any music to stand in competition with the Italian. advances were very flow for fome years after, and though Gibbons did fomething, Purcel was the first who apparently improved air; the great support of modern musick. Purcel is still a favourite author, and will continue so; for his geins was of the first rate, though much difguised by the false ornaments of the age in which he lived: his imitating the found of the words, rather than expressing the thought of the fentence; his frequent repetitions of the same word, divisions, numberless, and some almost endless, were taken up by the composers of the times, who not having genius enough to mitate his beauties, took the easier tak of copying his defects. might probably have prevented, at least retarded, the further improvement of musick, had not Handel most seasonably made his appearance. He introduced and established a new species, which, I am afraid, will soon be taken from the public ear, and live only in

memory, or in the private performance of those who dare to be unfashionable. Though frequently defective in expression and elegance, he brought air to its perfection, and has been happily imitated by a few, which perhaps may a little while delay a total degeneracy; for it is but too certain that we are getting into as frivilous and trisling a taste as ever existed.

Voltaire remarks, La Mufique aujourd'hui n'est plus que l'Art d'exe-cuter des choses Difficiles. There is There is much reason in this observation, for at present the art of playing upon instruments is rather the art of playing tricks with them. Singing is in the same corrupted state. What dreadful howlings have I heard, which I could never have imagined to proceed from an human throat, if my eyes would have permitted me to doubt it! In our tafte we have certainly gone beyond the mark: the shake, the fivell, indeed every ornament, is carried to an excess of extravagance: all kinds of disagreeable noises and sounds have in their The fqueakturns been imitated. ing -of rats I believe, the cackling of fowls, I am fure; but thefe must give place (as indeed they did) to that lively imitation of the strainings of an unfettled stomach, with which we were entertained very lately. One would think it impolfible to exceed this, but every year has its particular quirk, and we know not what another may bring By complying with these forth. and other abfurdities, compofers have humoured the reigning tarte, and given the public music fit only for fuch performance.

When we would make a crooked P 2 flick flick strait, we bend it as much the our dress, equipages, furniture, kitcontrary way. If it should become fashionable to perform music plain and unaderned, to unite the air of the moderns to the plain substantial harmony of the ancients, (and fashion has worked greater miracles,) perhaps our taste might at last settle in a proper medium. The modern improvements, in respect to the management and succession of discords, are possibly the only real improvements in harmony of late; it is a pity it is not folely applied to the effect it feems fo admirably adapted to produce, viz. to excite the ideas of pain, terror, &c. for furely the contrary can never be produced from the most discordant sound that can be combined, where art has any share in the combination.

It is the business of art to dress nature to advantage. This maxim should be never forgotten by the musician any more than by the painter or sculptor. Nature unadorned is lovely, but I think she may wear many ornaments, and still be so. The skill is in knowing when there is enough, and in disposing with elegance what judgment has chosen; though if we are in doubt, I think it is better to be descient than to overcharge.

chens and diversions. The French. who for these two centuries were as M. Voltaire fays, envied, cenfured, and imitated by their neighbours, have at last condescended to receive the fashions of England, Our petit-maitres, who formerly were dreffed, painted, and perfumed like dolls, at ten o'clock before noon, ride after breakfast in the Cours la Reine, the Elysian fields, and all the environs of Paris, in a plain shirt and frock like your jockies. Our delicate ladies, who never ventured to fli out in the morning, run all over Paris, and in the public walks, in the genteel and loofe dress of milkmaids. Our carriages are neat plain, and convenient. Horse races are frequent in the isle of France: our stables are full of English hunters and grooms; and our whips, faddles, and boots, ma nufactured by your countrymen who have reduced ours to beggary We have substituted paper to the tapestries of the Gobelins, and in troduced in our kitchens roaft bee and pudding, in lieu of our foups ragouts, and fricassee. We hunt fwear, drink toafts, and deter mine all disputes by wagers, like your nobility and gentry. Ou girls, who were never allowed to pay or receive vifits without a mo ther or an aunt, and were shut u in a nunnery till they were often forced to marry a man whom the detested, to acquire the privileg of having an intrigue with a fo of their own choice, refort to a places of diversion, without con troul or restraint. Our prostitute are raised by old debauchees t the rank of countesses, and re

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Translation of a letter from Count Lauragais, to a Lady of Quality in England, dated St. Cloud, Oct. 2.

Dear Madam,

W E are all metamorphosed into English; a strange and sudden revolution has happened in

turn the disdain of the court to and arrogant nabobs, to equal is the rendezvous of the most celebrated beauties and courtezans, and the prelude of the petites foupers and revels of the night. Six millions of livres are already subscribed towards building a Ranelagh-house. In fine, we want nothing but the immense fortunes of your gambling lords,

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Elyfian ons of lelicate to fli ll over lks, in milk neat Horfe isle o full o ; and , ma ymen ggary to the nd in t bee foups hunt deter , lik ed to mo ut u ofter the rileg a fo 0 1 con tute s t re tur

the citizens. Our new Vauxhall them in profusion, immorality and debauchery.

. I am,

Dear Madam,

Your constant admirer,

Count de Lauragais.



## POETRY.

The TRIUMPH of the ARTS: Written by Dr. Franklin, January 1, on the Institution of the new Royal Academy of Arts, by his Majesty.

WHEN discord late her baleful influence shed,
O'er the fair realms of science and of art,
Neglected genius bent his drooping head,
And pierc'd with anguish ev'ry tuneful heart;
Apollo wept the broken lyre,
Wept to behold the mournful choir
Of his lov'd muses, now an exil'd train,
And in their seats to see Alecto reign.

When lo! Britannia, to the throne
Of goodness makes her forrows known,
For never there did grief complain,
Or injur'd merit plead in vain.
The monarch heard her just request,
He saw, he selt, and he redress'd;
Quick with a master-hand he tunes the strings,
And harmony from discord springs.

Thus good by heav'n's command from evil flows, From chaos, thus of old, creation rose;
When order with confusion join'd,
And jarring elements combin'd,
To grace with mutual strength the great design,
And speak the architect divine.

Whilst eastern tyrants in the trophy'd car,
Wave the red banner of destructive war,
In George's breast, a nobler slame
Is kindled, and a fairer fame
Excites to cherish native worth,
To call the latent seeds of genius forth,
To bid discordant factions cease,
And cultivate the gentle arts of peace.
And lo! from this auspicious day,
The sun of science beams a purer ray;

Behold! a brighter train of years,
A new Augustan age appears;
The time not distant far, shall come,
When England's tasteful youth no more
Shall wander to Italia's classic shore;
No more to foreign climes shall ream,
In search of models better found at home.

SONG

With rapture the prophetic muse Her country's opening glory views, Already sees, with wond'ring eyes, Our Titians and our Guidos rise, Sees new Palladios grace th' historic page, And British Raphaels charm a future age.

Mean time, ye fons of art, your offerings bring,
To grace your patron and your king,
Bid sculpture grave his honour'd name
In marble, lasting as his fame:
Bid painting's magic pencil trace
The features of his darling race,

And as it flows through all the royal line Glow with superior warmth and energy divine. If tow'ring architecture still Can boast her old creative skill, Bid some majestic structure rise to view,

Where art may join with nature and with fen'e, Splendor with grace, with taste magnissence; Where strength may be with elegance combin'd, The perfect image of its master's mind.

Worthy him, and worthy you;

And, Oh! if with the tuneful throng
The muse may dare to mix her humble song,
In your glad train permit her to appear,
Tho' poor, yet willing, and tho' rude, sincere.
To praise the sovereign whom her heart approves,
And pay this tribute to the arts she loves.

SONG: Com'ofed by Mr. Hull, and fung by Mr. Vernon, at the feast of the Royal Academicians, January 2, 1769,

Let fame its rifing glories fing,
When arts unwonted lufte wear,
And boaft a patron in their king;
And here unrivall'd shall they reign,
For George protects the polish'd train,

To you, just ripen'd into birth,

He gives the fair the great design;
'Tis yours, ye Sires of genuine worth,

To bid the future artists shine;
That arts unrivall'd long may reign,
Where George protects the polish'd train.

With

Tie

'Tis your's, O well scleeted band,
To watch where infant genius blows,
To rear the flow'r with fost'ring hand,
And ev'ry latent sweet disclose;
That arts unrivall'd long may reign,
Where George protects the polish'd train.

No more to distant realms repair
For foreign aid, or borrow'd rule,
Beneath her monarch's gen'rous care,
Britannia founds a nobler school,
Where arts unrivall'd shall remain,
For George protects the polish'd train,

So shall her sons in science bred,
Diffuse her arts from shore to shore,
And wide her growing genius spread,
As round the world her thunders roar;
For he who rules the subject main,
Great George, protects the polish'd train,

HYMN to HARMONY. In the manner of Swift's Love-Song,

PAUGHTER of heav'n! whose magic call From nothing bade this wond'rous All In beauteous order rise!

Thou, who, at Nature's earliest birth, Saw vernal fragrance clothe the earth, And brighten all the skies.

Thee I invoke, whose potent sway
Hath bound the earth, the air, and sea,
In one eternal chain!
Come then, O come, celestial maid;
Be present to thy vot'ry's aid,
And harmonize the scene,

Ev'n as the fun incessant pours
On herbs, and trees, and fruits, and flowers,
His vivifying ray;
So may thy hallow'd fire impart

So may thy hallow'd fire impart Fresh joy and gladness to the heart, Along the realms of day.

When Folly, with her hydra hand,
Extends her empire o'er the land,
And stalks with giant-stride—
O! prop fair Virtue's finking cause,
Protect our rights, defend our laws,
And stem Corruption's tide.

The starry host shall fade away,
Eternal nature shall decay,
Whilst thy prolific beam
Rolls on, and shall for ever roll,
From day to day, from pole to pole,
An unexhausted stream.

Ere space was space, or time was time,
Thy pow'r, thy energy sublime,
With dazzling lustre shone;
And shall, when time and space are past,
In undiminish'd glory last,
Immortal and alone.

Come then, and let thy daughter fair,
Divine Benevolence, be near,
And Fortitude thy friend;
Let firm Integrity be nigh,
And Freedom, with terrific eye,
Thy folemn steps attend!

That Freedom which, in days of yore,
Display'd the impotence of power,
And vanity of pride,
Warm'd by whose love, great Tully taught,
And Cato bled, and Cæsar fought,
And Alexander died.

That cause whose animating fire,
Our great foresathers did inspire,
To vindicate their right.
O! let us now transmit it down,
From age to age, from fire to son,
With everlasting light.

And when at Fate's resistless name,
The spark that warms thy vital frame,
Ascends its kindred skies:
Then like the Phœnix from the fire,
An offspring, beauteous as its sire,
Shall from thy ashes rife.

On the Month of MAY. From BUCHANAN.

OW May, with revels, dance and fong, Invites the muse to join the jovial throng. Hence irksome labour, fire of pain: No longer here, ye watchful cares, remain. Discord avaunt, with baneful hate! Banish complaint, and silence stern debate! See, May renews the smiling hours, And paints the tender mould with vernal flow'rs,

The youthful honours of the year, On every fide diffus'd all nature chear.

This month the laughter-loving dame, Wit without gall, love and the graces claim. The sky with purer lustre glows,

And Venus all her charms on earth bestows; With nice address she decks her form,

As if she meant her warrior's heart to warm: While Cupid, glorying in his art,

Points on a bloody whetitone every dart.
In gall, or in ambrofia dyes,

And with a fiercer flame his torch supplies.

Lo! Venus now the air perfumes,
While on her head the vernal chaplet blooms;
With emeralds fee! her arms are bound,
And her rich robe falls graceful on the ground.

The wanton boy there flily stands

With his drawn bow, and marks the mingled bands Of youths and maids; then takes his aim,

Inspiring in their hearts a subtle flame.

Where Venus moves, beneath her feet See, flow'rets spring, and boughs o'ershade the street,

And where her fon, exulting, flies, Loud shouts of joy re-eccho to the skies. Old ocean's God, with wave serene,

Is proud to greet the foul-inchanting queen:
In wanton dance the finny train

The billows dash, and gambol on the main.

The youths and blushing virgin choirs,
In their rude breasts now seel the kindling sizes;

Whate'er is bred in humid air, Or earth, or seas, applaud the heavenly pair!

Scatter'd by winds, the clouds on high In fleecy vapours skim along the sky.

Now zephyrs whisper thro' the trees: The sun more glorious rises from the seas: Bud forth the leaves; the blossoms blow;

And the fair lilly blooms with living fnow;
Earth is with grass and herbage crown'd;
In chearful fields the chearful cattle bound.

The courser, neighing o'er the plain,
Now scours along, and shakes his slowing mane.
Sheep crop the mead; the lambkins play,

Jocund as fpring, and lively as the day!

The bull now bellows from afar,

And sternly nodding, threatens dreadful war

For his fleek bride. See! Goats afcend The rocks, and kids with budding horn contend.

On fragrant grass reposed, the swain Beguiles the tedious hours with rustic strain; Or laid, where murmuring waters creep,

Beneath some lofty tree, courts balmy sleep. The Angler now throws in his bait;

Now fees the line shift with the trembling freight.

Others with nets inclose the spoil,

Or broken meshes mend with pleasing toil. These round the lofty poplar twine,

With wealthy dowry fraught, the mantling vine.

Damon, to crown his Mopfa's brows,

Culls each fair flower, that in the meadow grows. For her he robs the linnet's neft;

The callow young she fondles in her breast.

Around the blossoms sport the bees

With murmuring noise: birds warble on the trees.
On elms the turtles bill and coo,

And their fond mates with plaintive murmurs woo. The swallows skim along the air,

And busily their clay-built nests prepare;
This spreads his wings in solar rays;

O'er the clear brook, that swiftly sweeping plays,
All nature smiles! with brighter beams

The fun adorns the sky, and gilds the streams. No winds deform the level main,

A shining mirror now, a verdant plain! Be banish'd then each anxious fear,

The thought of gain, and heart devouring care: Let fruitful age, to earth that bows,

Renew'd in life, expand its furrow'd brows. As the new year array'd is feen

With fragrant blossoms and with lively green; And fruitful feems with each delight,

To please the smell, and gratify the fight; So let gay mirth your faces cheer;

Forbear each harsh command and look severe;

And now, with rifing fpirits bold,
Think yourselves young again, that once were old,
From her wide born, see Plenty pour

From her wide horn, fee Plenty pour Around the fmiling land her various store; Of the rude earth renew the face,

And from our minds the fear of famine chace! Let the strong chest its wealth resign;

Produce to light your casks of racy wine,
Which thus admonish, "while you may,
Enjoy life's blessings, for we soon decay."

Ye masters! who with rigid hand The hopeful train of pliant youths command, Stain not with tears a lovely face,

Which now should smile with every native grace.

Parnassus' soil should fallow lie, By turns to drink the moisture of the sky;

Recruited thus, th' Aönian field

Will flowers more fair, and ampler harvest yield. Ye boys! to sprightly airs advance,

And purify the blood by healthy dance:

With witty jests your genius rouze, And chace all forrow from your chearful brows.

Let no stern husband's jealous pow'r His lovely bride detain with bolted door.

Let not the mothers hide at home

Their lovely girls, but give them leave to roam.

Your snowy breasts, unveil, ye fair!
(So Venus wills) and spread your auburn hair:

Your flowing robes let rubies grace,
While modesty sits blushing on your face.
These are the weapons home by love.

These are the weapons borne by love, By these he triumphs o'er the Gods above; By these tho' thousands prostrate lie,

By the same arms more thousands wish to die.

While fpring's unfullied grace remains, And lively spirits revel in thy veins,

Pluck the sweet rose, the lilly crop, Too just an emblem of a transient hope!

As Boreas on his founding wings
Thick driving fnow and howling tempests brings,

And holds with icy bonds the tardy floods;
So time shall change the fleeting form.

So time shall change thy sleeting form,
And life's slow current scarce thy members warm;
Thy teeth shall fail, and wrinkled skin

Give mournful figns of fwift decay within
Thy eyes grow dim; fee! hov'ring near

The wint'ry figure of grim age appear!

Let age then use this spring of time,
(While sate permits) and youth its native prime.

SYMPATHETIC LOVE: Addressea to the Nightingale, by Shakespeare.

Donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos? Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes.

OVID.

Those who the various gifts of fortune gain,

A thousand fawning, flatt ring friends obtain;

But if the goddess frowns, those friends no more

Regard the idol they ador'd before.

S it fell upon a day, In the merry month of May, Sitting in a pleasant shade, Which a grove of myrtle made, Beafts did leap, and birds did fing, Trees did grow, and plants did spring: Ev'ry thing did banish moan, Save the nightingale alone; She (poor bird) as all forlorn, Lean'd her breast upon a thorn, And there fung the doleful'ft ditty, That to hear it was great pity: Fye, fye, fye, now she would cry, Teru, teru, by-and-bye; That to hear her fo complain, Scarce I could from tears refrain, For her griefs so lovely shown, Made me think upon mine own.

Ah! (thought I) thou mourn'ff in vain,
None takes pity on thy pain!
Senfeless trees, they cannot hear thee;
Ruthless bears, they will not chear thee;
King Pandion he is dead,
All thy friends are lapp'd in lead;
All thy fellow birds do sing,
Careless of thy forrowing.

Whilst as fickle fortune smil'd,
Thou and I were both beguil'd;
Ev'ry one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Words are easy like the wind,
Faithful friends are hard to find;
Ev'ry man will be thy friend,
Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend;
But if store of crowns be seant,
No man will supply thy want.

If that one be prodigal,
Bountiful they will him call;
And with fuch like flattering;
Pity but he was a king.
If he be addict to vice,
Quickly him they will entice.
If to women he be bent,
They have them at commandment.
But if fortune once do frown,
Then farewel his great renown!
They that fawn'd on him before,
Use his company no more.

He that is thy friend indeed, He will help thee in thy need. If thou forrow, he will weep; If thou wake, he cannot fleep; Thus of ev'ry grief in heart, He with thee doth bear a part.

These are certain signs to know Faithful friend from flatt'ring foe.

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE to a FRIEND. With the Head of Harpocrates (the God of Silence among ft the Egyptians) in a Ring.

ROM C-nh-ll, where the fons of wealth Grow rich by traffic and by flealth, I come, Harpocrates my name: In Egypt of no little fame! Whose sons convinc'd, when Folly hung Impatient on the babler's tongue, How much repose to all 'twould yield, If, by my power, his lips were feal'd, My confecrated image rear'd, And I became a God rever'd, Where many an age preserv'd my reign, A foe to her and all her train. At length a mummy hunting lord, Whose head Virtu and dullness stor'd, Who left his country to explore The trifles of each foreign shore, Brought me, with other wrecks of time, To this all variable clime! Long in his cabinet I lay Secluded from the face of day; For tho' he'd travell'd far and wide To gratify his curious pride; Had been in Egypt, Greece, and Rome, And brought a heap of trump'ry home;

It furely must provoke your laughter, He scarcely ever saw them after. At length, one night, replete with evil, The dice together with the devil Join'd issue with the sons of fraud, And brought me once again abroad. The large estate, a father's care Bequeath'd to an ungracious heir, The hand of usury had seiz'd, And most unmercifully squeez'd: From thence no faccours could arise, No pleasing hope of new supplies; Yet debts of honour all must pay, Or they again can never play. Many and artful were the ways His lordship try'd the cash to raise; And first, he claim'd the promis'd place He earn'd by pimping for his grace: But, who misfortunes can refift! He and his party were dismiss'd. Then to the next in pow'r apply'd, So mean his foul, to fall'n his pride! But, as they did not want his aid, In vain was each concession made. When finding all expedients fail, At last he fixed on -what? A fale. To Langford straight, a message sent To fignify his full intent; Who came his orders to obey, Bowing and fmirking all the way. A catalogue was quickly made, Prefac'd with pomp and much parade; Of urns from Herculaneum brought (In fact not worth a fingle groat) Of headless trunk and noseless bust, Tarnish'd by artificial rust; Of medals brought from Rome and Greece, Who know to pluck your English geese; Fragments of pyramids from Egypt, Fossils and shells long time in sea dipt, With each exotic by the fcore Which would a volume fill and more. Some moderns too, by Langford's art, Made, of the catalogue, a part.

The public prints announc'd the day, When hundreds came who could not pay; But yet they needs must come to shew

Their veneration for Virtù.

The Seasons, by Leticia Br-nd-n Were bought her cabinet to ftand on; When he who languish'd to be blest, Thus artfully the fair address'd: " The Spring, when all its beauties rife, I fee depicted in your eyes; See Summer in its gayest pride, Attendant ever on your fide; Rich Autumn in your bosom see, And Winter in your chaffity; Therefore for these prevailing reasons You furely cannot want the Seafons." She listen'd to the pleasing tale, Of which he did himself avail. The modern bards, as yet whose rhyme Is not with value stamp'd by time, Were indiscriminately fold

For nothing, as they were not old. For Clio, the historic muse, Two authors bid with equal views; The one in female vestments clad, The other wrapp'd around with plad; Long they contended for the field, Too headstrong both and proud to yield; At length exclaim'd the bonny Scot, Suppose, fair lass! we share the lot? When lo! a hollow found was heard, And burfting from the floor appear'd, A rev'rend form, with aspect bland, Fair Truth and Candour in his hand, Around whose honour'd brow was seen The laurel ever fresh and green. " How long, began the Rev'rend Sage, O Sm-ll-t, shall thy partial page Prefumptuously my peace invade, And draw me from Elysium's shade: How long shall Clio! honour'd name! By whom I reach'd immortal fame, To prejudice and paffion bend To ferve a hot-brain'd woman's end."

The animated muse return'd,

"Long have I with resentment burn'd,
Still hoping some propitious hour
Would free me from tyrannic pow'r:

"Tis come! my soul with rapture warms,
Rapin, O! take me to thy arms.
The sloor receiv'd them unadmonish'd,
And lest the bidders all assonish'd.

When Phaeton, whose thirst of same, Had nearly set the world on slame; Was by an able statesman bought Whose soul with rectitude was fraught; Twas wonder'd, he, so fond of truth! Should buy a headstrong brainless youth: Said he, I buy him to rebuke The conduct of a certain duke; And, 'midst the universal stare, Sent him post-haste to Grosvenor-square.

A Diomede, who slily bore
From Troy's ill-fated walls of yore,
The facred pledge of freedom giv'n
To her by all-indulgent heav'n,
Was by an earl of Northern race
Purchas'd his cabinet to grace;
At which a patriot, high inflam'd;
Indignantly and loud exclaim'd;
"No wonder he who basely plan'd
The fall of freedom in this land;
Should, with exhilarated foul
Buy him who Troy's palladium stole."

When Priapus, O filthy name!

Was bought by Lady Never-Shame,

'Twas whifper'd round, Yes, yes, my lady,

You love the thing that's always ready.

She laugh'd and faid, I beg your pardon,

'Tis only for my country parden.

'Tis only for my country garden.

Alcides' club, whose pond'rous weight
Seem'd falling on the hydra's pate,
Was by an enterprising knight
Beheld with wonder and delight;
That club, faid he, with good direction
Would make fine work at an election:
I'll have it, spite of all expence;
Though murder prove the consequence:

In bronze the bust of Cromwell stood,
Anxious alone for England's good.
A nobleman, of Stuart's race,
Turn'd pale, and trembling left the place.
A Middlesex elector bought him,
Because he swore like W—s he thought him.

When antiques made by modern hands
Were bought by pompous Dr. S—ds;
O! how it tickled up the fancy
Of Dr. R— and Dr. Ch—nc—y:
For Roscius, of immortal name,
Two players bid of equal fame:

Yot. XII.

But

But Garrick came, they both retir'd, And Roscius was by him acquir'd.

For Newton's head, whose piercing eyes Explor'd the wonders of the skies, Who could with rectitude declare The fize and distance of each star, Martin and Ferguson contended; And how the contest would have ended I know not, had not evening come And call'd them both to lecture home. They gone, no bidders could I see, So light was held philosophy!

The antient poets heads were bought,
By men who would be poets thought.
First Fawks and Colman made a fus,
Bought Terence and Theocritus.
Next Francklin, falling on his knees,
Worshipp'd and bought old Sophocles.
But, through so many ages soil'd
In cleaning, they the features spoil'd.

Close in a corner Shakespeare's bush Neglected stood, defil'd with dust: When Garrick faw it, with respect He bow'd, and spake to this effect; O thou! who could'ft with ease impart The passions of the human heart, Who fludiously look'd nature through, And shew'd her in each point of view; Shall it be told in future, I, When thou wert fold, stood tamely by? Forbid it all the pow'rs above! Buty forbid, forbid it love! And thence to shew his high regard, He, in a temple, plac'd the bard. When all the catalogue was fold, Buft, shell, and figure turn'd to gold, By Langford's art, who faid his fay, In his obliging fmiling way, I, haples I, who tell the tale, Was offer'd up to public sale. Silence! a lady cry'd, for shame; Silence! indeed, I hate the name: An empty prating fool reply'd, " Madam, with you, I coincide," " And fo do I," reply'd a brother, Another Rill, And Rill another Reply'd the fame, and all the cry Was, who the duce would Silence buy !

No bidders, Langford knock'd me down To a Jew-broker for a crown; From him 'twas my mishap to pass Into a city toyman's glass, Facing whose shop a structure stands Where men, from the remotest lands Grown commerce mad, each other meet, To traffic fome, and fome to cheat: There Christians, Jews, and Turks confound Language, in undistinguish'd found. Behind it stands that famous place \* Where Modesty ne'er shews her face; Where Ign'rance, if the chance to come, Is certainly fent waddling home. Whose lawless sons avow this creed, " By lies and fraud we best succeed," And meet tumultuous every day, On each unwary fool to prey. Added to this the curfed noise, Each morn, about the toyman's toys, By little triffing belles and beaux, Who fludy nothing but their clothes, Offended fo my eyes and ears That I could not refrain from tears ; My long invelop'd tongue I try'd, Nor found the use of speech deny'd. Said I, " O toyman! if thy breaft Compassion feels for the distrest, If, when the heart-depressing figh Hath burft the fluices of the eye, Thy foul, fusceptible, hath known Concern for forrows not thy own, Surely thou wilt with pity hear, Nor treat contemptuously my pray'r. Deliver me, for thou art able, From this detested modern Babel." He listen'd with astonish'd ear ! The tongue of Silence thus to hear; Then kindly faid, " No longer grieve; I pity thee, and will relieve. I have, Harpocrates, a friend, Who never will thy ear offend." " Dumb, I prefume ?" " Not he indeed : He talks as fast as I can read; But then, his tongue flows fmoothly on, With sense in perfect unison.

Q2

<sup>&</sup>quot; Jonathan's

Go to him, give my compliments,
Assure him why thou com'st, and whence;
Tell all thy tale, nay do not linger,
And beg he'll wear thee on his singer.

## EPILOGUE to the SISTER.

Written by Dr. GOLDSMITH. Spoken by Mrs. BULKLEY.

WHAT five long acts—and all to make us wifer?

Our authoress fure has wanted an adviser.

Had she consulted me, she shrould have made,
Her moral play a speaking masquerade;
Warm'd up each bustling scene, and in her rage
Have emptied all the green-room on the stage.

My life on't, this had kept her play from sinking,
Have pleas'd our eyes, and sav'd the pain of thinking.

Well, since she thus has shewn her want of skill,
What if I give a masquerade? I will.

But how! Ay, there's the rub! [pausing] I've got my cue:
The world's a masquerade! the masquers you, you, you.

[To boxes, pit, galleries.

Lud! what a groupe the motley scene discloses! False wits, false wives, false virgins, and false spouses: Statesmen with bridles on; and close beside 'em,. Patriots in party-colour'd fuits that ride 'em. There Hebes, turn'd of fifty, try once more, To raise a flame in Cupids of threescore. These in their turn, with appetites as keen, Deferting fifty, fasten on fifteen. Miss, not yet tull fifteen, with fire uncommon, Flings down her fampler, and takes up the woman: The little urchin smiles, and spreads her lure, And tries to kill ere she's got pow'r to cure. Thus 'tis with all—their chief and constant care Is to feem ev'ry thing—but what they are, You broad, bold, angry fpark, I fix my eye on, Who feems to have robb'd his vizor from the lion, Who frowns, and talks, and swears, with round parade, Looking, as who should fay, Damme! who's afraid?

[mimicking.

Strip but this vizor off, and fure I am You'll find his lionship a very lamb. Yon politician, famous in debate, Perhaps to vulgar eyes bestrides the state; Yet when he deigns his real shape to assume, He turns old woman, and bestrides a broom. Yon patriot too, who presses on your fight,
And seems to ev'ry gazer, all in white,
If with a bribe his candour you attack,
He bows, turns round, and whip—the man is black!
Yon critic too—but whither do I run?
If I proceed, our bard will be undone!
Well then, a truce, fince she requests it too;
Do you spare her, and I'll for once spare you,

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mr. HAVARD, on his leaving the Stage.

DATTER'D with war in many an hard campaign, Tho' the maim'd foldier quits the martial plain, Fancy restores him to the battle's rage, And temporary youth inflames his age; Again he fights the foe, counts o'er his scars! -Tho' Chelsea's now the seat of all his wars -And, fondly hanging on the lengthen'd tale, Re-flays his thousands—o'er a pot of ale. So I——(long fince accustom'd to engage In all the noify buftle of the stage) Have been employ'd in ev'ry post of state, And feen the revolutions of the great; Seen patriot Quin with falling Rome expire-And Alexander—fet the world on fire! Heard plaintive Cibber dignify diffres, And well-earn'd plaudits Pritchard's pow'rs confess: Have heard the theatre's incessant roar, When comic Clive Thalia's standard bore :-Myself, unworthy, made a little stand Where gen'ral Garrick holds the first command; My humble merits did his choice approve-I was his friend in war, —his friend in love; And now—as in the various scenes we've past-He proves his friendship to me to the last; For now, alas! Infirmity denies A longer stay—and fage discretion cries " Retire, retire-unable now to please, "Enjoy your Chelsea pittance and your ease."
But oh! my heart! how warmly dost thou beat To those who give that pittance—that retreat! No studied phrase of gratitude can pay 'Tis extafy of thanks !- 'tis-more than I can fay !-The want of words the full fraught mind reveals, And the tongue faulters when the heart most feels!

You

## To a YOUNG LADY.

7 HEN first, in Fate's malignant hour, I view'd thy form, and felt its pow'r, Hopeless in fighs I spent the day, And groan'd the fleepless night away. From awful love's acuter imart Thy lively converse eas'd my heart; Chain'd with less rigour than before, I fear'd thee less, but lov'd thee more. hen with Meentious boldness fir'd, I dar'd to clasp what I admir'd; Dar'd round thy neck my arms to twine, And prefs thy balmy lips to mine; Then through my foul harp poison ran, Twas then my keenest pangs began; Since—by the dang rous blis half slain, I drag a life of ceaseless pain. Ah! fly not, cruel as thou art, Ah! leave not thus my mangled heart; Grant, to the forrows I endure, By speedy death, a speedy cure; Repeat the fatal, dear delight, Give one kiss more—and kill me quite.

EPILOGUE, Spoken by Mrs. CLIVE, on her quitting the Stage,

Written by Mr. WA'L POLE.

WITH glory fatiate, from the builling stage,
Still in his prime—and much about my age—
Imperial Charles (if Robertson says true)
Retiring, bad the jarring world adieu!
Thus I, long honour'd with your partial praise,
A debt my swelling heart with tears repays,
—Scarce can I speak—forgive the grateful pause—
Resign the noblest triumph, your applause.
Content with humble means, yet proud to own

I owe my pittance to your smiles alone;
To private shades I bear the glorious prize,
The meed of savour in a nation's eyes;
A nation, brave, and sensible, and free—
Poor Charles! how little, when compar'd to me!
His mad ambition had disturb'd the globe,
And sanguine, which he quitted, was the robe.

Too

Too bleft, cou'd he have dar'd to tell mankind, When pow'r's full goblet he forbore to quaff, That conscious of benevolence of mind, For thirty years he had but made them laugh.

Ill was that mind with fweet retirement pleas'd: The very cloyfter that he fought, he teaz'd; And fick at once both of himself and peace, He dy'd a martyr to unwelcome ease.

Here ends the parallel—My generous friends,
My exit no fuch tragic fate attends;
I will not die—let no vain panic feize you—
If I repent—I'll come again and pleafe you.

### ODE for bis MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, June 4, 1769.

PATRON of arts, at length by thee Their home is fix'd: thy kind decree Has plac'd their empire here. No more unheeded shall they waste

Their treasures on the fickle taste
Of each fantastic year.

Judgment shall frame each chaste design, Nor e'er from Truth's unerring line

The sportive artist roam:
Whether the breathing bust he forms,
With nature's tints the canvas warms,

Or fwells, like heav'n's high arch, th' Imperial dome,

Fancy, the wanderer, shall be taught To own severer laws:

Spite of her wily wanton play,

Spite of those lovely errors, which betray Th' enchanted soul to fond applause,

Ev'n she, the wanderer, shall be taught That nothing truly great was ever wrought

Where Judgment was away.

Through ofier twigs th' Acanthus rofe:

Th' idea charme! th' artift clowe!

Th' idea charms! th' artist glows!
But 'twas his skill to please

Which bade the graceful foliage spread To crown the stately column's head

With dignity and ease, When great Apelles, pride of Greece, Frown'd on the almost-finish'd piece,

Despairing to succeed, What though the missile vengeance pass'd From his rash hand, the rasidom cast

Might dash the foam, but skill had form'd the steed.

24

Non

Nor less the Phidian arts approve Labour and patient Care, Whate'er the skilful artists trace, Laocoon's pangs, or foft Antinous' face. By skill, with that diviner air, The Delian god does all but move; 'Twas skill gave terrors to the front of Jove, To Venus ev'ry grace.

-And shall each facred seat, The vales of Arno, and the Tuscan stream, No more be vifited with pilgrim feet? No more on sweet Hymettus' summits dream The fons of Albion? or below, Where Ilyffus' waters flow, Trace with awe the dear remains Of mould'ring urns, and mutilated fanes? -Far be the thought. Each facred feat, Each monument of ancient fame, Shall still be visited with pilgrim feet, And Albion gladly own from whence the caught the flame, Still shall her studious youth repair Beneath their king's protecting care, To ev'ry clime which art has known; And rich with spoils from every coast Return, 'till Albion learns to boaft An Athens of her own.

To a Young Gentleman, in Imitation of the 22d Ode of the 30 Book of Casimir's Lyrics.

BE not, my friend, by youth deceiv'd,
Nor let the fyren be believ'd,
Though fmooth and foft her ftrain;
Away on whirling wheels she flies,
Swift as the gust that rides the skies,
Without or yoke or rein.

Youth must resign its blooming charms
To age, whose cold and shiv'ring arms
Will wither ev'ry joy;
'Tis brittle glass, 'tis rapid stream,
'Tis melting wax, 'tis air-dress'd dream,
That time will soon destroy.

So fmiles at morn the dewy rose,
And to the genial breezes blows,
Evolving odours round;
But crush'd by ev'ning's rushing rains,
It droops, it finks upon the plains,
Down trodden with the ground.

Hou

Hours, days, months, years, impetuous fly, Like meteors darting thro' the fky, And must return no more. Know, my young friend, that moments fled Are moments ever, ever dead, And cancell'd from thy score.

See how the globes, that sail the heav'n,
Around in rapid eddies driven,
Are hast'ning to their doom:
Time rushes to eternity,
Eager in his embrace to die,
His parent and his tomb.

Though we in those low vales were born, Yet these low vales our souls should scorn, And to the heav'ns should rise: So the larks, hatch'd on clods of earth, Disdain their mean inglorious birth, And tow'r unto the skies.

me,

the 30

Hou

T. C.

The Mutability of Human Life, and Adversity not to be too much deplored.

CASSIMIR, Book I, Ode 2.

My friend, forbear th' unmanly cry,
Nor let thy bosom heave the sigh,
Nor cloud thy looks with woe,
If Phæbus' rays should be restrain'd,
And Fortune from her sickle hand
Some luckless die should throw.

To-day th' unprison'd whirlwinds sweep,
And rouse to rage the boiling deep,
And warring billows roar;
But, ere the morn her sway resumes,
Zephyr shall wave his silken plumes,
And gen'ral peace restore.

The fun, that funk with clouds oppress,
To-morrow rising in the east,
In his full slame shall glow.
Griefs and gay smiles alternate rise;
Joy wipes the dew-drop from our eyes,
And transport treads on woe.

Danger

Danger and disappointment wait,
To burst in sudden storms of fate,
Where Hope's proud progress rolls;
Thus 'tis decreed, till Time's last day
Shall sweep this phantom-world away,
And rest our tossing souls.

He, who last night his oxen drove,
To-day to Rome makes his remove,
A sphere supreme to fill;
The yokes his oxen wore he throws,
Resistless on his country's foes,
The vassals of his will.

The evening star the man beheld An humble ploughman in the field; But, when the morning came, He, by the Senate's suffrage rais'd, In highest rank of glory blaz'd, And realms rever'd his name,

Should Fortune, who delights to twine
A fable with a filver line,
Assume a diff'rent thread,
He, a poor swain, his'd by the throng,
Who with his triumph swell'd their song,
Must feek his straw-built shed,

The axes that, with laurels crown'd,
Once struck a trembling terror round,
His stubborn billets rend;
His rods, which once the world control'd,
To mend his fire, and chase the cold,
Their last affistance lend,

### A SONNET.

To foothe my ravish'd ear;
Nor longer thus a love declare
'Tis death for me to hear.

Too much, alas! my tender heart
Does to thy suit incline!
O why then strive to win by art
What is already thine?
O let not, like the Grecian dame,
My hapless fortune prove,
Who languish'd in too sierce a stame,
And died by too much love.

Semele.

ODE, 1760 of G

Writter

SAPPHO.

SAPPHO. FRAGMENT 5. On the Rose.

In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose, mankind would all agree,
The Rose, the queen of flowers should be:
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,
The blush of meads, the eye of flowers:
Its beauties charm the gods above;
Its fragrance is the breath of love;
Its foliage wantons in the air
Luxuriant like the flowing hair:
It shines in gloomy splendor gay,
Whilst zephyrs on its bosom play.

ODE, to Musick, performed in the Senate-House at Cambridge, July 1.
1769, at the Installation of AUGUSTUS HENRY, DUKE of GRAFTON, CHANCELLOR of the UNIVERSITY.

Written by Mr. Gray, Author of The Elegy in a Country Church-Yard; Set by Dr. Randall, Music Professor.

A I R.

Comus and his midnight crew,

And Ignorance with looks profound,

And dreaming Sloth of pallid hue!

Mad Sedition's cry prophane,

Servitude that hugs her chain,

Nor in these consecrated bow'rs

Let painted flatt'ry hide her serpent train in flow'rs.

C H O R U S.

Nor envy base, nor creeping gain,
Dare the Muses' walk to stain,
While bright-ey'd science walks around,
Hence! avaunt! 'tis holy ground.

RECITATIVE.

From yonder realms of empyrean day
Bursts on my car th' indignant lay!

There sit the fainted sage, the bard divine,
The sew whom genius gave to shine,
Thro' ev'ry unborn age and undiscover'd clime;
Rapt in celestial transport they;
Yet hither oft a glance from high
They send of tender sympathy,

HO.

To bless the place, where, on their op'ning soul
First the genuine ardor stole;
'Twas Milton struck the deep-ton'd shell,
And as the choral warblings round him swell,
Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime,
And nods his hoary head, and listens to the rhyme.

A I R.

A I R.

"Ye brown o'er-arching groves
"That contemplation loves,

Where willowy Comus lingers with delight,

" Oft at blush of dawn " I've trod your level lawn,

" Oft woo'd the gleam of Cynthia's filver light,
" In cloisters dim, far from the haunts of folly,

"With freedom by my fide, and foft-ey'd melancholy."

R E C I T A T I V E.

But hark! the portals found, and pacing forth, With folemn steps and slow,

High potentates, and dames of royal birth, And mitred fathers, in long order go: Great Edward, with the lillies on his brow

From haughty Gallia torn; And fad Chatillon on her bridal morn, That wept her bleeding love; and princely Clare; And Anjou's heroine; and the paler rose, The rival of her crown and of her woes!

And either Henry there,
The murder'd faint, and the majestic lord
That broke the bonds of Rome.
Their tears, their little triumphs o'er,
Their human passions move no more,

Save charity that glows beyond the tomb.

[ Accompanied. ]

All that on Granta's fruitful plain
Rich fireams of regal bounty pour'd,
And bade their awful fanes and turrets rife,
To hail their Fitzroy's festal morning come,
And thus they speak in soft accord
The liquid language of the skies.

What is grandeur, what is pow'r!
Heavier toil! superior pain!
What the bright reward of gain?
The grateful memory of the good:
Sweet is the breath of vernal show'r,
The bees collected treasure sweet;
Sweet music's fall,—but sweeter yet
The still small voice of gratitude!

An EPI

RECITATIVE.

Foremost, and leaning from her golden cloud,
The venerable Margaret see—
Welcome, my noble son, she cries aloud,
To this thy kindred train and me,

Pleas'd in thy lineaments to trace A Tudor's fire, a Beaufort's grace!

A I R.
Thy liberal heart, thy judging eye
The flow'r unheeded shall descry,
And bid it round heav'n's altars shed
The fragrance of its blushing head,
Shall raise from earth the latent gem,
To glitter on the diadem!

RECITATIVE.

Lo Granta waits to lead her blooming band,

Not obvious, not obtrusive she;

No vulgar praise, no venal incense slings, Nor dares with courtly tongue refin'd Profane thy inborn royalty of mind;

She reveres herself and thee!
With modest pride, to grace thy youthful brow
The laureat wreaths that Cecil wore she brings,

And to thy just, thy gentle hand Submits the fasces of her sway, While spirits bless'd above, and men below Join with glad voice the loud symphonious lay!

GRAND CHORUS.

Thro' the wild waves as they roar,
With watchful eye, and dauntless mien,
Thy steady course of honour keep;
Nor fear the rocks, nor seek the shore,—
The star of Brunswick shines serene,
And gilds the horrors of the deep.

An EPISTLE, imitated from HORACE, to Lord COBHAM, by Mr. POPE.

SINCEREST critic of my profe or rhyme,
Tell how thy pleafing Stowe employs thy time;
Say, Cobham, what amuses thy retreat;
Or schemes of war, or stratagems of state?
Or dost thou give the winds afar to blow
Each vexing thought and heart-devouring woe,
And fix thy mind alone on rural scenes,
To turn the level'd lawns to liquid plains;
To raise the creeping rills from humble beds,
And force the latent springs to lift their heads;

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On watery columns capitals to rear, That mix their flowing carls with upper air? Or doft thou, weary grown, these works neglect, No temples, statues, obelisks, erect; But meet the morning breeze from fragrant meads, Or shun the noon-tide ray in wholesome shades, Or flowly walk along the mazy wood, To meditate on all that's wife and good; For nature, bountiful, in thee has join'd A person pleasing with a worthy mind; Not given the form alone, but means and art, To draw the eye, or to allure the heart. Poor were the praise in fortune to excel, Yet want the means to use that fortune well. While thus adorn'd, while thus with virtue crown'd, At home in peace, abroad in arms renown'd; Graceful in form, and winning in address, While well you think what aptly you express; With health, with honour, with a fair estate, A table free, and elegantly neat; What can be added more to mortal blifs? What can he want who stands possest of this? What can the fondest wishing mother more Of Heav'n attentive for her fon implore? And yet a happiness remains unknown, Or to philosophy reveal'd alone, A precept which, unpractis'd, renders vain Thy flowing hopes, and pleasure turns to pain. Should hope, or fear, thy heart alternate tear, Or love, or hate, or rage, or anxious care, Whatever passions may thy mind infest, (Where is that mind that passions ne'er molest?) Amidst the pangs of such intestine strife, Still think the present day the last of life; Defer not 'till to-morrow to be wife, To-morrow's fun to thee may never rife; Or should to-morrow chance to chear the fight With her enliv'ning and unlook'd for light, How grateful will appear her dawning rays! As favours unexpected doubly pleafe. Who thus can think, and who fuch thoughts pursues, Content may keep his life, or calmly lofe: All proof of this thou may'ft thyfelf receive, When leisure from affairs will give thee leave, Come, fee thy friend retir'd without regret, Forgetting care, or trying to forget; In eafy contemplation foothing time With morals much, and now and then with rhyme;

PRO

# For the YEAR 1769.

Not so robust in body as in mind, And always undejected, though declin'd; Not wond'ring at the world's new wicked ways, Compar'd with those of our forefathers days; For virtue now is neither more or less, And vice is only varied in the dress. Believe it, men have ever been the same, And all the golden age is but a dream.

PROLOGUE to the ROMAN FATHER, affed at the Theatre at Briftol, on Friday, July 14, 1769.

For the FAMILY of the late Mr. POWELL.

Written by Mr. COLMAN. Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

7 HEN fancied forrows wake the play'rs' art, A short-liv'd anguish seizes on the heart: Tears, real tears he flieds, feels real pain, But the dream vanish'd, he's himself again. No fuch relief, alas! his bofom knows, When the fad tear from home-felt forrow flows: Passions cling round the soul, do all we can-He plays no part, and can't shake off the man. Where'er I tread, where'er I turn my eyes, Of my loft friend new images arise. Can I forget that from our earliest age, His talents known, I led him to the stage? Can, I forget, this circle in my view, His first great pride-to be approv'd by you? His foul, with ev'ry tender feeling bleft, The holy flame of gratitude possest. Soft as the stream you facred springs impart, The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart, Peace, peace be with him !- May the present stage Contend, like him, your favour to engage! May we, like him, deserve your kindness shown, Like him, with gratitude that kindness own! So shall our art pursue the noblest plan, And each good actor prove an honest man.

# ANNUAL REGISTER

RUBRILLA: TRUE BEAUTY.

By Dr. CHANCY, of Durrow in Ireland.

Cui flavant religas comam. HORAT.

WHEN the weak brain imagin'd beauty warms, The meanest Mopsey has ten thousand charms. On her black head if fable horrors stare; Or deadly paleness damps her languid hair; Shrewd fimiles from jet and pearl are fought, In all the wild extravagance of thought. Not fo when fair Rubrilla's radiance bright Shines to the eye, and cheers the ravish'd fight. Her lovely hue a genial heat inspires, And kindles love by firong refulgent fires. Ting'd with atherial light her treat wigour glows. With lively bloom and fprightly vigour glows. A pleasing garland of delightful red and a stand Illustrious red! magnificently bright, and and the By Newton found the strongest beam of light; Prime of all colours !-- on the monarch's throne In robes majeftic is it's luftre flown.

Red are those blushes which ferenely grace, The modest beauties of the virgin's face; Intrinsic particles of red compose The fanguine clove, and aromatic rose: The ruby lip invites to balmy love, And sportive Nereids haunt the coral grove. Couch'd in red locks delighted Cupids lie; Thence their keen darts and pointed arrows fly, Such was the golden fleece which Jason bore In joyful triumph from the Colchian shore. Britain's red flag commands the subject main; In ev'ry heart Rubrilla's streamers reign. Through feas of blood undaunted heroes fly, And steep their laurels in that glorious die. Young Ammon redden'd at the Granic flood, And bath'd in red victorious Granby stood. A fiery beard foreboding comets trail, And fine court ladies drag a fiery tail: Translated to the starry realms on high, Rubrilla's hair shall future Flamsteads spy : There shall the ram, and staring bull, admire To fee that blaze which fet the world on fire.

The T

### The JUDICIOUS BACCHANAL.

HILE the bottle to humour, and focial delight, The smallest affistance can lend; While it happily keeps up the laugh of the night, Or enlivens the mind of a friend;

O let me enjoy it, ye bountiful powers, That time may deliciously pals, And should Care ever think to intrude on my hours, Scare the haggard away with the glass.

But, instead of a rational feast of the sense, Should Discord preside o'er the bowl, And folly, debate, or contention commence, From too great an expansion of soul:

Should the man I esteem, or the friend of my breast, In the ivy feel nought but the rod : Should I make sweet religion a profligate jest, And daringly fport with my God,

From my lips dash the poison, O merciful fate, Where the madness or blasphemy hung, And let every accent, which virtue should hate, Parch quick on my infamous tongue.

From my fight let the curse be eternally driven, Where my reason so fatally stray'd, That no more I may offer an infult to heaven, Or give man a cause to upbraid.

The TEA-SPOON. Occasioned by Dr. HILL's prescribing a Tea-Spoonful of every Medicine to every Patient indifcriminately.

Chambergool, on A

APPY Tea-spoon, which can hit Dr. Hill's unequall'd wit.

Patients young, and patients old, Patients hot, and patients cold, Patients tender, patients tough, the guadan nati ale the A Tea-spoon full is just enough.

If with tea you shake your frame, Or with drams your head inflame, Or with beef your paunch o'er-stuff A Tea-spoon full is just enough. If in cours, with brief in hand,

Or at bar, you trembling stand, Take the dofe, fear no rebuff, A Tea-spoon full is just enough.

Vot. XII.

The

What is stranger still than all,
Be the Tea-spoon large or small,
Be it batter'd, broken, rough,
Still a Tea-spoon's just enough.
Order Drops, ye Medic Dunces,
Order Scruples, Drams, and Ounces,
Hill asserts, and stands it bluss,
That a Tea-spoon's just enough.
Happy Tea-spoon, thus to his
Dr. Hill's unequall'd wit!

A Quibbling EPITAPH, on W. Lowndes, Efq; Secretary to the Trea-

Could raise supplies to aid thy fund of breath. O Lowndes! it is enacted, soon or late, Each branch of nature must submit to fate: Each member of that house where thou didst stand, Intent on credit, with thy bill in hand, Shall equally this imposition bear, And in his turn be sound descient here; But trust in heav'n, where surpluses of joy, And endless produce, will all cares destroy: And may'st thou there, when thy accounts are past, Gain a quietus which shall ever last!

Translation of an Ancient ROMAN INSCRIPTION.

HOU, to whose eye these domes of death succeed,
Here stay thy steps, and my inscription read:
Grav'd on the stone a parent's love complains,
Beneath it lie a daughter's cold remains.
Renown'd for graceful arts in early prime,
I tower'd to glory on the wings of time,
When ah! my sad, my fatal hour drew near,
Denied me life, and stopp'd my bold career.
Who, form'd and polish'd by the Muse's hand,
Late in the chorus charm'd the listening band;
Who art at Rome in Grecian scenes could please,
Lo! Fate her ashes to this tomb decrees.
My patron's care, delight, love, praise and pride,
(The body burnt) in silence now subside:
To my fond parent sighs and tears I leave,
And youngest, first the stroke of death receive.

While

Op

While twice seven birth-days share my destin'd load Of endless night in Pluto's deep abode. Stranger, forget not thou the parting rite, Bid earth above me lie for ever light.

ODE on HEALTH, by ARIPHRON the Sicronian, translated.

May I with thee enjoy my future hours!

Nor thou refuse thy solace to afford;

True to my bed, and constant at my board.

For all the joys from wealth, or heirs that flow;

Whate'er Imperial diadems bestow;

Whate'er fair objects of desire we prove,

Chas'd and entangled in the toils of love;

Whate'er delights the Gods, on mercy's plan,

Dispense to soften the fatigues of man;

These, these all spread and slourish in thine eye,

Sweet Health, thou parent of felicity!

The blooming spring of pleasure crowns the plain,

And man, without thee, seeks for bliss in vain.

MAXIMS IN LOVE. By LORD L .....

NE without hope, e'er lov'd the brightest fair, But love can hope when reason would despair.

The tender pair, whom mutual favours bind, Love keeps united, tho' by Alps disjoin'd: To passion ill-return'd short bounds are set— The lover that's forgotten will forget.

Ye nymphs, be confident, that lover lies, Whose tongue declares his love before his eyes.

A maid, unafk'd, may own a well-plac'd flame! Not loving first, but loving ill's the shame.

Ye fair, whose prudence, cautious of deceit, In praise too warmly given, suspects a cheat, Without disguise a lover's flattery hear, Love, when it flatters most, is most sincere.

Sweet are those pains which lovers long endure; He is half cur'd who wishes for a cure.

D. -

A SONG. Written by Mr. POPE, and never before published.

AYS Phæbe, why is gentle love
A stranger to that mind,
Which pity and esteem can move,
Which can be just and kind?
Is it because you fear to prove
The ills that love molest;
The jealous cares, the sighs that move
The captivated breast?
Alas! by some degree of woe,
We every bliss must gain:
That heart can ne'er a transport know,
That never selt a pain.

# SOLITUDE. From the fame.

WHAT are the falling rills, the pendant shades,
The morning bow'rs, the evening colonnades,
But soft recesses for th' uneasy mind,
To sigh unheard in, to the passing wind!
Lo! the struck deer, in some sequester'd part,
Lies down to die (the arrow in his heart;)
There hid in shades, and wasting day by day,
Inly he bleeds, and pants his soul away.

### TRANSLATION of REGINER'S EPITAPH.

AYLY I liv'd, as ease and nature taught, And spent my little life without a thought; And am amaz'd that death, that tyrant grim, Should think of me, who never thought of him.

# ODE to SPLEEN.

A BSENT in company to fit,
To mope, to groan, to figh, to fret;
These are thy gifts, O spleen!
Darkness and fogs surround thy throne,
Dulness, dread pow'r, is all thy own,
Thou cloud compelling queen!

The ODE

Hapless, who drags thy servile chains,
Who still submits, yet still complains
Of thy caprice and whim:
The friendly chat, the social bowl,
"The feast of sense and slow of soul,"
Command no charms for him.

Seen thro' this intellectual gloom,
The various ills of life affume
A larger, ampler, fize;
Ev'n hope withdraws the chearing ray
That beau ifies our wint'ry day,
And the fair landscape dies.

Then, Memory, thy shadowy train Rebellious to thy lawful reign, Revolt to spleen, and chance: Hence motley images combine, Strange shapes in quaint disorder join, And form th' ideal dance.

The pleasing forms of gay delight
On outstretch'd pinions speed their slight,
From thy infectious breath;
See, in their stead, heart-vexing care,
And fear, and doubt, and wan despair,
And the black shade of death!

Satan himself some men adore,
Not that they love, but fear his pow'r;
So to thy shrine I bend;
And O thy wayward spells remove
Far, far from me, and those I love,
Thou peace-corroding friend!

The ODE upon dedicating a Building and erecting a Statue to SHAKESPEARE, at Stratford-upon-Avon. By DAVID GARRICK, E/q;

To what bleft genius of the isle,
Shall Gratitude her tribute pay,
Decree the festive day,
Erect the statue, and devote the pile?
Do not your sympathetic hearts accord,
To own the "Bosom's Lord?"
"Tis he! 'tis he!—that demi-god!
Who Avon's slow'ry margin trod,
While sportive Fancy round him slew,
Where Nature led him by the hand,
Instructed him in all she knew,
And gave him absolute command!

R 3

aples,

"Tis he! 'tis he!
"The god of our idolatry!"
To him the fong, the edifice we raife,
He merits all our wonder, all our praife!
Yet ere impatient joy break forth,
In founds that lift the foul from earth;
And to our spell-bound-minds impart
Some faint idea of his magic art;
Let awful filence still the air!

From the dark cloud, the hidden light
Bursts tenfold bright!
Prepare! prepare! prepare!
Now swell the choral song,

Roll the full tide of harmony along;
Let rapture sweep the trembling strings,
And Fame expanding all her wings,
With all her trumpet-tongues proclaim,
The lov'd, rever'd, immortal name!

Shakespeare! Shakespeare! Shakespeare! Let th' inchanting found,

From Avon's shores rebound;
. Thro' the air,
Let it bear,

The precious freight the envious nations round! CHORUS.

Swell the choral fong,
Roll the tide of harmony along,
Let rapture sweep the strings,
Fame expand her wings,
With her trumpet-tongues proclaim
The lov'd, rever'd, immortal name!
Shakespeare! Shakespeare!

A I R.

Sweetest bard that ever sung, Nature's glory, Fancy's child; Never sure did witching tongue, Warble forth such wood-notes wild

Come each muse, and fifter grace, Loves and pleasures hither come; Well you know this happy place, Avon's banks were once your home.

Bring the faurel, bring the flow'rs, Songs of triumph to him raife; He united all your pow'rs, All uniting, fing his praife! Tho' Philip's fam'd unconquer'd fon,
Had ev'ry blood-stain'd laurel won;
He figh'd—that his creative word,
(Like that which rules the skies,)
Could not bid other nations rise,
To glut his yet unsated sword:
But when our Shakespeare's matchless pen,
Like Alexander's sword, had done with men;
He heav'd no sigh, he made no moan,
Not limited to human kind,
He sir'd his wonder-teeming mind,
Rais'd other worlds, and beings of his own!

When nature, fmiling, hail'd his birth, To him unbounded pow'r was given; The whirlwind's wing to sweep the sky,

"The frenzy-rolling eye,
To glance from heav'n to earth,
From earth to heav'n!"
O from his mufe of fire

Could but one spark be caught,
Then might these humble strains aspire,
To tell the wonders he has wrought.
To tell,—how sitting on his magic throne,

Unaided and alone, In dreadful state,

The subject passions round him wait; Who tho' unchain'd, and raging there, He checks, inflames, or turns their mad career;

Which winds the fiery fleed at will,

He gives the awful word—

And they all foaming, trembling, own him for their lord. With these his slaves he can controul,

Or charm the foul;
So realiz'd are all his golden dreams,
Of terror, pity, love, and grief,
Tho' confcious that the vifion only feems,
The woe-ftruck mind finds no relief:
Ingratitude would drop the tear,

Cold-blooded age take fire,

To fee the thankless children of old Lear,
Spurn at their king, and fire!

With his our reason too grows wild!

What nature had disjoin'd,
The poet's pow'r combin'd,

Madnels and age, ingratitude and child.

ho'

R 4

Ye guilty, lawless tribe,

Escap'd from punishment, by art or bribe,

At Shakespeare's bar appear!

No bribing, shuffling there—

His genius, like a rushing flood,

Cannot be withstood;

Out bursts the penitential tear!

The look appall'd, the crime reveals,

The marble-hearted monster feels,

Whose hand is stain'd with blood.

S E M I - C H O R U S,

S E M I - C H O R U S, When law is weak, and justice fails, The poet holds the fword and scales.

Though crimes from death and torture fly,

The swifter muse,
Their slight pursues,
Guilty mortals more than die!
They live indeed, but live to feel
The scourge and wheel,

"On the torture of the mind they lie:"
Should harrass'd nature fink to rest,
The poet wakes the scorpion in the breast,

Guilty mortals more than die!

When our magician, more inspir'd,

By charms, and spells, and incantations sir'd,

Exerts his most tremendous pow'r;

The thunder growls, the heavens low'r,

And to his darken'd throne repair,

The demons of the deep, and spirits of the air!
But soon these horrors pass away,
Thro' storms and night breaks forth the day:

He smiles,—they vanish into air!
The buskin'd warriors disappear!
Mute the trumpets, mute the drums,
The scene is chang'd—Thalia comes,
Leading the nymph Euphrosyne,
Goddels of joy and liberty!
She and her sisters, hand in hand,
Link'd to a num'rous frolick band,
With roses and with myrtle crown'd,

O'er the green velvet lightly bound, Circling the monarch of th' inchanted land!

A. I. R. poles design sin W.

Wild, frantic with pleasure,
They trip it in measure,
To bring him their treasure,
The treasure of joy.

II

How gay is the measure, How sweet is the pleasure, How great is the treasure, The treasure of joy.

III.

Like roses fresh blowing,
Their dimpled cheeks glowing,
His mind is o'erstowing;

A treasure of joy!

IV

His rapture perceiving, They smile while they're giving, He smiles at receiving.

A treasure of joy.

With kindling cheeks, and sparkling eyes, Surrounded thus, the bard in transport dies; The little loves, like bees,

Clust'ring and climbing up his knees, His brows with roses bind;

While Fancy, Wit, and Humour spread Their wings, and hover round his head,

Impregnating his mind.
Which teeming foon, as foon brought forth,

Not a tiny spurious birth, But out a mountain came,

A mountain of delight! Laughter roar'd out to see the fight,

And Falstaff was his name! With sword and shield he, pussing, stride

With fword and shield he, pussing, strides;
The joyous revel rout
Receive him with a shout,

And modest nature holds her sides:
No single pow'r the deed had done,

But great and small,

Wit, Fancy, Humour, Whim, and Jest,
The huge, mishapen heap impress'd;

And lo—Sir John!

A compound of 'em all,

A comic world in one.

A I R.

A world where all pleasures abound,
So fruitful the earth,
So quick to bring forth,
And the world too is wicked and round,
As the well-teeming earth,

With rivers and show'rs,
Will smiling bring forth
Her fruits and her slowrs;

So Falstaff will never decline;
Still fruitful and gay,
He moistens his clay,
And his rain and his rivers are wine;
Of the world he has all, but its care;

No load, but of flesh will he bear; He laughs off his pack,

Takes a cup of old fack,
And away with all forrow and care.
Like the rich rainbow's various dyes,
Whose circle sweeps o'er earth and skies,
The heav'n-born muse appears;

Now in the brightest colours gay,
Now quench'd in show'rs, she sades away,
Now blends her smiles and tears.
weet swan of Avon! ever may thy stream

Sweet swan of Avon! ever may thy stream Of tuneful numbers be the darling theme; Not Thames himself, who in his filver course

Triumphant rolls along,
Britannia's riches and her force,
Shall more harmonious flow in fong.

O had those bards, who charm the list'ning shore Of Cam and Isis, tun'd their classic lays, And from their full and precious store,

Vouchsaf'd to fairy-haunted Avon praise!

(Like that kind bounteous hand.

Which lately gave the ravish'd eyes
Of Stratford swains

A rich command, Of widen'd river, lengthen'd plains,

And opening fkies.)

Nor Greek, nor Roman streams would flow along,

More sweetly clear, or more sublimely strong;

Nor thus a shepherd's seeble notes reveal,

At once the weakest numbers, and the warmest zeal.

Thou fost-slowing Avon, by thy filver stream,
Of things more than mortal, sweet Shakespeare would dream,
The Fairies by moonlight dance round his green bed,
For hallow'd the turf is which pillow'd his head.

The love-stricken maiden, the soft-sighing swain; Here rove without danger, and sigh without pain; The sweet bud of beauty, no blight shall here dread, For hallow'd the surf is which pillow'd his head.

III.

The door of Door, with the concurrence of Mr. Poy most generously ordered a great number of trees to be cut down, to open the river Aven for the Jubilee.

III

Here youth shall be fam'd for their love and their truth, And chearful old age feel the spirit of youth; For the raptures of fancy here poets shall tread, For hallow'd the turf is that pillow'd his head.

Flow on, filver Avon, in fong ever flow, Be the fwans on thy bosom still whiter than snow, Ever full be thy stream, like his fame may it spread, And the turf ever hallow'd which pillow'd his head.

Tho' bards with envy-aching eyes,
Behold a tow'ring eagle rife,
And would his flight retard;
Yet each to Shakespeare's genius bows,
Each weaves a garland for his brows,

To crown the heaven-distinguish'd bard. Nature had form'd him on her noblest plan, And to the genius join'd the feeling man. What tho' with more than mortal art, Like Neptune, he directs the storm,

Lets loofe like winds the passions of the heart, To wreck the human form;

Tho' from his mind rush forth the demons to destroy, His heart ne'er knew but love, and gentleness and joy.

More gentle than the fouthern gale,
Which fortly fans the bloffom'd vale,
And gathers on its balmy wing,
The fragrant treafures of the fpring,
Breathing delight on all it meets,
"And giving, as it fleals, the sweets,"
Look down, bleft spirit, from above,
With all thy wonted gentleness and love;
And as the wonders of thy pen,

By heav'n inspir'd, To virtue fir'd,

The charm'd, aftonish'd, sons of men! With no reproach, even now thou view'st thy work,

To nature facred as to truth,
Where no alluring mischiefs lurk,
To taint the mind of youth.
Still to thy native spot thy smiles extend,
And as thou gav'st it fame, that same defend;
And may no faerilegious hand
Near Avon's banks be found,

To dare to parcel out the land, And limit Shakespeare's hallow'd ground;

For

This alludes to a defign of incloting a large common field at Stratford,

For ages free, still be it unconfin'd,

As broad, and general as thy boundless mind.

Can British gratitude delay.

Can British gratitude delay, To him, the glory of this isle, To give the festive day,

The fong, the statue, and devoted pile?
To him, the first of poets, best of men?
"We ne'er shall look upon his like again!"

D U E T.

Shall the hero laurels gain,

For ravag'd fields, and thousands slain?

And shall his brows no laurels bind,

Who charms to virtue human kind?

CHORUS.

We will—his brows with laurel bind,
Who charms to virtue human kind:
Raife the pile, the flatue raife,
Sing immortal Shakespeare's praise!
The song will cease, the stone decay,
But his name,

And undiminish'd fame, Shall never, never pass away.

# A SONNET. By QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE dread of future foes
Exyles my present joye,
And wit me warns to shunne such snares,
As threaten myne annoye.

For falsehood now dothe flowe,
And subjects faith dothe ebbe;
Which should not be if reason rul'd,
Or wisdom wove the webbe.

But clouds of joys untry'd
Doth cloke afpyring mynds;
Which turn to rage of late report,
By course of changed kindes.

The toppes of hope suppose,
The roote of rue shall be:
And fruitless of their grasted guyle,
As shortlie all shall see.

oftend at bied common specific policies to regist a seemble of

A SO ber talke V.

The dazzeled eyes with pride, And great ambition blynde, Shall be unfeal'd by worthy wyghts, Whose forefighte falsehood fyndes.

The daughter of debate,
That discorde aye dothe sowe,
Shall reape no gain where former rule
Still Peace hathe taughte to flowe.

No forrain banysht wyght Shall ankor in this port; Our realme brookes no seditious sects, Let them elsewhere resort.

My rustie sworde through reste, Shall first his edge imploy; To poll the toppes that seek such change, Or gape for such like joye.

A SONNET made on ISABELLA MARKHAME, when I first thoughtber fayer as she stood at the Princess's Windowe in goodlye Attyre, and talkede to dyvers in the Courte-Yard.

From a MS. of John Harington, dated 1564.

I.

WHENCE comes my love, O hearte, disclose, 'Twas from cheeks that shamed the rose:

From lips that spoyle the rubies prayse;

From eyes that mock the diamond's blaze.

Whence comes my woe, as freely owne,

Ah me! 'twas from a hearte lyke stone.

The blushyng cheek speakes modest mynde,
The lipps behtting wordes moste kynde;
The eye does tempte to love's desyre,
And seems to say, 'tis Cupid's sire;
Yet all so faire, but speake my moane,
Syth noughte dothe saye the hearte of stone,

Why thus, my love, so kynde bespeake,
Sweet lyppe, sweet eye, sweet blushynge cheek
Yet not a hearte to save my paine,
O Venus, take thy gistes again:
Make not so faire to cause our moane,
Or make a hearte that's lyke our owne.

An

# An Account of Books for 1769.

THE bistory of the reign of the emperor Charles V. with a view of the progress of society in Europe, from the subversion of the Roman Empire, to the beginning of the fixteenth century. By William Robertfon, D. D. principal of the university of Edinburgh, and bistoriographer to bis majesty for Scotland. In 3 vols. quarto.

HERE is scarcely a period in ancient or modern history more important or interesting, than that which our ingenious and elegant author has chosen for the fubject of this work. The age of Charles V. is to be confidered as one of those capital zras, that draw a diffinguished line between the past and future history of mankind. Some of the greatest discoveries that ever were made, the art of printing, that of making gunpowder, and the knowledge of the mariner's compais, began then to approach to fuch a degree of perfection, as to display, in a great measure, the wonderful effects which they were capable of producing, and to encourage an improvement of them to their utmost extent. The discovery of a new world caused a prodigious revolution in the political, com-mercial, and physical fyshem of Europe. New fources of wealth and power west opened; new fubjects for commerce, and new avenues to it discovered; and our minds were enlarged by a contem-

plation of orders of men, animals, and productions, of which we had not before even an idea. The revival of letters was attended with a reformation in religion, and with a total revolution in the modes of learning and philosophy. The abstracted metaphysical disquisitions, in which the schoolmen had been for fo many ages bewildered, were at length, in a great measure, laid afide; and in their place, new fources of useful knowledge were every day opened to the mind. Mankind became more fenfible of their native importance, and efforts were made, in almost every part of Europe, for the establishment both of civil and religious liberty.

Dr. Robertson observes, that it was during the administration of Charles V. that the powers of Europe were formed into one great political fystem, in which each took a station; wherein it has fince remained with less variation than could have been expected, after the shocks occasioned by so many internal revolutions, and fo many foreign wars. The great events which happened then, have not hitherto fpent their force. The political principles and maxims, then established, still continue to operate. The ideas concerning the balance of power, then introduced on rendered general, still influence the

councils of nations.

To benefit by the history of that age, it was, however, necessary to receive

feceive for ing the fta the fixteer been a fub of letters, Roman er institution mained, i plained ar the immed were not o ten weak, formed; f their own mifleading of their p vival of fatigable exerted u men of gen terred from The fubje was indeed of rubbiff and the pa mitted to were too d quiries in teresting ! the acuteft direction of ment, to l tigation, w discrimina to the un compilers. tori, and have, wit genuity, d monument but their e particular

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feceive some information concerning the state of Europe, previous to the fixteenth century. It had long been a subject of regret to all men of letters, that the fubversion of the Roman empire, and the spirit and institutions of the middle ages remained, in a great measure, unexplained and in obscurity. Most of the immediate writers of those times were not only inelegant, but too often weak, undifcerning, and uninformed; frequently misled through their own credulity, and as often misleading others from the violence of their prejudices. Since the revival of letters, though an indefatigable spirit of disquisition was exerted upon other subjects; yet men of genius were, in general, deterred from entering far into this. The subject, from its importance, was indeed inviting; but the chaos of rubbish in which it was buried, and the patient drudgery to be fubmitted to in making the fearch, were too discouraging. Thus, enwere too discouraging. Thus, en-quiries into the most dark and interesting subjects, which required the acutest discernment, under the direction of the best formed judgment, to be applied to their investigation, were abandoned to the indiscriminate zeal of antiquaries, or to the undistinguishing labour of compilers. It is true, that Muratori, and fome other late writers, have, with equal industry and ingenuity, developed many valuable monuments of those dark periods; but their enquiries were directed to particular parts, and did not take in the whole fystem.

This difficult and interesting portion of history is undertaken by Dr. Robertson, and employs his preliminary volume, which many most valuable part of the work. In this he attempts to point out and explain the great causes and events, to the operation of which all the improvements in the political state of Europe, from the subversion of the Roman empire to the beginning of the fixteenth century, are to be ascribed.

Our author has divided this volume into three fections. In the first of these he has exhibited a view of the progress of society in Europe, in relation to interior government, laws, and manners. In the fecond fection, a view is given of the progress of society in Europe, with respect to the command of the national force requisite in foreign operations. In the third section, 2 view is exhibited of the political constitution of the principal states in Europe, at the commencement of the fixteenth century. At the end of this fection, several critical disquisitions are added; which, under the title of proofs and illustrations, take up above half the volume. Many of these are very curious; and our author quotes his authorities with the most scrupulous exactness. The two other volumes contain such matters as relate to the reign of which he treats.

Our author's merits, as an historian, are so well known, and so generally acknowledged, that little can be faid upon that subject, which would not at least appear superfluous. Few writers have agreed in their ideas on the feudal system. As our author has many new ones on the subject, and dissents from some received opinions, which have had the fanction of writers of eminence, the same variety of opinion will probably take place among his of his readers will confider as the readers. We cannot but express our regret, that our author has paffed over in filence, that excellent body of laws which was compofed by our Saxon ancestors; and that the celebrated institutes of our admirable Alfred should escape his notice. This was not, however, by accident; and the Doctor gives, as a reason for not entering into ancient laws and customs of these kingdoms, as of the other European nations, that as the capital facts with regard to the progress of government and manners here, are known to most of his readers, fuch a detail appeared to him the less effential. We cannot however help thinking, that as the Saxon feudal fystem was the most un-mixed, as well as by many degrees the most perfect in Europe, that a curious invelligation of it, would not only have afforded great pleafure to the public, but would also have yielded a clew, which he would have found of great use in his continental refearches upon the same subject.

Our author has given no account; in this work, of the conquests of Mexico and Peru, or of the estabhilhment of the Spanish colonies in the continent and islands of America: an event which had a great effect upon the general fystem of Europe. This omission he takes notice of, and gives us room to expect the pleasure of seeing a full discussion of this subject in a sepa-

rate treatise.

Upon the whole, this is a work of great merit, and would fufficiently establish Dr. Robertson's character as a writer, though he had published no other. We are, however, of opinion, that he has not allowed to England that due

share in the continental transactions of Europe, and that great weight and influence in the general political lystem, which she undoubtedly held. Perhaps upon some occasions he may be thought too hypothetical, a charge well founded against fome of the best historians; it may also probably be wished, that in some of his disquisitions he had examined more attentively all the records and other ancient authorities that corresponded with his subject. Men of genius are apt to think that they comprehend every part of a subject at first view; and it is no wonderif in this opinion they fometimes overlook, during the tiresome tak of fearthing and comparing a great number of authorities, some that it might have been wished they had confidered. The plan of this undertaking was very extensive, and the attempt arduous; and the author was, in many parts, obliged to feek his way with great difficulty in the dark; he has thrown light upon many obscure parts, and treats the subject in general with perspicuity and elegance.

Our author, after shewing the causes that led to the downfall of the Roman empire, gives the following account of the barbarous nations that compleated its deftruc-

"The violent irruption of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, haftened this event, and precipitated the downfal of the empire. New nations feemed to arife, and to rush from unknown regions, in order to take vengeance on the Romans for the calamities which they had inflicted on mankind. These fierce tribes either inhabited the various provinces in Germany which had never

never bee or were countries and north now occu Swedes, the Ruffi tars. actions p of the em All our to these mans; a trate far at that 't inviting, original extremely inhabitar fcience, leifure, o remote e fome inc occurren was burn

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poured i the begi tury to t Roman p an opir whence with inh ories hav for fuch of popu these co The Sto if we co poffeffed vaded th tent; th was co marshes confider

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never been subdued by the Romans, of society large tracts of land are or were fcattered over the vaft countries in the north of Europe, and north-west of Asia, which are now occupied by the Danes, the Swedes, the Poles, the subjects of the Ruffian empire, and the Tartars. Their condition, and tranfactions previous to their invasion of the empire, are but little known. All our information with respect to these is derived from the Romans; and as they did not penetrate far into countries which were at that time uncultivated and uninviting, the accounts of their original state given by them are The rude extremely imperfect. inhabitants themselves, deftitute of fcience, and of records, without leifure, or curiofity to enquire into remote events, retained, perhaps, fome indistinct memory of recent occurrences, but beyond thefe, all was buried in oblivion, or involved in darkness, and in fable.

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The prodigious fwarms which poured in upon the empire from the beginning of the fourth century to the final extinction of the Roman power, have given rife to an opinion that the countries whence they issued were crowded with inhabitants; and various theories have been formed to account for fuch an extraordinary degree of population as hath procured these countries the appellation of The Storehouse of Nations. if we confider that the countries possessed by the people who invaded the empire were of vast extent; that a great part of these was covered with woods and marshes; that some of the most confiderable of the barbarous nations fubfifted entirely by hunting or pasturage, in both which states VOL. XII.

required for maintaining a few inhabitants; and that all of them were strangers to the arts, and industry, without which population cannot increase to any great degree, it is evident, that thefe countries could not be so populous in ancient times as they are at prefent, when they still continue to be less peopled than any other part of Europe or of Afia.

But if these cirumstances prevented the barbarous nations from becoming populous, they contributed to inspire, or to strengthen the martial fpirit by which they were distinguished. Inured by the rigour of their climate, or the poverty of their foil, to hardfhips which rendered their bodies firm, and their minds vigorous; accufstomed to a course of life which was a continual preparation for action; and disdaining every occupation but that of war; they undertook, and profecuted their military enterprizes with an ardour and impetuofity, of which men, foftened by the refinements of more polished times, can scarce form any idea.

Their first inroads into the empire proceeded rather from the love of plunder, than from the defire of new fettlements. Roused to arms by fome enterprizing or popular leader, they fallied out of their forests; broke in upon the frontier provinces with irrefiftible violence; put all who opposed them to the fword; carried off the most valuable effects of the inhabitants; dragged along multitudes of captives in chains; wasted all before them with fire or fword; and returned in triumph to their wilds and fastnesses. Their suc-

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cefs, together with the accounts which they gave of the unknown conveniencies and luxuries that abounded in countries better cultivated, or bleffed with a milder climate than their own, excited new adventurers, and exposed the frontier to new devastations.

When nothing was left to plunder in the adjacent provinces, ravaged by frequent incursions, they marched farther from home, and finding it difficult, or dangerous to return, they began to fettle in the countries which they had fubdued. The fudden and short excursions in quest of booty, which had alarmed, and disquieted the empire, ceased; a more dreadful calamity impended. Great bodies of armed men, with their wives and children, and flaves and flocks, issued forth, like regular colonies, in quest of new fettlements. People who had no cities, and feldom any fixed habitation, were so little attached to their native foil, that they migrated, without reluctance, from one place to another. New adventurers followed them. lands which they deferted were occupied by more remote tribes of barbarians. Thefe, in their turn, pushed forward into more fertile countries, and, like a torrent continually increasing, rolled on, and fwept every thing before them. In less than two centuries from their first irruption, barbarians of various names and lineage, plundered and took possession of Thrace, Pannonia, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and at last of Italy, and Rome itfelf. The vast fabrick of the Roman power, which it had been the work of ages to perfect, was, in that short period, overturned from the foundation.

Many concurring causes prepared the way for this great revo. lution, and enfured fuccess to the nations which invaded the empire. The Roman commonwealth had conquered the world by the wisdom of its civil maxims, and the rigour of its military discipline, under the Emperors, the former were forgotten or despised, and the latter was gradually relaxed. The armies of the empire, in the fourth and fifth centuries, bore scarce any resemblance to those invincible legions which had been victorious wherever they marched. Instead of freemen, who voluntarily took arms from the love of glory, or of their country, provincials and barbarians were bribed or forced into fervice. They were too feeble, or too proud to submit to the fatigue of military duty. They even complained of the weight of their defensive armour, as intolerable, and laid it aside. Infantry, from which the armies of ancient Rome derived their vigour and stability, fell into contempt; the effeminate and undisciplined foldiers of later times, could scarce be brought to venture into the field but on horseback. These wretched, troops, however, were the only guardians of the empire. The jealousy of despotism had deprived the people of the use of arms; and fubjects oppressed and rendered incapable of defending themselves, had neither spirit nor inclination to refift their invaders, from whom they had little to fear, because they could scarce make their condition more unhappy. As the martial spirit became extinct, the revenues of the empire gradually diminished. The taste for the luxuries of the east, increased to

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fuch a pitch in the Imperial court, that great fums were carried into India, from which money never returns. By the vast subfidies paid to the barbarous nations, a still greater quantity of species was The withdrawn from circulation. frontier provinces, wasted by frequent incursions, became unable to pay the customary tribute; and the wealth of the world, which had long centered in the capital of the empire, ceased to flow thither in the fame abundance, or was diverted into other channels. The limits of the empire continued to be as extensive as ever, while the spirit requifite for its defence declined, and its resources were exhausted. A vaft body, languid, and almost unanimated, became incapable of any effort to fave itself, and was eafily overpowered. The Emperors, who had the absolute direction of this difordered fystem, funk in the foftness of Eastern luxury, shut up within the walls of a palace, ignorant of war, unacquainted with affairs, and governed entirely by women and eunuchs, or by miniflers equally effeminate, trembled at the approach of danger, and under circumstances which called for the utmost vigour in counsel as well as in action, discovered all the impotent irrefolution of fear, and of folly.

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In every respect, the condition of the barbarous nations was the reverse of that of the Romans. Among them, the martial spirit was in sull vigour; their leaders were hardy and enterprizing; the arts which had enervated the Romans, were unknown among them; and such was the nature of their military institutions, that they brought forces into the field without

any trouble, and supported them at little expence. The mercenary and effeminate troops stationed on the frontier, aftonished at their fierceness, either fled at their approach, or were routed in the first The feeble expedient to which the emperors had recourse, of taking large bodies of the barbarians into pay, and of employing them to repel new invaders, instead of retarding, hastened the destruction of the empire. They foon turned their arms against their mafters, and with greater advantage than ever; for, by ferving in the Roman armies, they had acquired all the discipline, or skill in war, which the Romans still retained; and upon adding these to their native ferocity, they became altogether irrefistible.

But though from these, and many other causes, the progress and conquests of the nations which overran the empire, became fo extremely rapid, they were accompanied with horrible devastations, and an incredible destruction of the human species. Civilized nations, which take arms cool reflection, from motives of policy or prudence, with a view to guard against some distant danger, or to prevent fome remote contingency, carry on their hostilities with fo little rancour, or animosity, that war among them is disarmed of half its terrors. Barbarians are strangers to fuch refinements. They ruth into war with impetuofity, and profecute it with violence. Their fole object is to make their enemies feel the weight of their vengeance, nor does their rage subside until it be fatiated with inflicting on them every possible calamity. It is with fuch fuch a spirit, that the savage tribes in America carry on their petty wars. It was with the same spirit that the more powerful, and no less sierce barbarians, in the north of Europe, and of Asia, sell upon

the Roman empire.

Wherever they marched, their rout was marked with blood. They ravaged or destroyed all around them. They made no distinction between what was facred, and what was profane. They respected no age, or fex, or rank. What escaped the fury of the first inundation, perished in those which followed it. The most fertile and populous provinces were converted into deserts, in which were scattered the ruins of villages and cities, that afforded shelter to a few miserable inhabitants, whom chance had preferved, or the fword of the enemy, wearied with destroying, had spared. The conquerors, who first fettled in the countries which they had wasted, were expelled or exterminated by new invaders, who coming from regions farther removed from the civilized parts of the world, were still more fierce and rapacious. This brought new calamities upon mankind, which did not cease until the north, by pouring forth successive swarms, was drained of people, and could no longer furnish instruments of destruction. Famine and pestilence, which always march in the train of war, when it ravages with fuch inconfiderate cruelty, raged in every part of Europe, and compleated its fufferings. If a man were called to fix upon the period in the history of the world, during which the condition of the human race was most calamitous and afflicted, he would, without hefitation, name that which elapsed from

the death of Theodofius the Great, to the establishment of the Lom. bards in Italy. The contemporary authors, who beheld that scene of defolation, labour, and are at a loss for expressions to describe the horror of it. The scourge of God, The destroyer of nations, are the dreadful epithets by which they distinguish the most noted of the barbarous leaders; and they compare the ruin which they had brought on the world, to the havock occasioned by earthquakes, conflagrations or deluges, the most formidable and fatal calamities which the imagination of man can conceive.

But no expressions can convey so pertect an idea of the destructive progress of the barbarians, as that which must strike an attentive observer, when he contemplates the total change, which he will difcover in the state of Europe when it began to recover some degree of tranquility towards the close of the fixth century. The Saxons were, by that time, masters of the fouthern, and more fertile provinces of Britain; the Franks of Gaul; the Huns of Pannonia; the Goths of Spain; the Goths and Lombards of Italy, and the adjacent provinces. Scarce any vestige of the Roman policy, jurisprudence, arts, or literature, remained. New forms of government, new laws, new manners, new dreffes, new languages, and new names of men and countries, were every where introduced. To make a great or fudden alteration with respect to any of these, unless where the ancient inhabitants of a country have been almost totally exterminated, has proved an undertaking beyond the power of the greatest conquerors. The total change which the fettlement of the barbarous

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barbarous nations occasioned in the state of Europe, may, therefore, be considered as a more decisive proof, than even the testimony of contemporary historians, of the destructive violence with which they carried on their conquests, and of the havock which they had made from one extremity of this quarter of the globe to the other."

Our author has fome new obfewations upon the Crusades, of which he gives the following ac-

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"The Crufades, or expeditions in order to rescue the Holy Land out of the hands of Infidels, feem to be the first event that rouzed Europe from the lethargy in which it had been long funk, and that tended to introduce any change in government, or in manners. natural to the human mind to view those places which have been difinguished by being the residence of any illustrious personage, or the scene of any great transaction, with fome degree of delight and veneration. From this principle, flowed the superstitious devotion with which Christians, from the earliest ages of the church, were accustomed to visit that country which the Almighty had felected as the inheritance of his favourite people, and in which the Son of God had accomplished the redemption of mankind. As this distant pilgrimage could not be performed without confiderable expence, fatigue, and danger, it appeared the more meritorious, and came to be confidered as an expiation for almost every crime. opinion, which spread with rapidity over Europe, about the close of the tenth and beginning of the eleventh century, and which gained universal

credit, wonderfully augmented the number of these credulous pilgrims, and increased the ardour with which they undertook this useless voyage. The thousand years mentioned by St. John, were supposed to be accomplished, and the end of the world to be at hand. A general consternation seized mankind; many relinquished their possessions; and abandoning their friends and families, hurried with precipitation to the Holy Land, where they imagined that Christ would quickly appear to judge the world. While Palestine continued subject to the Caliphs, they had encouraged the refort of pilgrims to Jerusalem; and confidered this as a beneficial fpecies of commerce, which brought into their dominions gold and filver, and carried nothing out of them but relics and confecrated trinkets, But the Turks having conquered Syria about the middle of the eleventh century, pilgrims were exposed to outrages of every kind from these sierce barbarians. This change happening precisely at the juncture when the panic terror, which I have mentioned, rendered pilgrimages most frequent, filled Europe with alarm and indignation. Every person who returned from Palestine, related the dangers which he had encountered in vifiting the holy city, and defcr.bed with exaggeration, cruelty and vexations of the Turks,

When the minds of men were thus prepared, the zeal of a fanatical monk, who conceived the idea of leading all the forces of Christendom against the insidel, and of driving them out of the Holy Land by violence, was sufficient to give a beginning to that wild enterprize. Pet r the

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hermit, for that was the name of this martial apostle, run from province to province, with a crucifix in his hand, exciting princes and people to this Holy War, and wherever he came, kindled the same enthusiastic ardour for it with which he himself was animated. The council of Placentia, where upwards of thirty thousand persons were affembled, pronounced the scheme to have been suggested by the immediate inspiration of heaven. In the council of Clermont, still more numerous, as soon as the measure was proposed, all cried out with one voice, " It is the will of God." Perfons of all ranks were fmitten with the contagion; not only the gallant nobles of that age, with their martial followers, whom the boldness of a romantic enterprize might have been apt to allure, but men in the more humble and pacific flations of life; ecclefiaftics of every order, and even women and children engaged with emulation in an undertaking which was deemed facred and meritorious. If we may believe the concurring testimony of contemporary authors, fix millions of persons assumed the cross, which was the badge that distinguished fuch as devoted themselves to this holy warfare. All Europe, fays the princess Anna Comnena, torn up irom the foundation, feemed ready to precipitate itself in one united body upon Asia. Nor did the fumes of this enthusiastic zeal evaporate at once: the frenzy was as lasting, as it was extravagant. During two centuries, Europe feems to have had no object but to recoyer, or keep possession of the Holy Land, and through that period,

vast armies continued to march

The first efforts of valour, animated by enthusiasm, were irrefiftible; part of the Lesser Asia, all Syria, and Palestine, were wrested from the infidels; the banner of the cross was displayed on Mount Sion; Constantinople, the capital of the Christian empire in the east, was seized by a body of these adventurers, who had taken arms against the Mahometans, and an earl of Flanders, and his descendants, kept possession of the Imperial throne during half a century. But though the first impresfion of the Crusaders was so unexpected that they made their conquests with great ease, they found infinite difficulty in preserving them. Establishments so distant from Europe, furrounded by warlike nations, animated with fanatical zeal, scarce inferior to that of the Crusaders themselves, were perpetually in danger of being overturned. Before the expiration of the thirteenth century, the Christians were driven out of all their Afiatic possessions, in acquiring of which, incredible numbers of men had perished, and immense fums of money had been wasted. The only common enterprize in which the European nations ever engaged, and which all undertook with equal ardour, remains a fingular monument of human folly.

But from these expeditions, extravagant as they were, beneficial consequences followed, which had neither been foreseen, nor expected. In their progress towards the Holy Land, the followers of the cross marched through countries better cultivated, and more civilized than

their own was com Venice, cities had to comme advances as refine there, ar purfued Constanti litary spi in the ea fpotism ( annihilat virtue, y never fel the barb greatest, tiful city one in v image of manners power of confidera most cu on in its was the the comr Althoug had torn its riche duced it yet grea capital f which n tafte for alive fuc as appea pared w other pa Afia, th fumed t of the k

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their own. Their first rendezvous was commonly in Italy, in which Venice, Genoa, Pifa, and other cities had begun to apply themselves to commerce, and had made fome advances towards wealth as well They embarked as refinement. there, and landing in Dalmatia, purfued their route by land to Constantinople. Though the military spirit had been long extinct in the eastern empire, and a despotism of the worst species had annihilated almost every public virtue, yet Constantinople, having never felt the destructive rage of the barbarous nations, was the greatest, as well as the most beautiful city in Europe, and the only one in which there remained any image of the ancient elegance in manners, and arts. The naval power of the Eastern empire was confiderable. Manufactures of the most curious fabric were carried on in its dominions. Constantinople was the only mart in Europe for the commodities of the East Indies. Although the Saracens and Turks had torn from the empire many of its richest provinces, and had reduced it within very narrow bounds, yet great wealth flowed into the capital from these various sources, which not only cherished such a tafte for magnificence, but kept alive fuch a relish for the sciences, as appear confiderable, when compared with what was known in other parts of Europe. Even in Asia, the Europeans who had aflumed the cross, found the remains of the knowledge and arts, which the example and encouragement of the Caliphs had diffused through their empire. Although the attention of the historians of the

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Crusades was fixed on other objects than the state of fociety and manners among the nations which they invaded; although most of them had neither tafte nor difcernment enough to describe them, they relate, however, fuch fignal acts of humanity and generofity in the conduct of Saladin, as well as fome other leaders of the Mahometans, as give us a very high idea of their manners. It was not possible for the Crusaders to travel through fo many countries, and to behold their various customs and institutions, without acquiring information and improvement. Their views enlarged; their prejudices wore off; new ideas crouded into their minds; and they must have been fenfible, on many occasions, of the rusticity of their own manners, when compared with those of a more polished people. These impressions were not so slight as to be effaced upon their return to their native countries. A close intercourse subsisted between the East and West, during two centuries; new armies were continually marching from Europe to Afia, while former adventurers returned home, and imported many of the customs to which they had been familiarized by a long residence abroad. Accordingly, we discover, foon after the commencement of the Crusades, greater splendour in the courts of princes, greater pomp in public ceremonies, a more refined taste in pleasure and amusements, together with a more romantic spirit of enterprize spreading gradually over Europe; and to these wild expeditions, the effect of superstition or folly, we owe the first gleams of light which tended tended to dispel barbarity and by these accessions of property, as

ignorance.

But these beneficial consequences of the Crusades took place slowly; their influence upon the state of property, and confequently of power, in the different kingdoms of Europe, was more immediate as well as discernible. The nobles who assumed the cross, and bound themselves to march to the Holy Land, foon perceived that great fums were necessary towards defraying the expences of fuch a difant expedition, and enabling them to appear with fuitable dignity at the head of their vaffals. But the genius of the feudal fyflem, was averse to the imposition of extraordinary taxes; and fubjects in that age were unaccustomed to pay them. No expedient remained for levying the fums requifite, but the fale of their poffessions. As men were inflamed with romantic expectations of the fplendid conqueits which they hoped to make in Afia, and posfelled with fuch zeal for recovering the Holy Land, as swallowed up every other passion, they relinquished their ancient inheritances without any reluctance, and for prices far below their value, that they might fally forth as adventurers in quest of new fettlements in unknown countries. The monarchs of the different kingdoms, none of whom had engaged in the first Crusade, eagerly seized this opportunity of annexing confiderable territories to their crowns at imall expence, Besides this, several great barons, who perished in the Holy War, having left no heirs, their fiefs reverted of course to their respective sovereigns, and

well as power, taken from the one scale and thrown into the other, the regal authority increased in proportion as that of the Aristocracy declined. The absence, too, of many potent vassals, accustomed to controul and give law to their fovereigns, afforded them an opportunity of extending their prerogative, and of acquiring a degree of weight in the constitution which they did not formerly poffess. To these circumstances, we may add, that as all who affumed the cross, were taken under the immediate protection of the church, and its heaviest anathemas were denounced against such as should disquiet or annoy those who had devoted themselves to this service; the private quarrels and hostilities which banished tranquility from a feudal kingdom, were fuspended or extinguished; a more general and fleady administration of justice began to be introduced, and some advances were made towards the establishment of regular government in the feveral kingdoms of Europe.

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The commercial effects of the Crusades were not less confiderable than those which I have already mentioned. The first armies under the standard of the cross which Peter the hermit, and Godfrey of Bonillon, led through Germany and Hungary to Constantinople, suffered so much by the length of the march, as well as the fierceness of the barbarous people who inhabited those countries, that it deterred others from taking the fame route; fo that rather than encounter fo many dangers, they chose to go by sea. Venice, Genoa, and Pifa furnished

the transports on which they embarked. The fum which thefe cities received merely for freight, from fuch numerous armies, was immenie. This, however, was but a small part of what they gained by the expeditions to the Holy Land; the Crufaders contracted with them for military flores and provisions; their fleets kept on the coast, as the army advanced by land; and supplying them with whatever was wanting, engrossed all the profits of that lucrative branch of commerce. The fuccess which attended the arms of the Crufaders, was productive of advantages still more There are charters permanent, yet extant, containing grants to the Venetians, Pifans, and Genoese, of the most extensive immunities in the feveral fettlements which the Christians made in Afia. All the commodities which they imported or experted, are thereby exempted from every imposition; the property of entire suburbs, in fome of the maritime towns, and of large ftreets and houses in others, is vested in them; and all questions arising among persons fettled within their precincts, or who traded under their protection, are appointed to be tried by their own laws, and by judges of their own appointment. When the Crusaders seized Constantinople, and placed one of their own number on the Imperial throne, the Italian states were likewise gainers by that event. The Venetians, who had planned the enterprize, and took a confiderable part in carrying it into execution, did not neglect to fecure to themselves the chief advantages redounding from its fucceis. They made themselves mas-

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ters of part of the ancient Peleponnesus in Greece, together with
some of the most fertile islands in
the Archipelago. Many valuable
branches of the commerce, which
formerly centered in Constantinople, were transferred to Venice,
Genoa, or Pisa. Thus a succession
of events, occasioned by the Holy
War, opened various sources, from
which wealth flowed in such abundance into these cities, as enabled
them, in concurrence with another institution, to secure their own
liberty and independance."

We shall conclude this article, with some of the circumstances that attended the taking and imprisonment of Francis I. and the conduct observed by Charles V. towards his royal prisoner.

" Though wounded in feveral places, and thrown from his horfe, which was killed under him, Francis defended himfelf on foot with an heroic courage. Many of his bravest officers gathering round him, and endeavouring to fave his life at the expence of their own, fell at his feet. Among these was Bonnivet, the author of this great calamity, who alone died unla-mented. The king exhausted with fatigue, and scarce capable of farther refistance, was left almost alone, exposed to the fury of some Spanish foldiers, strangers to his rank, and enraged at his obstinacy. At that moment came up Pomperant, a French gentleman, who had entered together with Bourbon into the emperor's fervice, and placing himfelf by the fide of the monarch against whom he had rebelled, assisted in protecting him from the violence of the foldiers; at the same time beseeching him to furrender to Bourbon,

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who was not far diffant. Imminent as the danger was which now furrounded Francis, he rejected, with indignation, the thoughts of an action, which would have afforded such matter of triumph to his traiterous subject; and calling for Lannoy, who happened likewife to be near at hand, gave up his fword to him; which he, kneeling to kiss the king's hand, received with profound respect; and taking his own fword from his fide, presented it to him, faying, that it did not become so great a monarch to remain disarmed in the presence of one of the emperor's subjects.

" Lannoy, though he treated Francis with all the outward marks of honour due to his rank and character, guarded him with the utmost attention. He was folicitous, not only to prevent any possibility of his escaping, but afraid that his own troops might feize his perfon, and detain it as the best secerity for the payment of their arrears. In order to provide against both these dangers, he conducted Francis, the day after the battle, to the strong castle of Pizzichitone, near Cremona, committing him to the custody of Don Ferdinand Alarcon, general of the Spanish infantry, an officer of great bravery, and of strict honour, but remarkable for that fevere and fcrapulous vigilance which such a trust required.

"Meanwhile Francis, who formed a judgment of the emperor's dispositions by his own, was extremely desirous that Charles should be informed of his situation, fondly hoping, that from his generosity or sympathy, he would obtain speedy relief. The Imperial generals were no less impatient to

give their fovereign an early account of the decifive victory which they had gained, and to receive his inftructions with regard to their future conduct. As the most certain and expeditious method of conveying intelligence to Spain, at that season of the year, was by land, Francis gave the commendador Pennalosa, who was charged with Lannoy's dispatches, a passport to travel through France.

"Charles received the account of this fignal and unexpected fuccess that had crowned his arms, with a moderation, which if it had been real, would have done him more honour than the greatest victory. Without uttering one word expreffive of exultation, or of intemperate joy, he retired immediately into his chapel, and having spent an hour in offering up his thankfgivings to heaven, returned to the presence-chamber, which by that time was filled with grandees and foreign ambassadors, assembled in order to congratulate him: he accepted of their compliments with a modest deportment; he lamented the misfortune of the captive king, as a striking example of the sad reverse of fortune, to which the most powerful monarchs are subject; he forbad any public rejoicings, as indecent in a war carried on among Christians, referving them until he should obtain a victory equally illustrious over the infidels; and feemed to take pleasure in the advantage he had gained, only as it would prove the occasion of restoring peace to Christendom.

"Charles, however, had already begun to form schemes in his own mind, which little suited such external appearances. Ambition, not generosity, was the ruling passion in l Pav bou as i forc to e he r fary taki the und inte of I with felf cou ter nale now

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In his mind; and the victory at Pavia opened fuch new and unbounded prospects of gratifying it, as allured him with irrefistible force: but it being no easy matter to execute the vast designs which he meditated, he thought it necessary, while proper measures were taking for that purpose, to affect the greatest moderation; hoping, under that veil, to conceal his real intentions from the other princes

of Europe.

" Meanwhile France was filled with consternation. The king himfelf had early transmitted an account of the rout at Pavia, in a letter to his mother, delivered by Pennalofa, which contained only these words, " Madam, all is loft, except our honour." Those who furvived, when they arrived from Italy, brought fuch a melancholy detail of particulars, as made all ranks of men fenfibly feel the greatness and extent of the calamity. France, without its fovereign, without money in her treafury, without an army, without officers to command it, and encompassed on all sides by a victorious and active enemy, feemed to be on the very brink of destruc-But on that occasion the great abilities of Louise the regent faved the kingdom, which the violence of her passions had more than once exposed to the greatest danger. Instead of giving herself up to fuch lamentations as were natural to a woman, fo remarkable for her maternal tenderness, she discovered all the forefight, and exerted all the activity of a conlummate politician She affembled the nobles at Lions, and animated them by example, no less than by her words, with such zeal in defence of their country, as its present fituation required. She collected the remains of the army which had ferved in Italy, ranfomed the prisoners, paid their arrears, and put them in a condition to take the field. She levied new troops, provided for the fecurity of the frontiers, and raised sums fufficient for defraying these ex-traordinary expences. Her chief care, however, was to appeale the resentment, or to gain the friendship of the king of England; and from that quarter, the first ray of comfort broke in upon the French affairs.

" During these transactions, Charles, whose pretensions to moderation and difinterestedness were foon forgotten, deliberated with the utmost folicitude, how he might derive the greatest advantages from the misfortune of his adversary. Some of his counsellors advised him to treat Francis with the magnanimity that became a victorious prince; and instead of taking advantage of his fituation to impose rigorous conditions, to difmis him on fuch equal terms, as would bind him for ever to his interest by the ties of gratitude and affection, more forcible, as well as more permanent, than any which could be formed by extorted oaths. and involuntary stipulations. Such an exertion of generofity is not, perhaps, to be expected in the conduct of political affairs; and it was far too refined for that prince to whom it was proposed. The more obvious, but less splendid scheme of endeavouring to make the utmost of Francis's calamity, had a great number in the council to recommend it, and fuited better with the emperor's genius,

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Full of this opinion, he determined to fet the highest price upon Francis's freedom, and having appointed the count de Roeux to visit the captive king in his name, he instructed him to propose the following articles, as the conditions on which he would grant him his liberty; that he should restore Burgundy to the emperor, from whose ancestors it had been unjustly wrested; that he should furrender Provence and Dauphine, that they might be erected into an independant kingdom for the constable Bourbon; that he should make full fatisfaction to the king of England for all his claims; and finally, renounce the pretensions of France to Naples, Milan, or any other When Francis, territory in Italy. who had hitherto flattered himfelf that he should be treated by the emperor with the generofity becoming one great prince towards another, heard these rigorous conditions, he was so transported with indignation, that drawing his dagger hastily, he cried out, "Twere better that a king should die thus." Alarcon, alarmed at his vehemence, laid hold on his hand; but though he foon recovered greater composure, he still declared in the most folemn manner, that he would rather remain a prisoner during life, than purchase liberty by such ignominious concessions."

We pass over many intermediate transactions, and the removal of Francis into Spain, to come to those that more immediately related to

his delivery.

"But though this unfuccessful conspiracy, instead of stripping the emperor of what he already posfessed in Italy, contributed to extend his dominions in that country, it shewed him the necessity of coming to some agreement with the French king, unless he would draw on himself a confederacy of all Europe, which the progress of his arms, and his boundless and undisguised ambition, filled with general alarm. He had not hitherto treated Francis with the generofity which that monarch expected, and fcarce with the decency due to his Station. Instead of displaying the fentiments becoming a great prince, he feems to have acted with the mercenary art of a corfair, who, by the rigorous usage of his prisoners, endeavours to draw from them an high price for their ranfom. captive king was confined in an old caftle, under a keeper, whose formal austerity of manners rendered his vigilance still more disgustful. He was allowed no exercise, but that of riding on a mule, furrounded with armed guards on horseback. Charles, on pretence of its being necessary to attend the cortes affembled in Toledo, had gone to reside in that city, and suffered several weeks to elapse without visiting Francis, though he follicited an interview with the most pressing and fubmissive importunity. many indignities made a deep impression on an high-spirited prince; he began to lose all relish for his ufual amusements; his natural gaiety of temper forfook him; and after languishing for some time, he was feized with a dangerous fever, during the violence of which he complained constantly of the unexpected and unprincely rigour with which he had been treated; often exclaiming, that now the emperor would have the fatisfaction of his dying in his hands, without having once deigned to fee his his f

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his face. The physicians, at last, despaired of his life, and informed the emperor that they faw no hope of his recovery, unless he were gratified, with regard to that point on which he feemed to be fo strongly bent. Charles, follicitous to preserve a life, with which all his prospects of farther advantage from the victory at Pavia must have terminated, immediately confulted his ministers concerning the course to be taken. In vain did the chancellor Gattinara, the most able among them, represent to him the indecency of his vifiting Francis, if he did not intend to fet him at liberty immediately, upon equal terms; in vain did he point out the infamy to which he would be exposed, if motives of avarice or ambition should prevail on him to give the captive monarch this mark of attention and fympathy, for which humanity and generofity had pleaded fo long without effect. The emperor, less delicate, or less sollicitous about reputation than his minister, set out for Madrid to visit his prisoner. The interview was fhort; Francis being too weak to bear a long conversation. Charles accosted him in terms full of affection and respect, and gave him fuch promises of speedy deliverance and princely treatment, as would have reflected the greatest honour upon him, if they had flowed from another fource. Francis grasped at them with the eagerness natural in his fituation; and cheared with this gleam of hope, began to revive from that moment, and foon recovered his wonted health.

"He had foon the mortification to find, that his confidence in the emperor was not better founded

than formerly. Charles returned instantly to Toledo; all negociations were carried on by his ministers; and Francis was kept in as strict custody as ever. A new indignity, and that very galling, was added to all these he had already fuffered. Bourbon arriving in Spain about this time, Charles, who had fo long refused to visit the king, received his rebellious subject with the most studied respect. He met him without the gates of Toledo, embraced him with the greatest affection, and placing him on his left hand, conducted him to his apartment. These marks of honour to him, were fo many infults to the unfortunate monarch; which he felt in a very fensible manner. It afforded him some consolation, however, to observe that the sentiments of the Spaniards differed widely from those of their fovereign. That generous people detested Bourbon's crime; and notwithstanding his great talents and important fervices, they shunned all intercourse with him to such a degree, that Charles having defired the marquis de Villena to permit Bourbon to refide in his palace while the court remained in Toledo, he politely replied, "That he could not refuse gratifying the emperor in that request;" but added, with a Castilian dignity of mind, "That he must not be furprized, if the moment the conftable departed, he should burn to the ground a house, which, having been polluted by the presence of a traitor, became an unfit habitation for a man of honour."

"The chief obstacle that stood in the way of Francis's liberty, was the emperor's infisting so peremptorily on the restitution of Burgundy,

gundy, as a preliminary to that event. Francis often declared, that he would never confent to difmember his kingdom; and that even if he should so far forget the duties of a monarch, as to come to fuch a refolution, the fundamental laws of the kingdom would prevent its taking effect. On his part, he was willing to make an absolute cession to the emperor of all his pretenfions in Italy and the Low-Countries; he promifed to restore Rourbon all his lands which had been confiscated; he renewed his propofal of marrying the emperor's fifter, the queen dowager of Portugal; and engaged to pay a great fum, by way of ransom, for his own person. But all mutual esteem and confidence between the two monarchs were now entirely loft; there appeared on the one hand, a rapacious ambition, labouring to avail itself of every favourable circumftance; on the other, fuspicion and refentment, standing perpetually on their guard; fo that the prospect of bringing their negociations to an iffue, feemed to be far diftant. The duchess of Alençon, the French King's fifter, whom Charles permitted to vifit her brother in his confinement, employed all her address, in order to procure his liberty on more reasonable terms: Henry, of England, interposed his good offices to the fame purpose; but both with so little fuccefs, that Francis, in deipair, took fuddenly the refolution of refigning his crown, with all its rights and prerogatives, to his fon the dauphin; determining rather to end his days in prison, than to purchase his freedom by concessions unworthy of a king. The deed for this purpose he figned with legal formality at Madrid, empowering his fifter to carry it into France,
that it might be registered in all
the parliaments of the kingdom;
and at the same time intimating
his intention to the emperor, he
defired him to name the place of his
confinement, and to affign him a
proper number of attendants during the remainder of his days.

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"This resolution of the French king had great effect; Charles began to be fenfible, that by pushing rigour to excess, he might defeat his own measures; and instead of the vast advantages he hoped to draw from ranfoming a powerful monarch, he might at last find in his hands a prince, without dominions or revenues. About the same time, one of the king of Navarre's domestics happened, by an extraordinary exertion of fidelity, courage, and address, to procure his master an opportunity of escaping from the prison in which he had been confined, ever fince the battle of Pavia. This convinced the emperor, that the most vigilant attention of his officers might be eluded by the ingenuity or boldness of Francis, or his attendants; and one unlucky hour might deprive him of all the advantages which he had been fo folicitous to obtain. By these considerations, he was induced to abate fomewhat of his former demands. On the other hand, Francis's impatience under confinement daily increased; and having received certain intelligence of a powerful league forming against his rival in Italy, he grew more compliant with regard to concessions, trusting, that if he could once obtain his liberty, he would foon be in a condition to refume whatever he had yielded."

After

After giving an account of the treaty, our author proceeds :- "By this treaty, Charles flattered himfelf, that he had not only effectually humbled his rival, but that he had taken such precautions, as would for ever prevent his re-attaining any formidable degree of power. The opinion, which the wifest politicians formed concerning it, was very different; they could not perfuade themselves that Francis, after obtaining his liberty, would execute these articles, against which he had struggled so long; and to which, even amidst the horrors of captivity, he had confented with fuch reluctance. Ambition and refentment, they knew, would conspire in prompting him. to violate the hard conditions to which he had been constrained to fubmit; nor would arguments and casuistry be wanting to represent that which was fo manifestly advantageous, to be necessary and just. If one part of Francis's conduct had been known at that time, this opinion might have been founded, not in conjecture, but in certainty. A few hours before he figned the treaty, he affembled fuch of his counsellors as were then in Madrid, and having exacted from them a folemn oath of fecrecy, he made a long enumeration in their presence of all the dishonourable arts, as well as unprincely rigour, which the emperor had employed, in order to enfnare or intimidate him. For that reason, he took a formal protest, in the hands of notaries, that his confent to the treaty should be confidered as an involuntary deed, and be deemed null and void. By this difingenuous artifice, for which even the treatment he had met with was no apology, Francis

endeavoured to fatisfy his honour and conscience in figning the treaty, and to provide at the same time a pretext on which to break it,

" Meanwhile, great were the outward demonstrations of love and confidence between the two monarchs; they appeared often together in public; they frequently had long conferences in private; they travelled in the fame litter, and joined in the same amusements. But amidst these signs of peace and friendship, the emperor still harboured suspicion in his mind. Though the ceremonies of the marriage between Francis and the queen of Portugal were performed foon after the conclusion of the treaty, Charles would not permit him to confummate it until the return of the ratification from France. Even then, Francis was not allowed to be at full liberty; his guards were still continued; and while he was careffed as a brother-in-law, he was still watched like a prifoner: and it was obvious to attentive observers, that an union, in the very beginning of which there might be discerned such symptoms of jealoufy and diftruft, could not be cordial, or of long continuance.

"About a month after the figning of the treaty, the regent's ratification of it was brought from France; and that wife princess, preferring, on this occasion, the public good to domestic affection, informed her fon, that instead of the twelve noblemen named in the treaty, she had sent the duke of Orleans along with his brother the dauphin, to the frontier, as the kingdom could suffer nothing by the absence of a child, but must be left almost incapable of defence, if deprived

deprived of its ablest statesmen and most experienced generals, whom Charles had artfully included in his nomination. At last Francis sook leave of the emperor, whose fuspicion of the king's fincerity increafing, as the time of putting it to the proof approached, he endeavoured to bind him still faster, by exacting new promises; which, afser those he had already made, the French monarch was not flow to grant. He fet out from Madrid; a place, which the remembrance of many afflicting circumstances rendered peculiarly odious to him, with the joy natural on fuch an oceasion, and began the long-wished for journey towards his own dominions. He was escorted by a body of horse, under the command of Alarcon; who, as the king drew near the frontiers of France, guarded him with more ferupulous exactness than ever. When he arrived at the river Andaye, which feparates the two kingdoms, Lautree appeared on the opposite bank with a guard of horse, equal in number to Alarcon's. An empty bark was moored in the middle of the ftream; the attendants drew up in order on the opposite banks; at the same instant, Lannoy, with eight gentlemen, put off from the Spanish, and Lautrec, with the fame number, from the French fide of the river; the former had the king in his boat; the latter, the dauphin and duke of Orleans; they met in the empty vessel; the exchange was made in a moment: Francis, after a short embrace to his children, leaped into Lautrec's boat, and reached the French shore. He mounted that instant a Turkish horse, waved his hand over his head, and with a joyful voice crying aloud feveral times, "I am
"yet a king," galloped full speed
to St. John de Luz, and from thence
to Bayonne. This event, no less
impatiently desired by the French
nation than by their monarch, happened on the eighteenth of March,
a year and twenty-two days after
the fatal battle of Pavia."

An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, in South-America. Containing a description of many curious productions in the animal and wegetable system of that country. Together with an account of the religion, manners, and customs of several tribes of its Indian inhabitants. Interspersed with a variety of literary and medical observations. In several letters from a gentleman of the medical faculty, during his residence in that country.

RVERY accession of natural knowledge is highly useful, as well as entertaining. Mr. Bancroft, the author of this essay, refided for three years in a medical capacity, in the country which he describes. A longer residence, and a much larger work, would have been necessary, to give a compleat natural history of a country fo little known, and fo much abounding in uncommon productions. The public are, however, much obliged to the ingenious writer for this essay; which, while it conveys a great deal of curious information on a subject with which they were but little acquainted, carries with it all the internal evidence of truth, and every other mark of a careful and accurate observation. The cautious distrust of his own judgment, which our author every

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where shews, while it interests his readers strongly in his favour, convinces them at the same time of his veracity; and the modesty with which he confesses his not being well verfed in botany, and his being totally unacquainted with the art of drawing, makes us regret the loss the more fensibly. A knowledge of that art, and a thorough acquaintance with the Indian languages, would undoubtedly have seconded the ingenuity and industry of the author fo effectually, as to have added greatly to the utility of his work.

Our author's observations on this country are confined to the Dutch territories in Guiana; those of Spain being inacceffible to foreigners, with whom all intercourse is prohibited, nor is the communication with the French and Portuguese colonies on this coast much less embarrassed. His observations in natural history are also limited to the vegetable and animal king-

doms.

"Guiana was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1498. It is fituated between the feventh degree of north, and the fifth degree of fouth latitude, and between the fifty-third and fixtieth degrees of longitude, west from It is bounded on the London. north and east by the Atlantic ocean, on the west by the great river of Oronoque, on the fouth by the river of the Amazons, and on the fouth west by the river Negro. The communication of this river with the two former, which was originally believed, and afterwards univerfally denied, on strength of mere conjecture, is now sufficiently demonstrated; and Guiana, which by the river of the Amazons Vol. XII.

is divided from Brafil, by the fiver Oronoque from Terra Firma, and by the Negro from the kingdom of Peru, is by this communication converted into an island, the largest which has been hitherto discover-

"The fea-coast from the mouth of the river Oronoque to that of the Amazons, is near three hundred leagues in length, running from Cape Barimer, near the Oronoque, to the river Demerary, which is upwards of twenty leagues, in a course nearly east south-east; and from thence to Cape Orange, near the river Oyapock, with some variation fouth-east by east; from thence to the island of Maraca, and the North Cape, it shapes nearly fouth by east half east, continuing from thence to the river of Amazons, in a course nearly

" Several revolutions have happened in the property of Guiana fince its discovery; but it is now divided between the Spaniards, Dutch, French, and Portuguese; the Spaniards, however, have no other possessions in this country, except their fettlements, on the eastern fide of the river Oronoque, near the confines of its limits, and therefore, can hardly be included among the proprietors of Guiana."

" The Dutch territory is bounded by the Spanish settlements on the west, and by the river Maroni on the east. Within these limits are the following large navigable rivers, discharging themselves into the Atlantic Ocean, viz. Pomaroon, Effequebo, Demerary, Berbice, Currantine, Surinam, and Merriwing, fituated from west to eaft, in the order in which they are mentioned

"The French territory includes the river Maroni, which is the boundary to the Dutch possessions on the west, and extends to the territory on the north fide of the idea of the foil of which I am writriver of the Amazons, near Cape Orange, which a few years fince was ceded by France to the domi-Within thefe nion of Portugal. limits are the rivers Maroni, Sinamary, Kourou, Amunibo, Organa, Cannanama, and Maccouria."

Dutch Guiana was formerly the property of the crown of England, and the English had made settlements at Surinam; where, at this time, a species of corrupt English is univerfally spoken by the Negroes: but of these settlements, the Dutch made themselves masters, in the reign of Charles II. to retaliate the conquest of New Holland; and by a subsequent treaty, in Feb. 1674, they obtained a cession of all the English territories in Guiana, in exchange for what they had possessed in the province now called

New York.

" The land in Dutch Guiana, for the distance of near fifty miles from the sea, is every where flat and level, without a fingle hill; and fo low, that during the rainy feafons, it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This, however, has produced an effect fimilar to that of the prolific inundations of the Nile, and rendered the soil more fertile than that of any other part of the globe; infomuch, that the foil on the furface of the earth, for twelve inches in depth, is a stratum of perfect manure, and as such, has been transported to the island of Barbadoes; but the wood-ants, which are here very numerous, committed fuch

ravages in the veffel, that a repetition of that project has not been

attempted."

" But to convey an adequate ing, I need only tell you, that in Essequebo it has produced thirty crops of rattoon canes, fuccessively, without replanting; whereas, in the West India islands, more than two is never expected. I have instanced Essequebo, not because its foil is more fertile than that of this river, or Berbice, but because no fettlements have been made on the lower parts of these rivers, until very lately, the Dutch having before cultivated the more elevated, but less valuable lands, farther up these rivers; while that adjacent to the sea, was by them neglected, on account of those superundations, which are the fource of this redundant fertility; which is even fomewhat difadvantageous, and proves, that even the greatest blesfings may be difpenfed to excess; as the inhabitants near the fea are under the necessity of recurring to various expedients for diminishing the excessive fertility of the soil, which they usually effect by flocking it with plantin trees for two or three years, and afterwards planting it with canes; which even, after this precaution, are usually too robust and luxuriant to make fugar with advantage, and are therefore, during the first and second crop, converted into rum; which, until the late act of the British parliament, for prohibiting the entry of foreign rum into her American colonies, was usually fold to New-England traders, in payment for their commodities, but has fince been fent to the coast

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"The timber, with which the land adjacent to the sea is covered, is chiefly small and low, confisting mostly of manicoles, which are a small species of palm, and troelies, which are a leaf, near thirty seet in length, serving for the thatch of houses; these, however, at the edges of current water, are intermixed with large mangroves.

" The foil in the inland elevated part of the country, though fertile, is less durable: it is, however, cloathed with lofty ever-verdent forests, affording the most valuable species of timber, either for folidity, weight, duration, or In this part of the country, there are feveral ridges of fandy hills, but no elevations that can deferve the name of mountains, between the fea coast of the Dutch part of Guiana, and the river of the Amazons: a Dutch furgeon, more than twenty years fince, having obtained from the governor of Essequebo, several Indians to conduct him into the interior parts of the country, in quest of new discoveries, with whom he ascended the river of Essequebo, three hundred miles from the fea, near its fource; and from thence transporting his canoe by creeks and rivulets, and when these were wanting, by land, he at length fell in with a branch of the river Blanco, by which he descended into the Negro, and from thence to the river of the Amazons, without difcovering any confiderable mountain in all this course. Here the Indians left him, and returned, as he thought proper to fix his refidence among the Portuguese. This

is probably the same person that Monsieur de la Condamine saw, in descending the river of the Amazons in 1743, whom he names Nicolas Hortsman, and says he mounted the river of Essequebo, in 1740, in quest of the Golden Lake of Parima.

"But though the Dutch territories are destitute of mountains, those of France are not, as there is a considerable ridge of them, about thirty miles from the sea, on the continent, opposite the island of Cayenne, and a still larger ridge near three hundred miles farther within the country, extending from east to west, according to the reports of the Indians, for they were never visited except by the aboriginal natives.

"Besides the large rivers which I have enumerated, there are an innumerable number of large and small creeks, many of which are navigable for vessels of some burthen for many leagues; and but sew countries can boast of superior advantages in navigation.

" Notwithstanding the proximity of Guiana to the equator, there is no country between the tropics which enjoys a more regular and uniform temperature of climate. The constant regularity of the trade winds during the day, and of the land breezes which fucceed in the evening, joined to the quick return, and invariable length of the nights, with their refreshing dews, fender the heat fo far from being excessive, that it is seldom difagreeable, especially to the white inhabitants; who, except a very few, are unexposed to the rays of the fun near mid-day. And furprizing as it may appear, I can

nevertheless affure you, that the heat is here less than in the island of Barbadoes, which is esteemed the most temperate and falubrious of all the tropical islands. Here we are not subject to those particular feafons for crops and harvest, to which the inhabitants of all the West-India islands are confined; every part of the year being proper both for planting and gathering, and in every part of the year bloffoms, together with ripe and unripe fruit, appear on the fame trees. Revolving years afford nothing but a perpetual uninterrupted fummer.

" Stern winter smiles on that auspicious clime,

" The fields are florid with unfading prime;

" From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,

" Mould the round hail, or flake the fleecy inow."

POPE.

" The only division of seasons in Guiana is into rainy and dry; of each of these there are annually two, of about three months duration each. The rainy feafons depend on the approaches of the fun towards the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. In the month of May, when that luminary arrives within ten or twelve degrees from the tropic of Cancer, the showers begin, and gradually increase, both in frequency and the term of their duration, until the month of June, when the rains become incessant, accompanied with violent and frequent thunder, and thus continue until the beginning of July, when they gradually decrease with the

fun's retrograde motion towards the equator, and by the beginning of August intirely cease. The fame gradation is observed as the fun approaches the tropic of Capricorn; but as we, in this part of Guiana, are fituated at a greater distance from that than from the tropic of Cancer, fo the rains at that feafon are here less violent and of shorter duration; besides, they are unaccompanied with thunder, which, from whatever cause it may happen, is never heard here during those months which confi-

tute winter in Europe.

" The term of each dry feafon is during fix or feven weeks before, and as many after the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. During the continuance of these seasons, there is feldom a drop of rain; the air is clear and ferene, and plentiful dews fupply the absence of rain. These featons, however, are much more unhealthy than the rainy, because the water, which inundates all the uncultivated land adjacent to the sea coast during the wet seafon, and which then preserves an incessant fluctuation, stagnates and corrupts during these months in which the rains intermit, by which the atmosphere becomes replete with noxious particles, frequently generating putrid fevers."

We have already given some curious extracts from this work, in our article of natural history; and shall now proceed to the account which our author gives of the original natives, and of the fatal efficacy of the poisons with which they infect their arrows, composed of ingredients happily unknown

in Europe.

"The Indians of Guiana are divided vided in the deg vancem ferocity which t Those ' parts of if at all are on confine whom t tercour the Acc the Arr friendly from th and 'co Whites known tribe; many the thi only n diftinct foundin lars, in

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wided into feveral tribes, differing in the degrees of their progressive advancement from the ignorance and ferocity of a state of nature, from which they are but little removed. Those who inhabit the far interior parts of the country are but little, if at all, known; and indeed there are only four nations within the confines of Dutch Guiana, with whom the Europeans have any intercourse; these are the Carribbees, the Accawaus, the Worrows, and the Arrowauks. The latter are a friendly, hospitable people, and from the vicinity of their refidence, and constant intercourse with the Whites, their manners are better known than those of any other tribe; and as they all agree in many particulars, in describing the three former nations, I shall only mention their characteristic diffinctions and peculiarities, confounding the less fingular particulars, in their religion, manners, and customs, with those of the Arrowauks, for the fake of brevity.

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" The Carribbees are the most numerous, brave, warlike, and industrious of all the known tribes They reside inhabiting Guiana. chiefly on the fea-coast, between Effequebo and the great river Oronoque. They are of a middle stature, well made, with regular and agreeable features. They have a sprightly vivid countenance, and their complexion is the whitest of all the four tribes, the Arrowauks excepted. Their language is manly, and very articulate; but is pronounced with a degree of sharpnels and vivacity corresponding to their natural disposition. practife polygamy, and have warcaptains, though no fovereigns, or

magistrates. There is no division of land among them, every one cultivating in proportion to his wants and industry; and as they are less indolent than the other tribes, they till much more ground than any of them, though a small portion suffices even for them, as they cultivate very little, except plantins and cassava, or manioc: from these they make bread; and from these, by fermentation, they make a liquor fomewhat like ale. They live contiguous to each other, and by blowing a shell, a thousand of them may be collected in half an They paint immoderately, hour. chiefly with arnotta, or roucou.

" Wars, hunting, and fishing, are the chief employments of the men; agriculture, and domestic concerns are abandoned to the women and children, who likewife fpin cotton by the hand, but flowly, for want of a proper machine; from this they weave hammocks, but in a very flow and tedious manner, for want of instruction to employ their labour to advantage. Their manner of weaving is by winding the cotton, when foun, round two fmall wooden sticks of fusficient length, placed at about seven feet distance from each other, disposing the threads singly, parallel and contiguous to each other, till they extend a fufficient width, which is usually fix or feven feet: the threads thus disposed serve for the warp: they then wind a quantity of cotton on a small pointed piece of wood, and begin their weaving at one end, by lifting up every other thread of the warp, and paffing the pointed flick, with the woof, under it: this they do until they have gone through the T 3 whole

whole width of the warp, and then return in the fame manner, taking up those threads which they missed before, and pressing the threads close together. When the weaving is compleated, the hammock is stained with juice of the bark of trees, disposed so as to form various figures, which are red, and ever after indelible. The trees which yield this juice, I am informed, are the wallaba and red mangrove. To weave a hammoc in this manner, requires the labour of feveral months; and therefore, all the other tribes, who have less industry, content themselves with hammocks made either from cotton yarn, or the twifted bark of the Sammee tree, connected by net work. They likewise form the teeth of fish into small cylinders, which they perforate with a small hole from end to end, and then cut the cylinder into many small pieces, which compose so many white, fmooth, fhining beads, which are strung, and worn for ornament.

" Their arms are either bows and arrows, poison arrows, which are blown through a hollow reed, or large heavy clubs, made of ironwood, &c. which are large at one end, with sharp edges, with which they divide the skull of an enemy at a fingle blow. They have, however, usually lived in harmony with the neighbouring tribes, until of late they have been corrupted by the Dutch, and excited to make incursions on the interior Indians, for the fake of making prifoners, who are afterwards fold to the inhabitants of the Dutch colonies. Upon these occasions, they furround the scattered houses of these Indians in the night, while

they are sleeping, without apprehension of danger, and make them all prisoners: the men, however, who would be apt to escape, after they were fold to flavery, are ufually put to death, while the women and children of both fexes are referved for fale.

" The Carribee Indians are at perpetual variance with the Spaniards, and frequently commit hoftilities on their fettlements at the river Oronoque. They retain a tradition of an English chief, who many years fince landed amongst them, and encouraged them to perfevere in enmity to the Spaniards, promising to return and settle amongst them, and afford them affistance; and it is faid that they ftill preserve an English Jack, which he left them, that they might distinguish his countrymen. This was undoubtedly Sir Walter Raleigh, who, in the year 1595, made a descent on the coast of Guiana, in fearch of the fabulous golden city of Manoa del Dorado, and conquered Fort Joseph, on the river Oronoque.

" At the late infurrection of the flaves in the colony of Berbice, these Indians were engaged by the governor of Essequebo, to fight against the Rebel Negroes, many of whom they killed, as appeared by the number of hands which they brought away, and for which they received a confiderable reward, But an adherence to truth obliges me to inform you of a circumstance relative to this expedition, which I am perfuaded you will read with difgust: this is, that they ate the bodies of those Negroes whom they killed on this occasion: an action, which is confidered by European nations as fo horrid and unnatural, that

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in the in w wood which even while that the very existence of cannibals has been lately denied by feveral modern compilers of history, notwithflanding the repeated atteflations of travellers to the contrary. For perfons, however, who have never quitted their native country, to determine concerning the manners of distant unknown nations, and on the strength of plausible appearances to impeach the veracity of travellers, and positively deny those things which, at most, they are but permitted to doubt, is a culpable temerity, which well deserves reprehension. I must, however, do these Indians the justice to declare, that they never eat any of the human species, except their enemies killed in battle, to which they think they have as good a right as those animals, by whom they would otherwise be eaten."

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The characteristics of the other three Indian nations, are in like manner pointed out by our author, who gives the following account of the Accawau tribe, who are distinguished by their art in the pre-

paration of poisons.

" The Accawau Indians are the most interior tribe that have any communication with the Europeans, living near the fource of the rivers of Essequebo, Demerary, and Berbice. Their fize and stature pretty much resembles that of the Worrows, but their complection is lighter, and their features less disagreeable; they are all distinguished by a circular hole, about half an inch diameter, made in the lower part of the under lip, in which is inferted a piece of wood, of equal fize with the hole, which is cut off externally, almost even with the circumjacent skin; while the inner end presses against

the roots of the fore teeth. air and behaviour of these people is grave and referved, and they have an unusual degree of art and cunning. Their language is folemn, and its articulations diffinct, but harsh. They are not numerous, but are greatly feared by their neighbours, on account of their art in the preparation of poisons of the most deleterious kind. The arrow-poison, which they compound, is particularly fatal; and, besides that, they have several other kinds of poison, which, given in the smallest quantities, produces a very flow, but inevitable death, particularly a composition which resembles wheat-flour, which they fometimes use to revenge past injuries, that have been long neglected, and are thought forgotten. On these occasions they always feign an infensibility of the injury which they intend to revenge, and even repay it with fervices and acts of friendship, until they have destroyed all distrust and apprehension of danger in the destined victim of their vengeance. When this is effected, they meet him at fome festival, and engage him to drink with them, drinking first themselves, to obviate suspicion, and afterwards fecretly dropping the poison, ready concealed under their nails, which are usually long, These accidents, into the drink. however, are not frequent; and that they should sometimes happen is not fo furprizing, as that they do not oftener intervene in a state in which there is no judicial punishment for crimes, nor any other fatisfaction for injuries but what is procured by violence. To violate the chastity of a wife, is almost the only injury that draws down this fatal

fatal vengeance. They frequently make incursions on their interior neighbours, like the Carribbees, for slaves; and the vicinity of their residence particularly exposes them to reprisals from those injured tribes. To prevent this, all the avenues to their houses are guarded by sharp pieces of hard wood, planted in the earth, and poisoned, except only one obscure winding path, which they use themselves, and make known to their countrymen by private marks.

"The poison arrows are made from splinters of the hard solid outer substance of the cokarito tree, and are usually about twelve inches in length, and are somewhat larger than a coarfe knitting needle. One end of the arrow is formed into a sharp point, and invenomed in the poison of woorara; round the other end is wound a roll of cotton, adapted to the cavity of the reed, through which the arrow is to be blown. The arrow, thus decked, and armed for destruction, is inserted into a hollow straight reed, several feet in length, which being directed towards the object, the arrow is, by a fingle blaft of air from the lungs, protruded through the cavity of the reed, and flies, with great swiftness and unerring certainty, the distance of thirty or forty yards, conveying speedy and inevitable death to the animal from which it draws blood. Blowing these arrows is the principal exercise of the Indians from their childhood; and by long use and habitude, they acquire a degree of dexterity and exactness at this exercife, which is inimitable by an European, and almost incredible.

"The following is the recipe by which the Accawau arrow poifon is usually prepared, and which I have procured from several of their peii's, or physicians, at disferent times, who all exactly agreed in the number and identity of the ingredients, but with some variation in their quantities, which, indeed, they have no method of either expressing, or ascertaining, with exactness.

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Take of the bark of the root of woorara, fix parts;

Of the bark of warracobba coura, two parts;

Of the bark of the roots of couranapi, baketi, and hatchybaly, of each one part:

" All these are to be finely scraped, and put into an Indian pot; and covered with water. The pot is then to be placed over a flow fire, that the water may fimmer for a quarter of an hour; after which, the juice is to be expressed from the bark by the hands, taking care that the skin is unbroken: this being done, the bark is to be thrown away, and the juice evaporated over a moderate fire to the confiftence of tar; when it is to be removed, and flat pieces of the wood of cokarito are dipped therein, to which the poison, when cold, adheres, appearing like a gum, of a brown reddish colour. The pieces of wood are then put into large hollow canes, closed at the ends with skins; and in this manner the poison is preserved until it is wanted to invenom the point of an arrow; at which time, it is either dissolved in water, and the points of arrows dipped in the folution; or the wood to which it adheres, is held over the fire until it melts, and the points of arrows

are then smeared with it. The smallest quantity of this poison, conveyed by a wound into the red blood-vessels of an animal, causes it to expire in less than a minute, without much apparent pain or uneasiness; though slight convulsions are sometimes seen near the

instant of expiration.

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"The poison, when thus inspissated, is liquifiable by heat, and dissoluble in water, in alcohol, in spirit of sea-falt, and in a volatile alkaline ipirit; as also in blood, faliva, &c. except only a very fmall part, which fubfides both in a spirituous and aqueous menstruum, and probably confists of earthy particles foreign to the composition. It unites with acids without emotion, or change of colour. On mixing it with alkalies, no ebullition is perceptible, but the colour changes from a reddish brown to a yellowish brown. few grains, mixed with as many ounces of human blood, warm from the veins, intirely prevents a feparation of ferum and craffamentum, and the whole mass continues united in a flate of fluidity, fimilar to that in which it is drawn, until after some days, it putrifies.

"I ought to have before informed you, that the feveral ingredients mentioned in the recipe for compounding the Accawau poison, are all nibbees of different kinds; but whether all, or indeed any more of them than the Woorara are necessary, or whether the efficacy of the poison might not be farther improved, I am uncertain: it is, however, already too fatal to be trusted in the hands of any people, but those who are in a state of nature, in which cri-

minal paffions are feeble and languid. How the instantaneous fatal effects of this poison can result from so small a portion, as may be supposed to be left by the point of an arrow immediately extracted, is inexplicable: that it has the power of dissolving the fluids, is certain; but I am far from thinking that its fatal effects are produced by any fuch diffolution. The constantly moisten the points of their poison-arrows, when over dry, with the juice of lemons, which tends to produce an oppofite effect; and blood drawn from the jugular veins, and carotid arteries of animals, at the instant of their expiration by the effects of this poison, affords no uncommon appearance; and, after standing, regularly separates into serum and crassamentum, with a greater degree of cohesion than is usually observed in scorbutic cases: but yet the animals expired, as it were, by an infensible extinction of the the vital flame. Can fuch inftantaneous fatality result from any change in the texture of the fluids in fo short a space? I doubt whether they are susceptible of it: nor do I believe that these sudden deleterious effects can arise, except from an immediate injury offered to the fenfible nervous fystem, or the fource of the vital functions. Mr. Herissant thinks it contracts the vessels; but says, it does not usually alter the appearance of the fluids, though he once or twice obferved the blood to affume a brownish colour.

"Against this poison there is no certain antidote discovered; and its effects are so sudden, that I doubt whether any thing taken by the alimentary passage, can act

with fufficient celerity to preserve life. M. de la Condamine, indeed, fays, that falt, but fugar, more certainly, is an antidote for the Amazonian poison: and sugar, or rather the juice of canes, is commonly thought, by the white inhabitants of this colony, to prevent the Accawau poison: but the Indians themselves do not acknowledge this quality in the cane; and I have never been able, either by my own experiments or inquiries, to discover a fingle instance of its efficacy for that purpole. That gentleman instances an experiment made on a fowl at Cayenne, which was wounded with one of the poifon-arrows in presence of the commandant, &c. and which, after being dofed with fugar, betrayed no figus of indisposition: but the sugar had not this effect at a subsequent experiment made at Leyden, in presence of several of the medical professors in that university; though the activity of the poison was then confessedly impaired by the winter: nor did the fugar prove an antidote at the experiments repeated by Mr. Herislant, or at an experiment made by Dr. Brocklesby. Mr. Herissant, however, declares, that an actual cautery immediately applied to the poisoned wound, prevents its effects.

"I have long imagined, from the distant affinity between the effects of this poison, and those of some peftilential and malignant fevers, that an antidote for the former would be useful in the latter, and therefore have fpent some time in fruitless endeavours for the discovery of one. Acids or alcalies, as fuch, do not feem either to promote or retard its effects; and it

is but feldom that either animal or vegetable poisons derive their deleterious properties from either of these principles; nor is the doctrine of acids or alcalies pertinent, except to faline or fossil

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"That this poison may duly operate, it is necessary that it should be externally admitted into the sanguine vessels; because when received by the alimentary passage, it is fubdued by the action of the digestive organs, or excluded from the channel of circulation by the lacteals. When swallowed by animals in large quantities, it is usually ejected by the mouth. Dr. Brocklesby, indeed, declares, that in giving a watery folution of the Amazonian poison internally to a bird, it became convulsed, and died, when two drops had fcarcely touched its tongue, though it had just before been dosed with fugar. This is an experiment which contradicts every other observation of Mesfrs. de la Condamine and Heriffant, as well as the constant practice of the Amazonian Indians, in eating the fiesh of animals killed by this poison; a practice, in which they are imitated by the Indians of Guiana, who frequently taste the poison of Woorara, as I have myself several times done, without detriment."

We have left out some of the author's physical discussions, as well as fome quotations from M. de la Condamine, Mr. Herissant, and fome other writers upon this subject; and the limits assigned to our work, oblige us to omit many curious particulars, as well relating to the Indians, as to some of the uncommon natural productions of this country,

An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespear, compared with the Greek and French dramatic poets. With some remarks upon the misrepresentations of M. de Voltaire. 1 vol. 8 vo.

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T may, perhaps, be imagined, that the character of our admirable dramatic poet is now fo well established, and his great merit so generally acknowledged, that a defence of his works against attacks founded apparently upon prejudice, or proceeding from an ignorance of the language in which he wrote, is, in a great measure, if not totally, unnecessary. However this may be confidered, every reader of tafte will acknowledge the great pleasure that he receives from the perufal of the incomparable essay before us, and will think it a most valuable acquisition to polite literature. Whether we regard it as a judicious defence, as a candid and ingenious disquisition, or as an happy and elegant illustration of the writings of our favourite author; in whatever point of view we confider it, it claims our warmest approbation, and the critic feems, upon every occasion, worthy of the great writer whom he illustrates.

M. Voltaire's high character, both as a writer and a critic, the avidity with which his works are read throughout Europe, and the effect which his decisive and precipitate determinations upon this subject may have upon the general opinion in regard to our national taste, are, however, such considerations, as sufficiently claimed a candid and accurate defence of Shakespear. The opinion which generally prevailed among foreigners, that the French writer had a

competent knowledge of our language on which to found his criticisms, made his partial strictures the more liable to take effect, and pointed out the necessity of shewing, that he is totally ignorant of its true force and spirit.

The merits of this esiay are not, however, confined to a mere defence of Shakespear, or to observations on Voltaire's criticism. It abounds with curious disquisitions, and will undoubtedly hold a high rank among the most classical pieces of the fame nature in the The parallel English language. drawn between the conduct of the two poets, in respect to the ghost of Darius in the Perfians of Eschylus, and that of Hamlet, as well as the comparisons made between Shakespeare and the French dramatic writers, are attended with a great number of the most judicious and beautiful observations. The charges against Voltaire of misrepresentation, of not understanding the English language, and of his being guilty of the greatest abfurdities in his translation of the first acts of Shakespear's Julius Cæfar, are abundantly proved.

Our elegant essayist observes, in the introductory part, " That Shakespear, whose very faults pass here unquestioned, or are perhaps confecrated through the enthuliaim of his admirers, and the veneration paid to long-established same, is by a great wit, a great critic, and a great poet of a neighbouring nation, treated as the writer of monstrous farces, called by him tragegedies; and barbarism and ignorance are attributed to the nation, by which he is admired. Yet if wits, poets, critics, could ever be charged with presumption, one might fay there was some degree

of it in pronouncing, that, in a country where Sophocles and Euripides are as well understood as in any in Europe, the perfections of dramatic poetry should be as little comprehended as among the Chinese.

Learning here is not confined to ecclefiaftics, or a few lettered fages and academics: every English gentleman has an education, which gives him an early acquaintance with the writings of the ancients. His knowledge of polite literature does not begin with that period, which Mr. Voltaire calls, Le Siecle de Louis quatorze. Before he is admitted as a spectator at the theatre at London, it is probable he has heard the tragic muse as she fpoke at Athens, and as the now speaks at Paris, or in Italy; and he can discern between the natural language, in which she addressed the human heart, and the artificial dialect, which she has acquired from the prejudices of a particular nation, or the jargon caught from the tone of a court. To please upon the French stage, every perfon of every age and nation was made to adopt their manners.

The heroes of antiquity were not more difguised in the romances of Calprenede and Scuderi, than in the tragedies of Corneille. In spite of the admonitions given by that admirable critic Boileau to their dramatic writers in the fol-

lowing lines:

Gardez donc de donner, ainsi que dans Clélie, L'air ni l'esprit François à l'antique Italie;

Et sous des noms Romains faissant notre portrait,

Peindre Caton galant, & Brutus damoret.

The Horatii are represented no less obsequious in their address to their king, than the courtiers of the grand monarque. Theseus is made a mere fighing fwain. Many of the greatest men of antiquity, and even the roughest heroes amongst the Goths and Vandals, were exhibited in this effeminate form. The poet dignified the piece, perhaps with the name of an Hercules, but, alas! it was always Hercules spinning, that was shewn to the spectator. The editor of Corneille's works, in terms fo gross as are hardly pardonable in fuch a master of fine raillery, frequently attacks our Shakespear for the want of delicacy and politeness in his pieces: it must be owned, that in some places they bear the marks of the unpolished times, in which he wrote; but one cannot forbear fmiling to hear a critic, who professes himself an admirer of the tragedies of Corneille, object to the barbarism of Shakespear's. There never was a more barbarous mode of writing than that of the French romances in the last age, nor which from its tediousness, languor, and want of truth of character, is less fit to be copied on the stage: and what are most parts of Corneille's boafted tragedies, but the romantic dialogue, its tedious soliloquy, and its extravagant fentiments in the true Gothic livery of rhyme?

The French poets assume a superiority over Shakespear, on account of their more constant adherence to Aristotle's unities of

time and place.

The pedant who bought at a great price the lamp of a famous philosopher, expecting that by its affistance his lucubrations would become equally celebrated, was little

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who suppose their dramas will be excellent if they are regulated by Aristotle's clock. To bring within a limited time, and an assigned space, certain series of conversations (and French plays are little more) is no dissicult matter; for that is the easiest part of every art perhaps, but in poetry without dispute, in which the connoisseur can direct the artist.

I do not believe the critic imagined that a mere obedience to his laws of drama would make a good tragedy, tho' it might prevent a poet, more bold than judicious, from writing a very abfurd one. A painter can define the just proportion of the human body, and the anatomist knows what muscles constitute the strength of the limbs; but grace of motion, and exertion of strength, depend on the mind, which animates the form. The critic but fathions the body of a work; the poet must add the foul, which gives force and direction to its actions and geftures: when one of these critics has attempted to finish a work by his own rules, he has rarely been able to convey into it one spark of divine fire; and the hero of his piece, whom he defigned for a man, remains a cold inanimate statue; which, moving on the wood and wire of the great masters in the mechanical part of the drama, presents to the spectators a kind of heroic puppet-shew. As these pieces take their rife in the school of criticism, they return thither again, and are as good fubjects for the students in that art, as a dead body to the professors in physic. Most minutely too have they been anatomised in learned academies: but works, animated by genius,

will not abide this kind of diffection."

" Shakespear (continues our effayist) wrote at a time when learning was tinctured with pedantry; wit was unpolished, and mirth ill-bred. The court of Elizabeth spoke a scientiste jargon, and a certain obscurity of style was univerfally affected. ames brought an addition of pedantry, accompanied by indecent and indelicate manners and language. By contagion, or from complaifance to the taste of the public, Shakespear falls sometimes into the fashionable mode of writing: but this is only by fits; for many parts of all his plays are written with the most noble, elegant, and uncorrupted fimplicity. Such is his merit, that the more just and refined the tafte of the nation has become, the more he has increased in reputation. He was approved by his own age, admired by the next, and is revered, and almost adored by the present. His merit is disputed by little wits, and his errors are the jests of little critics; but there has not been a great poet, or great critic, fince his time, who has not fpoken of him with the highest veneration, Mr. Voltaire excepted. His translations often, his criticisms still oftener, prove he did not perfectly understand the words of the author; and therefore it is certain he could not enter into his meaning. He comprehended enough to perceive, he was unobfervant of some established rules of composition; the felicity, with which he performs what no rules can teach, escapes him. Will not an intelligent spectator admire the prodigious structures of Stone-Henge, because he does not know by what law of mechanics they were

were raised? Like them, our author's works will remain for ever the greatest monuments of the amazing force of nature, which we ought to view as we do other produces, with an attention to, and admiration of their stupendous parts, and proud irregularity of

greatness."

Our author observes, "That ridiculously has our poet, and ridiculoufly has our taste been represented, by a writer of universal fame; and through the medium of an almost universal language. Superficial criticisms hit the level of shallow minds, to whom a bon mot will appear reason, and an epigrammatic turn, argument; fo that many of our countrymen have hastily adopted this lively writer's opinion of the extravagence, and total want of defign in Shakespear's dramas. With the more learned, deep, and fober critics, he lies under one confiderable disadvantage. copying nature, as he found it, in the bufy walks of human life, he drew from an original, with which the literati are feldom well ac-quainted. They perceive his portraits are not of the Grecian or of the Roman school: after finding them unlike to the dignified characters preserved in learned museums, they do not deign to enquire, whether they refemble the living persons they were intended to represent. Among these connoisseurs, whose acquaintance with mankind is formed in the library, not in the street, the camp, or village, whatever is unpolished and uncouth passes for fantastic and absurd, though, in fact, it is a faithful representation of a really existing character."

This work, besides the introduc- force of representation.

tory discourse, contains eight essays, or dissertations; on Dramatic Poetry;—on the Historical Drama;—on the first part of Henry IV.—on the second part of Henry IV.—on the Preternatural Beings:—on the Tragedy of Macbeth;—upon the Cinna of Corneille;—and upon the Death of Julius Cæsar.

The propriety, beauty, and elegance, of the following observations, in our author's essay on Dramatic Poetry, are peculiarly ex

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" According to Aristotle, there can be no tragedy without action. Mr. Voltaire confesses, that some of the most admired tragedies in France, are rather conversations, than representations of an action. It will hardly be allowed to those who fail in the most effential part of an art, to fet up their performances.as models. Can they who have robbed the Tragic Muse of all her virtue, and divested her of whatfoever gave her a real interest in the human heart, require, we should adore her for the glitter of a few false brilliants, or the nice arrangement of frippery or naments? If the wears any thing of intrinfic value, it has been borrowed from the ancients; but by these artists it is so fantastically fashioned to modern modes, as to lose all its original graces, and even that necessary qualification of all ornaments, fitness and propriety. A French tragedy is a tiffue of declamations, and laboured recitals of the catastrophe, by which the fpirit of the drama is greatly weakened and enervated, and the theatrical piece is deprived of that peculiar influence over the mind, which it derives from the vivid

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Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, Quam que sunt oculis subjecta sidelibus, et quæ Ipse sibi tradit spectator.

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The business of the Drama is to excite sympathy; and its effect on the spectator depends on such a justness of imitation, as shall cause, to a certain degree, the fame paffions and affections, as if what was exhibited was real. We have obferved narrative imitation to be too faint and feeble a means to excite passion: declamation, still worse, plays idly on the furface of the fubject, and makes the poet, who should be concealed in the action, visible to the spectator. In many works of art, our pleasure arises from a reflection on the art itself; and in a comparison, drawn by the mind, between the original and the copy before us. But here the art and the artist must not appear; for, as often as we recur to the poet, fo often our sympathy with the action on the stage is suspended. The pompous declamations of the French theatre, are mere rhetorical flourishes, such as an uninterested person might make on the state of They the persons in the drama. assume the office of the spectator by expressing his feelings, instead of conveying to us the strong emotions and fensations of the persons under the pressure of distress. Experience informs us, that even the inarticulate groans, and involuntary convulsions of a creature in agonies, affect us much more, than any eloquent and elaborate description of its fituation, delivered in the properest words, and most significant gestures. Our pity is attendant on the passion of the unhappy person, and on his own sense of his misfortunes. From description, from the report of a spectator, we may make some conjecture of his internal state of mind, and so far we shall be moved: but the direct and immediate way to the heart is by the sufferer's expression of his passion. As there may be some obscurity in what I have said on this subject, I will endeavour to illustrate the doctrine by examples.

Sophocles, in his admirable tragedy of Œdipus Coloneus, makes Œdipus expostulate with his undu-The injured parent extiful ion. poses the enormity of filial disobedience; fets forth the duties of this relation in a very strong and lively manner; but it is only by the vehemence with which he speaks of them, and the imprecations he utters against the delinquent fon, that we can guess at the violence of his emotions; therefore he excites more indignation at the conduct of Polynices. than fympathy with his own forrow; of which we can judge only as spectators: for he has explained to us merely the external duties and relations of parent and child. The pangs of paternal tenderness. thus wounded, are more pathetically expressed by King Lear, who leaves out whatever of this enormity is equally fenfible to the spectator, and immediately exposes to us his own internal feelings, when, in the bitterness of his foul, curfing his daughter's offspring, he adds,

That she may feel,
How sharper than a serpent's
tooth it is,
To have a thankless child.

By this we perceive, how deeply paternal affection is wounded by filial ingratitude.

In the play of King John, the legate

legate offers many arguments of confolation to Constance, on the loss of Arthur; they appear, to the spectator, reasonable, till she so strongly expresses the peculiar tenderness of maternal love, by answering,

He speaks to me that never had a son.

One might be made to conceive, in some degree, the horrors of a murderer, under whose knife the bleeding victim is expiring in agonies, by a description of the unhappy object; but how fully, and how forcibly is the consciousness of guilt expressed by Macbeth, when, speaking of the grooms who lay near Duncan, he says,

One cry'd, God bless us, and Amen! the other;

As they had feen me with thefe hangman's hands,

Listening their fear. I could not fay, Amen,

When they did fay, God bless us!

These expressions open to us the internal state of the persons interested, and never fail to command our sympathy. Shakespear seems to have had the art of the Dervise, in the Arabian tales, who could throw his soul into the body of another man, and be at once possessed of his sentiments, adopt his passions, and rise to all the functions and feelings of his situation.

Shakespear was born in a rank of life, in which men indulge themselves in a free expression of their passions, with little regard to exterior appearance. This perhaps

made him more acquainted with the movements of the heart, and less knowing or observant of outward forms: against the one he often offends, he very rarely mis-The French represents the other. tragedians, on the contrary, attend not to the nature of the man, whom they reprefent, but to the decorums of his rank: fo that their best tragedies are made ridiculous, by changing the condition of the persons of the drama; which could not be fo eafily effected, if they spoke the language of passion, which in all ranks of men is much alike."

In the effay on the historical drama, our author observes, "That those dramas of Shakespear, which he diftinguishes by the name of his histories, being of an original kind and peculiar construction, cannot come within any rules, which are prior to their existence. The office of the critic, in regard to poetry, is like that of the grammarian and rhetorician in respect to language: it is their business to flew why fuch and fuch modes of speech are proper and graceful, others improper and ungraceful: but they pronounce on fuch words and expressions only, as are actually extant."

If we were to give our readers every part of this effay which affords us pleafure, we should nearly transcribe the whole; the extracts we have given, will, we make no doubt, sufficiently excite the curiosity of all those who have not seen the original.

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